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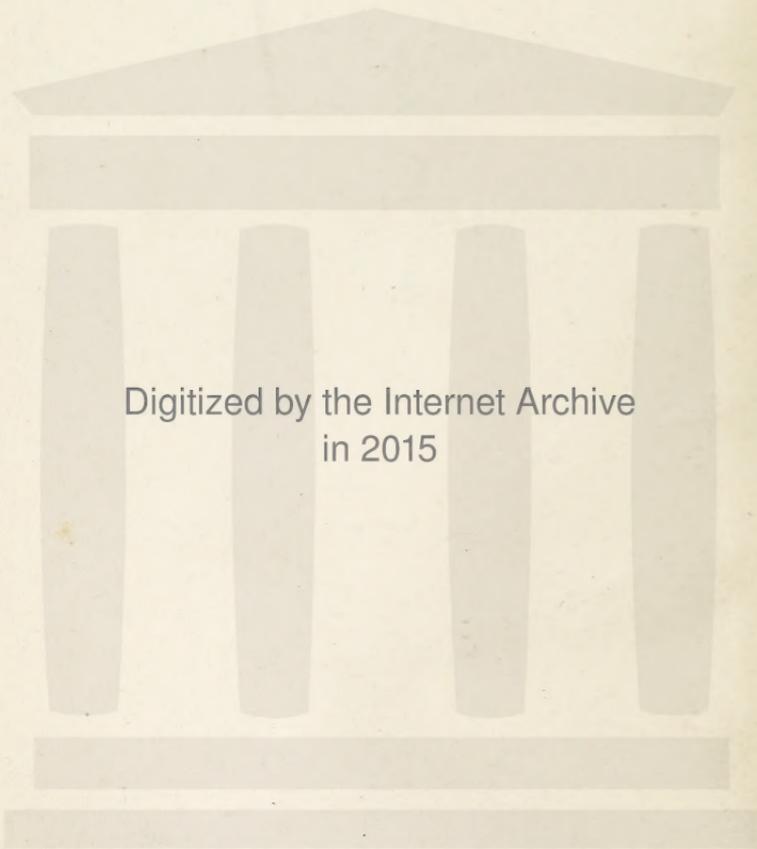
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HISTORY
OF
GREENFIELD
SHIRE TOWN
OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS

BY
FRANCIS M. THOMPSON

VOL. II

The puir man that has patience to mak' a bulk, has some claim
to the patience o' him wha only reads it.—ELIOT WARBURTON.

GREENFIELD MASS

1904

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CHAPTER XLVI

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WHERE PEOPLE LIVED

TO most people it is interesting when passing an old homestead, to be able to recall something of the history of the place, the names and something of the lives of the people who built and lived in the old houses, what became of them, and who have been the succeeding owners. Accordingly, as perfect a sketch of nearly every old homestead as a hasty examination of the records would show, has been prepared of those places outside the village, trusting that the result will be of interest to the people.

Jonathan Smead (son of Ebenezer of Deerfield), born in 1707, was one of the earliest settlers on the Green river lands. Undoubtedly he built the house on Irish Plain known as the William Smead place. The house is probably the oldest in town. He married Mehitable, the daughter of John Nims, and had twelve children. In 1770 when his sons, Lemuel and Daniel, became men, he divided his large farm between them, Daniel taking that part now known as the William Smead place and Lemuel what is known as the Frank H. Ballou farm, and I conclude the Ballou house was built about this time, for the road across the plain was laid running "to the house of Lemuel Smead" in 1773. What is known as the "Green river road" was not laid until long after, but a road from opposite the Lemuel Smead house ran east, crossing Green river near the present pumping station laid out in 1788. Colonel Asaph Smead, son of Lemuel, resided here until his son Charles took the Mansion House when he went with him,

finally going to Brattleboro with his daughter, Mrs. Dickinson. In 1848 the farm was sold to Perley Ballou, the father of Frank H., who came from Marlboro, Vt. Frank H. Ballou now owns and occupies this fine old place. The William Smead place descended to Daniel, the son of Jonathan, then to Captain Seth, son of Daniel, and Seth's son William came into possession by purchasing the rights of the other children and heirs of his father. Here he resided until too infirm to care for it, and January 1, 1900, conveyed the old farm to George O. Gunn.

Jonathan Smead also had an eight acre home lot on the north side of the town street through which Chapman street must now run, but I doubt if he ever resided on it.

Jonathan Smead's nearest neighbor was Samuel Stebbins, who owned a large tract of land at the little hamlet now called "Bassville." He died in 1783, leaving an only son—Samuel—who took the ancestral acres. The son married Aseneth, daughter of Ezekiel Bascom; he had six sisters: Martha, married Silvanus Allen; Hannah, James Corse; Mercy, — Anderson; Mary, Elijah Smith; Abigail, Simeon Wells; Dorothy, Quintus Allen; Martha, daughter of Samuel and Aseneth, married Frederick R. Lyons, and lived on the farm. At one time a good deal of attention was given by these people to the raising of mules for the West India market. About 1840, portions of this estate came into the hands of Nathaniel Bass, and other parts were sold to adjoining owners, the large farm being cut up into lots. Since that time the home lot has had many owners, the present one being Fred L. Sessler. He owns a large portion of the old farm, and Henry Maier owns what was known as the Daniel F. Collier place, formerly a part of the Stebbins land. The house was built by John P. Bass.

On the opposite side of Green river, just east of this farm, may be found an old cellar hole, over which once stood a house, occupied at one time by Moses Chandler, the father of

Reverend Dr. Chandler. Here Dr. Chandler told me he lived for a few years in his childhood. The buildings have long since disappeared.

The property lying between the east Shelburne and Green river roads, now owned by Mary and Peter Cote, was in 1793 owned by Clement Smith, who at one time kept a store near the Frank S. Kelley place. John Cook in 1809 conveyed it to the town, and until about 1840 it was the home of the town's poor. At one time it was owned by Asa Kellogg and his wife who, after living in wedlock sixty-eight years, both died on the same day.

Captain Thomas Smead married Rebecca, a daughter of Ariel Hinsdale, and lived at the place lately owned by G. Solomon Sage. He was a tanner and shoemaker, and his tan vats can still be discerned in the rear of the Jefford's place. His son Warren succeeded him and at his death his administrator sold the place to Warren's son Thomas. George S. Sage purchased it in 1858, and it is yet occupied by his widow.

The old Thayer tavern stand was owned by Samuel Hinsdale when he died in 1786. The Hinsdale family were great landowners. The home place was that now owned by George E. Spear where Darius Hinsdale lived. Ebenezer Hinsdale sold the old tavern stand to Ebenezer Thayer, in 1836 and Hollister B. Thayer owned it in 1842. It was kept for many years by Henry A. Ewers who had a blacksmith shop near by. Mr. Ewers built the house now the homestead of Henry Briggs. Elijah W. Smith purchased the old tavern stand of Wm. N. Nims in 1858 and some years since conveyed it to his daughter, the wife of representative Frank Gerrett, where Mr. Gerrett now resides.

In 1842 Ebenezer Hinsdale conveyed the old Hinsdale place to Edwin and Julius Smead. Deacon Elias A. Parmenter purchased it in 1849, and after some years' occupation he pulled down the old Hinsdale house and built the one now owned by George E. Spear. George W. Frary owned the

place for several years, and his heirs sold it to Elijah W. Smith and Mr. Smith conveyed it to Mr. Spear in 1887.

The blacksmith shop lot of O. H. Bass, and the land on which his cottage stands originally belonged to the Hinsdales. Mr. Bass purchased the shop in 1864, and land for his house in 1865. The Ewers blacksmith shop stood where Henry Briggs's house now stands.

The Charles R. Jeffords house was originally Elihu Goodman's blacksmith shop and was moved to its present situation. It was long the home of William Merriam, then of Henry A. Ewers, and since has had many different owners. It has been much improved of late years.

On the east side of the road is the ancient Onissimus Nash place. He was the grandfather of Henry F. Nash, and after the death of his daughters, Miss Cynthia and Mrs. Cutler, it came into the hands of Horace McGee, who did a good work in its restoration. The heirs of Mr. McGee sold it and it has had several owners since, but in 1902 it belonged to J. P. Wheelwright.

Elihu Goodman came from South Hadley to Greenfield before 1789 and purchased the old Wells tavern stand of Reuben, Levi and Simeon Wells. Here he kept a tavern and did his neighbors' blacksmithing. His shop stood in the orchard just north of the present Corbin house. The old tavern sign is in the Pocumtuck Hall. Chester Arms married Rebecca, a daughter of Mr. Goodman, and succeeded to the old home, and their only son Elihu G. Arms inherited the place and continued to reside there until a few years since, when he sold to Gilbert and George C. Corbin, and came to the village to reside with his son-in-law, G. Harry Kaulback.

Nearly opposite the Goodman place stood more than one hundred years ago a house long kept as a tavern stand. The cellar hole can still be discerned. At one time it was kept by E. Browning, the grandfather of Anson Browning, of Greenfield. Joel Wells sold it to his son Ephraim in 1809; Ephraim

died in 1818, his estate being insolvent. Hull Nims owned the property, and Mrs. Wells continued to keep the tavern until it was burned, February 8, 1820. His widow "Aunt Sally" Wells lived many years, and was well known in Greenfield and Deerfield. The signs of both E. Browning and E. Wells hang in Pocumtuck Hall.

The farm now owned by Frank Kingsley, and well known as the Frederick G. Smith place, was the homestead of Captain Ebenezer Wells, who died in 1787. The buildings here were palisaded during the last French war. Our records do not show how Elihu Lyman came by this property, but in 1818 he conveyed it to Elisha Root, Esquire, and there for twenty years he was the country justice. Albert H. Nims purchased the farm in 1838 but remained there but a year, when he sold to Deacon Moses Smith and Asa Kendrick of Heath. Kendrick relinquished his title to Smith, and he and his good wife ended their days upon this place. Their son, Frederick G. Smith, succeeded to the premises, and resided here until within a few years of his death.

Elijah Coleman of the Hadley Coleman family came to Greenfield before 1785 (his wife Tabitha having united with the church that year) and purchased the well known Coleman place in the meadows. Captain Thaddeus Coleman, son of Elijah, succeeded to the farm and the present house was built in 1813. The old house stood until about 1850 when the heirs of Captain Coleman sold this portion of their patrimony to Frank Mather who built the cottage now occupied by Delevan Parmenter. Captain Coleman's son Elijah sold that part of the farm lying north of the Allen brook to Stephen Shepardson and Ellis T. Potter. Both lived and died upon the premises. Since their death the property has passed through several hands and is now owned by Joseph Menard.

Amos Allen was a son of that Edward Allen of Deerfield, innholder, who came to Greenfield about 1738 and built the fortified house where the Hollister house now is. He took

largely of land in the division of the public grants, and Amos, born in 1722, built in 1766 the house now owned by Frank S. Kelley. Amos's son Quintus took the farm and dying in 1826, left it to his son Quintus, formerly president of the Franklin County National Bank, and he lived there until his death. He gave the farm to Fred B. and Frank S. Kelley, sons of his wife, the share of Fred B., deceased, coming to Frank S., who now resides upon the premises. Near here, in the years 1800-1807, were two stores, one kept by Clement Smith and one by Daniel Forbes. Also, Samuel Stebbins had a shoe shop here in 1814.

The home place of Henry S. Smead has been in the family for so many years that the time it came to them does not show on our records, which began in 1785. It came to the present owner from his father, the late Sylvanus Smead, and he inherited it from his father Jesse Smead. Jesse and his brother, Colonel Asaph Smead, had it in joint ownership for many years. Seventy-four acres of it came from Hull Nims, and was the old Joel Wells place, on which stood the Ephraim Wells tavern. The cellar of a house built by Nathaniel Bass many years ago can be seen just north of Mr. Smead's residence marked by two butternut trees.

The house now owned by Delevan Parmenter was built by Frank Mather about fifty years ago, and the farm was a portion of the Captain Thaddeus Coleman place. Mather sold to Jonathan H. Willard in 1864, Willard to Sebra Matthewson the same year, and Matthewson to H. O. Rockwood in 1866, and Rockwood to Deacon Elias A. Parmenter, the father of Delavan, the present owner, in 1869. The house now owned by Elwin Potter was built by Henry Handforth about 1854.

The old road leading to Colrain formerly ran out on the Plain road about forty rods north of the Charles T. Nims place, and then turned sharply to the left and ran directly towards the Kelley place. Near the corner may be found an old

cellar hole, where once lived Solomon Dewey, the father of Joel N. Dewey, late of Bernardston.

Elijah Smith was a blacksmith, and the house he occupied stood on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the place built and owned by his son, Colonel Oren Smith, and later the home of his son, Lathrop T. Smith, who sold to Frank Martin, and which has now passed into the hands of Louis Cloutier. The old blacksmith shop stood on the east side of the road where the recently burned buildings were.

The place now owned by Charles T. Nims was built by his grandfather, Hull Nims, about 1824, for his son, Thomas Nims, the father of Charles T., and has been in the family ever since. The small house near by, recently the home of Ralph Wells, a brother of Mrs. Thomas Nims, was built about 1848. The place now owned by Jonathan E. Nash, and formerly by his brother, the late Edmund Q. Nash, was owned by their father, Quartus Nash. In 1731 Pliny Martindale leased from him a small piece of ground on the north side of the road, near the watering trough, and built a distillery there. He raised wormwood and distilled the oil there. He was the father of Mrs. S. O. Lamb. Quartus Nash's brother, Tubal Nash, was a blacksmith, and had a shop on the east side of the road, about fifteen rods south of where the road leading to the meetinghouse commences. Nearly opposite his shop stood the original Daniel Nash house, which was probably one of the first built in the meadows. This old house was occupied for many years by Wyram Hitchcock, was demolished about 1856 and a small cottage built in its place by the late E. Q. Nash. Directly west of the Hitchcock house toward the foot of the mountain, at the end of the lane leading to it, were the farm buildings of Aaron Field Wells, born in 1767, and who died in 1826. His son, Luther, once owned the farm near Charles W. Smeads, now owned by Rollin Bassett. Another son, William R., was for many years chorister at the North meetinghouse. Still another son, Edward Hubbard Wells, was the

father of William Willson Wells of Franklin street. Aaron Field Wells was son of Joseph Wells, born in 1731, and a brother of Captain "Grip." They were early settlers in town. Wm. R., who took the old homestead, sold out in 1849 and went to Wisconsin. Lucius Nims purchased the buildings and meadow land, and sold in 1862 to Lydia M. Clark. Mrs. Clark deeded to Edward Thayer in 1870, who owned it at his decease. Sarah Simonds purchased it in 1875 and the buildings were pulled down, and an old home was blotted out. The house now owned by John W. Handforth, long the home of Albert H. Nims on the east side of the Colrain road, was built by Hull Nims about 1839 for his son Albert. William N. Nims, son of Albert, took the place after his father's death, but soon sold it and it has been owned by E. Q. Nash, Frank J. Pratt, Lucius Nims and Lucius Nims, Jr., who sold it to Mr. Handforth.

John Nims, son of Godfrey, of Deerfield, took largely of the Green river lands when they were parcelled out among the "Proprietors." John married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Jeremiah Hull, to whom was assigned home lot No. 6, where the First Baptist church now stands. John never settled in Greenfield, but his son Thomas succeeded to the Hull place, and after the Indian wars built a house on his meadow farm about two miles north of the town street on the Colrain road. A large barn was moved from the Hull place to this farm, the frame of which is still standing. Hull, the only son of Thomas, inherited the farm. The original house was burned in 1810, and the present one built by Hull Nims the same year upon the old foundations. Lucius Nims, son of Hull, succeeded to the premises and it was his home all his life. He died in 1879, and the farm passed out of the family to Deacon D. C. Rogers, who occupied it until his death. The Lowe Brothers owned it for several years, and it is now in the hands of Alfred W. Powling.

The little house just north was built about 1856 by friends

of the Misses Catherine and Sophia Hitchcock, when the old Daniel Nash house, in which they had lived, was demolished.

Ebenezer Arms, son of Daniel, of Deerfield, born January 29, 1720-21, took up his residence in Greenfield, and built at the place of late known as the John Thayer farm. He owned a large tract of land coming out to the Colrain road. He had three sons, Moses, Ebenezer and Jesse. The latter went to Duxbury, Vermont. The house known now as the Simons place was built for Moses. Ebenezer, Jr., remained on the old homestead. That house was burned in 1812, and the one now owned by Mrs. Day was erected. Moses had two sons, Ira, the benefactor of Shelburne Falls, and Moses, Jr. Ebenezer had three sons, Chester, Ebenezer W., who became a lawyer and settled in Aurora, N. Y., and Roger Newton, who settled in Philadelphia. Moses, Jr., had two sons, George White, who went west, and Moses. Chester took the old place, and marrying the daughter of Elihu Goodman sold it about 1835 to Ebenezer Thayer, and went to live on the Goodman place. George White Arms had the other place and sold that also to Mr. Thayer. Ebenezer Thayer sold to his son, John Thayer, the Ebenezer Arms place, and it now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Day. The place on the Colrain road has been owned by Madison Fairbanks, Newell Snow, and by the late David S. Simons, and is still owned by the family of Mr. Simons.

The place now owned by Charles W. Smead was included in the purchase of the Arms properties by Ebenezer Thayer, and by his heirs quitclaimed to John Thayer, who sold it to his brother, William R. Thayer, in 1849. William R. to his brother, Lyman Thayer, in 1857, he building the new house and selling the place to Nathan Henry in 1869. Mr. Henry sold to Charles W. Smead in 1872. The place was occupied at one time by Captain Agrippa Wells, who had a blacksmith shop there; by a Mr. Loveland, Franklin Nash, and perhaps others.

The farm now the home of Rollin Bassett was owned nearly one hundred and twenty years ago, by Isaac Foster. He was born in 1761, and died of smallpox at Whitehall, N. Y., in 1800. His son Isaac had the farm in 1808. He sold to Oliver Williams of Sunderland that year, who conveyed it to his son, Oliver, in 1809. The younger Williams sold it to Luther Wells in 1818, and his son, the late B. Austin Wells, and the other heirs sold it to Guy C. Munsell, a jeweler. Since that time it has been owned by William Merriam, Deacon William Stickney, Fanny Hunt and Judith Stickney, Henry M. Sanderson, John Sanderson, James Doyle, George Pond and Frederic E. Wells, who sold to Rollin Bassett.

Ebenezer Smead, of Deerfield, born in 1675, had a son, Ebenezer, born in 1704, who was one of the first board of selectmen of Greenfield, and a leading man in town affairs. He had but one son who lived to man's estate, David, born in 1732. He was the first justice of the peace in town and known as "Squire David." He lived in a house which stood where Madison Woodard now lives, and owned much land in that vicinity. His sons were Solomon, the first judge of probate of Franklin county; David, Jr., who kept a shoe store; Julia, known as "Major Julia," and Benjamin, a printer, who went to Brattleboro. David, Sr., divided up his lands, and the place on the Colrain road became the home of Major Julia Smead, and afterward came to his son, Albert, who was the father of Wm. M. Smead. Solomon had the old homestead, and his daughter Sophia married Robert Wheeler, and it thus became the well known "Wheeler place," now owned by Mr. Woodard. "Squire David" lived on the Coates place which was sold to James Newton, and David, Jr., also lived there.

Among the earliest settlers in Greenfield was John Allen, and he took lands in the first division. He had a son, Ebenezer, who had a son, Selah, who with his brother Elihu owned the land now known as the George Moore and the J. Warren Potter places. Elihu sold out to Selah and moved to the "Swamp."

Selah's sons, David, Ezra and Daniel S., remained on the Shelburne road. Ezra sold his place to Jonas W. Moore in 1834, and Jonas W. deeded it to his son George, who still resides there. Daniel S. Allen purchased his brother David's interest, and David removed to Silver street. Daniel S. went into insolvency in 1847, and his farm was sold to Mortimer and J. Warren Potter. J. Warren Potter owned it at the time of his decease and it still remains in the family.

On the opposite side of the Shelburne road lie lands a part of which were laid out to William Mitchell and a part to Benjamin Hastings. In 1793 it belonged to Elijah, son of William, and later to William, the son of Elijah, who was the father of the miller Anson Mitchell whose descendants are still in town. Anson Mitchell conveyed the same to his sister, Content, and she sold it to Daniel D. Kelleher in 1864. William Mitchell and Elijah Mitchell also owned the little place by the brook, which they sold to Wendell T. Davis in 1847 and he to Jesse Edson Thompson, the old printer, in 1849. Mr. Thompson continued to own the premises until his decease, January 27, 1898.

On the east side of the brook and north side of the road, Solomon S. Wheeler built a small house about twenty-five years since.

The old home of Solomon S. Wheeler was at the corner of Shelburne street and the south Shelburne road. The land was conveyed to him in 1840 by his father-in-law Robert Wheeler and he built the house now occupied by Luther C. Pratt, who married the daughter of S. S. Wheeler.

In 1815 Zebina Knight purchased from Alexander Morgan parts of the well known James Newton farm, and established, or succeeded to, a tanning business, the vats and bark houses being in the hollow directly west of the Rugg Manufacturing Co. works. He continued buying land until he owned quite a large tract extending to the seven mile line, and in 1835 sold out to James Newton. His purchase included the Coates

and the H. G. Woodard places. Mr. Newton lived at first on the Woodard place, and built the Newton house about 1840. The Coates place, formerly owned by David Smead, David Smead, Jr., Zebina Knight, James Newton, Thomas Nims, John B. Willard, Paul Willard, Edwin Hubbard, William R. Thayer and Edwin J. Jones, was deeded by Jones to Charles S. Coates, in 1860, and was owned by him when he died.

Of the Harding G. Woodard place, fourteen acres was deeded by James Newton to Obed Hastings in 1853, and by Hastings to Mortimer Potter. Nine and one half acres was deeded by James Newton to William Wait in 1840, William Wait to Thomas Wait, and by Thomas Wait to Obed Hastings, and Hastings to Mortimer Potter. Potter conveyed the whole to E. J. Jones, Jones to Samuel C. Kelley, the Kelley estate to Leonard Church, Church to Benjamin W. Houghton, and Houghton to Harding G. Woodard.

Alpheus Newton purchased two acres from Justus Preston in 1826, on which now stands the house he built, and which is still owned by his son.

Moses Eddy, born in 1762, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in North Wisdom, and Deacon Caleb Jones married his daughter Alvira, and became owner of the farm now owned by his son S. Washburn Jones. On this same farm near the Sheldon Brook stood an ancient house occupied for some years by Benjamin H. Jones. This house was taken down several years since. It was the home of one Blackler said to be one of Burgoyne's men, and from him came the name of "Blakeley Hollow." This section came to Greenfield by the annexation of Cheapside.

The Joseph P. Felton place on Music Hill has been in his hands since 1865, he having purchased it from the executor of the will of the late Reverend Amariah Chandler, who obtained his title from Anson Mitchell in 1842, Mitchell from Lucius Nims in 1837, Nims from Uriah Martindale in 1834,

Martindale from Daniel Nash in 1828 and Daniel Nash from Zebina Billings in 1811. Zebina seems to have had it from Lemuel Billings in 1801, and Lemuel from George Hawkins in 1788.

Samuel Wilder, a tanner and shoemaker, came down from Shelburne, in 1836, and purchased of Uriah Martindale about seven acres of land, on the east side of the road leading from Nash's mills to Leyden, just north of the mill pond. Mr. Wilder built there the house now owned by John E. Osgood, and in 1838 sold the premises, lately the home of Henry F. Nash, to Franklin Nash, Henry's father, and he built the house which he owned at the time of his decease. On the northwest corner of the Wilder land stood a little house occupied in 1800 by Jabez Frazier, which Mr. Wilder sold in 1838 to James L. Merrill, which he sold to Anson Mitchell, Mitchell to Emory C. and Lucinda Warner in 1846; the Warners bought on two acres on the north from the Martindales, and sold to Harris Bartholomew, he to Roswell W. Cook, and Cook to Sylvanus Simonds in 1857. Mr. Simonds conveyed it to his sister, Nancy Simonds, who built the present house, and at her death it came by will to the children of Sylvanus Simonds, the other legatees conveying their interest to Carrie W. Simonds, who owns the place at this time.

In 1843 Mr. Wilder conveyed an acre to Thomas Nims, who held the title for Luceba, the wife of Dr. Samuel Stearns, who built there the house lately owned by Joseph P. Felton, opposite to his residence. Mr. Wilder also sold to the First Congregational Society of Greenfield, the lot on which they erected their parsonage.

From the southwest corner of land on the east side of the Leyden road, Pliny Martindale conveyed land to Dwight Bullock, on which he built his home.

What has been known for a hundred years or more as the Martindale farm belonged in early times to Richard Catlin, John Denio, John Denio, Jr., Jonathan Catlin and Matthew

Severence. Lemuel Martindale settled in Greenfield in 1762. His son Uriah succeeded to the place, and his son Theodore succeeded him. Several of the sons of Uriah Martindale were interested in wool and woolen mills. They owned the mills on the east side of Green river, just below the Wiley & Russell Company dam, which were swept away in the flood of 1836. Uriah Martindale manufactured brick quite extensively, on the land sold by him to Samuel Wilder, advertising 150,000 for sale in 1830. Pliny D. Martindale, a soldier of the War of the Rebellion, inherited the farm from his father, Theodore, but since his death it has come into the hands of John W. Bragg, who runs it as a dairy farm. The old house stood just south of the present brick one which was built by Uriah and Theodore Martindale.

The five acre place, on the west side of the road, just north of the Martindale house came from off the Jonathan Smead farm, and the first house was built on it by David Lanfair, in 1843. His brother Elmer lived there several years.

John Graves, son of Daniel, born in 1739, only escaped capture or death by his good running powers, when his father was killed by Indians at Country Farms in 1756. He probably built the Seth S. Newton house recently demolished, and here were born his sons, Eli and Luther, to whom in 1809 he conveyed that farm and the one lying north of it, now owned by Charles B. Wells. The ell part of the old house which stood on the north farm was formerly a distillery. In 1817 Eli and Luther made a division of their interests, Eli taking the south and Luther the north farm. Luther went to Duxbury, Vermont, about 1834. Eli was the father of Deacon John J. Graves, who will be remembered by the older people of the town. Eli sold his farm in 1833 to Reverend Amariah Chandler, who transferred an interest in it to his son, H. Satterlee Chandler, and in 1842 they sold it to John and Curtis Newton who kept it two years and sold it to their brother, Obed Newton, who had been living in Colrain. It

came from Obed Newton to his son, Seth S., who has lately disposed of it to George Shearer.

In 1826 Luther Graves sold his portion of the old farm to Jonathan Smead, his neighbor, who conveyed it to Jonathan Smead, Jr., in 1843, and he resided there until his death. In 1872 his heirs conveyed it to J. Henry Smead, one of the sons of Jonathan, Jr., and the family built the present house, and in 1874 sold the place to Charles B. Wells, the present owner.

The original Jonathan Smead, of Greenfield, born in 1707, son of Ebenezer of Deerfield, lived and died on Irish Plain. His son Jonathan, born in 1735, soldier in the French and Indian wars, lived on the place on the Leyden road now owned by Horace A. Smead. The second Jonathan willed this farm to his son Jonathan, the third of the name, who was born in 1773. He had a son Jonathan (the fourth of that name) to whom he gave the farm on the east side of the road, before described. The old homestead, Jonathan, 3d, conveyed to his son, Deacon Charles L. Smead, in 1843. The present house was built in 1840. His son, Reverend George L. Smead, obtained the title in 1877, and in 1890 sold the place to the present owner, Horace A. Smead.

Lyman A. Nash built the house lately owned by William S. Andrews, about 1840, the place having been occupied by an old house owned by Benjamin Walker, who sold it to Jonathan Smead in 1821, and Smead conveyed it to Mr. Nash in 1839. The farm was made up from several tracts of land purchased from Ebenezer Allen in 1805 and Benjamin Walker in 1814, by Eber Nash. The "Hinsdale farm" on the east side of the road was purchased in 1840 by Lyman A. Nash, who was the only son of Eber Nash. There was formerly an old log house on the Hinsdale farm, lying upon the east side of the highway. Frank L. Nash inherited this farm from his father, Lyman A., and in 1890 sold it to Mr. Andrews, who has recently sold it to Haven A. Mowry.

About ten rods southerly from the Country Farms schoolhouse, on the east side of the road, there stood a house a century ago known as the Bush place, and at one time William Grennell lived in it. J. P. Felton purchased the twelve acre lot it stood upon, in 1855, of Anson Hillman. Before that time it had been owned by Lucius T. Sage and Charles T. Sage. The land is now a portion of the Alonzo Graves farm. On the west side of the road, nearly opposite, in the pasture of Clarence M. Cobb, is an old cellar hole, but I have never been able to learn the name of any person known to have lived there.

Among the large landed possessions of Mehuman Hinsdale, or drawn on his rights in the first division of land north of Cheapside and east of Green river, were lots Nos. 76 and 88, containing 160 acres. These lots and thirty-six acres adjoining were conveyed by his heirs Samuel and Ariel Hinsdale in 1791 to Colonel Samuel Wells, and he owned the same at his decease.

In 1840 his son and executor, Alfred Wells, conveyed the rights of Colonel Wells's heirs to Lyman A. Nash, and the same year Mr. Nash reconveyed the same to Alfred Wells in his individual capacity. Mr. Wells resided on the place until 1855, when he sold it to Joseph P. Felton, who lived there until 1864, and then sold to John M. Forbes. The next year Mr. Forbes conveyed the farm to Alonzo Graves, who, with two of his sons, still own it and reside there, having built a new house and large and convenient barns. The original road laid in 1736, from the town plot to "ye north end of ye bounds," ran along the brow of the hill northeast of the present buildings, while the Country Farms schoolhouse formerly stood a few rods east of the present one, and the highway to Leyden passed it on the east side and continued down the hill, just north of the present farm buildings of Mr. Graves.

In 1787 Ebenezer Graves came into possession of several tracts of land in the Country Farm district. His sons, Job

and Ebenezer, Jr., inherited from him and obtained other lands by purchase. Ebenezer, Jr., according to tradition, had a log house about where the home of Clarence M. Cobb now stands. In 1833 he conveyed that land to Ariel Hinsdale. Hinsdale commenced to build the house now the home of Mr. Cobb, but before finishing it sold the farm in 1835 to the writer's maternal grandfather, Captain Edward Adams, of Colrain. In 1845 my grandfather deeded his farm to my oldest brother, Edward A. Thompson, who was to him like an adopted son, and at his decease the estate came to my father, John Thompson. At his death the other heirs quit-claimed their interest to John W. Thompson, and in 1856 he conveyed the farm to Anson K. Warner. Eight years after, Mr. Warner sold the place to Sylvester W. Hall, and in 1865 Mr. Hall conveyed to John Sanderson, who sold it to the present owner, Clarence M. Cobb, in 1889.

A little north of this place on the east side of the road is a piece of land which was formerly swampy, on which was considerable timber, which Jonas Moore in 1844 conveyed to Justin Root; two years later Mr. Root sold it to Albert H. Nims; Mr. Nims in 1847 to Edward A. Thompson; with the rest of his estate it passed to John W. Thompson, who purchased a small house and moved it to the north end of the land, and in this house Timothy Keefe raised his large family of children, and purchased the greater part of this lot in 1860, of the late Anson K. Warner. Mr. Keefe sold the farm to Walter C. Smith, the present owner, in 1892.

Job Graves and Moses Graves were sons of Ebenezer Graves, before mentioned, and inherited in part the Country Farms land. Moses never married and died in 1846, aged eighty-four years. Job died in 1845, aged eighty-nine years. He willed his real estate to his son Horace. This family of Graves were intermarried into the Sage and Pickett families, and through descent and sale in 1860 the farm owned by both Job and Moses Graves became the property of Job G.

Pickett, who now owns it. Fifty years ago there were two small houses near the Leyden road, on this land, Mr. Pickett's present house being built about 1840.

Abner Arms, born in 1731, early settled on land drawn by his father Daniel, in the division of lands north of Cheapside and east of Green river, and built his home on what is known as the S. B. Slate farm. His sons Solomon and Guy seem to have taken a large share of his estate and Solomon succeeded to the home place where he died about 1843. His only son died young, and his daughter Harriet married Sanford Billings, who lived on the place a few years, until his wife's decease, when the farm in 1849 was sold to Dwight Bullock. It came into the hands of John W. Buddington in 1861, who sold it to Seorem B. Slate in 1866. Mr. Slate resided here until he sold the farm to the present owner, Frank E. Rice, in 1893.

Guy Arms, the brother of Solomon, took for his portion the farm now owned by the town and occupied as a home for its poor. Guy Arms undoubtedly built the old part of the house now standing. He sold in 1823 to Jonas Moore, who came from Marlboro, Vt., and was the father of Jonas W. Moore who lately died in town, having reached a very great age. Justin Root married the daughter of Jonas Moore, and in 1844 took a deed of the farm and in 1847 conveyed it to the town. The town built the newer part of the old poor-house, and moved the barn to its present location, from the west side of the old road. Recently a large and convenient almshouse has been built by the town.

Asher Corse, son of James the old hunter and tavern keeper, born in 1737, settled on the well known Larrabee farm. He had two sons and three daughters. His oldest daughter, Clarissa, married Timothy Larabee. Their son John settled in Milwaukee, and at that place was born to him a child, by him named Milwaukee Harriet, who was the first white child born at Milwaukee. Asher, the other son and his wife, Lucy

Grennell, died in 1814, and Asher, Sr., made provision for their nine orphan children in his will. He gave the farm to his grandson, Hart Larrabee, who lived there until his death in 1853. Eber N., the youngest son of Captain Hart, succeeded to most of the landed estate of his father, and still resides on the premises.

Hart Larrabee, Jr., removed to Illinois, and sold the most of his share of his father's farm in 1854 to Samuel Lillie. He conveyed this land the same year to Patrick Dooley, who purchased some additional land of Eber N. Larrabee, and dying, his heirs in 1869 sold the place to Henry L. Pickett. Mr. Pickett made this his home until his death, and his administrator sold the place in 1892 to Frank N. Pickett. Arthur B. Cromack is the present owner.

The Pratt farm, now owned by Levi L. Fiske, was owned by Stephen Pratt about one hundred years ago. At his decease in 1813 it passed by will to his son, Jeremiah, who in 1856 conveyed it to his son, Stephen L. Pratt. In 1876 it came into the hands of D. Orlando Fiske, who sold it to Everett W. Miner, and Miner conveyed to Levi L. Fiske in 1886.

Elijah Dix, Oliver Atherton and Joseph Nash sold land to Amos Parsons between the years 1790 and 1804, which made up the Nathaniel Black farm.

The portion which came from Oliver Atherton, had been previously owned by John McMard, who built the first house about 1782, and from him McMard brook took its name. His sons William and Joseph sold to Atherton, and Mr. Parsons in 1838 sold this farm to Reuben Kenney, who resided there until 1851, when he sold it to his son-in-law, Noble P. Phillips. Mr. Phillips lived on the place until 1884 and sold to Nathaniel Black, who is the present owner.

Lot 55 in the division of the common lands was drawn by Samuel Barnard. Samuel Barnard, Jr., conveyed this to Jeremiah Newton in 1791, and Newton sold to Thomas

Johnson in 1803; Thomas Johnson to Amos Parsons in 1809, and Amos Parsons to Isaac Barton in 1836. Mr. Barton started the tanning business, and his son, Lyman G. Barton, succeeded to the farm and business. He sold to Manley D. Carpenter, the present owner, in 1891.

The John S. Allen place was deeded by John Strickland to David Strickland in 1797. David Strickland conveyed to Daniel, Seth and Asaph Smead in 1814, and the Smeads to Isaac Barton in 1827, Isaac to his brother David in 1840, and it finally came into the hands of John S. Allen in 1858, and was owned by Mr. Allen at his decease and by his sons ever since.

Before the "new road" from the John S. Allen place to Bernardson was cut through, there was a road leading from the Log Plain road, a few rods east of the railroad to what was known as the Joab Scott place. This was the ancient Atherton place, which Oliver Atherton in 1798 conveyed to his son Joseph. The other heirs released in 1809 and Joseph and Horace Atherton conveyed to Joab Scott in 1829. He resided here until 1856 when the executor of his will sold the farm to Israel P. Hale and his sons. While Joab Scott held the title, in 1838, he sold to Isaac Barton, Sr., a portion of the farm, which was purchased from his executor by Leonard Barton and sold in 1852 to Francis M. Scott; Scott sold this part in 1858 to John S. Allen, who sold it the same year to Lewis Fowler; Fowler sold to Albert B. Clark and Ziba Leonard in 1865; the next year Clark sold out his interest to Horatio Leonard; Ziba Leonard also sold to his son Horatio, who died in 1891 and willed said estate to his wife, Ellen S. Leonard. The Hales and Seorem B. Slate sold the other portion of the Scott farm in 1868 to John A. Adams, and in 1874 it passed into the hands of Charles W. Leighton, who has greatly improved the estate by the erection of fine buildings.

The "Barney Snow" place, the last house in Greenfield on

the old stage road, was owned before 1800 by Obed Wells, tanner. He was drowned at Gardners Island in 1809. He had conveyed in 1808 his farm to his son Patrick who followed the trade of tanner, on this farm. After a few years the tannery was given up, the old building cut in two, one part moved to the Rufus Phillips place, and the other was sold with two acres of land on the corner opposite the old Log Plain schoolhouse, to one Israel Smith in 1811, but like its owner, it has passed away. Patrick Wells had financial trouble and in 1823 the farm was sold by the sheriff to Calvin Frisbie. In 1832 he sold to Israel Phillips, and Phillips to David Carpenter in 1836, and Carpenter to Barnabas Snow in 1852. Mr. Snow lived on the farm until his death by accident in 1899, since which time his son Israel B. Snow has purchased the interest of the other heirs.

In 1844 David Carpenter sold the place on the west side of the road to his son Ira Carpenter, who conveyed it to Elihu Osgood in 1852, and at his death in 1885, Mr. Osgood willed it to his son, Elihu C. Osgood, who with his son now owns it. This farm was formerly the Captain Isaac Newton place; he was the father of Isaac Newton, 2d, who built the Mansion House. A sketch of Captain Newton's public services will be found in another place.

Adjoining the Snow farm on the south is the ancient Atherton place originally conveyed by Ebenezer Barnard to Jonathan Atherton in 1824, and described as having been drawn on the shares of Benjamin Munn and Samuel Barnard. Jonathan and Zora Atherton in 1837 conveyed to Francis N. Snow, and he to Justus Bassett in 1840. Justus Bassett sold to Stephen Gore in 1840 and in 1847 it was purchased from him by William B. Coburn, who in 1859 sold it to Warren Osgood. In 1867 Warren Osgood conveyed a half interest to his son, Warren S. Osgood, and dying in 1878, he willed his remaining portion to him. Mr. Osgood sold the place in 1885 to Alfred W. Powling and he in 1892 sold it to the

present owner, Dan C. Willard. An old cellar hole, a few rods south of the present house, was once covered with a portion of the old tannery building moved from the Snow farm.

On the west side of the stage road, just north of its junction with the Log Plain road (called the proprietors road), stood for many years the old Log Plain schoolhouse. The house now standing just west of the dry bridge over the Boston & Maine railroad was built about 1848 by Thomas Hillman. When fifteen years old the author hauled all the sawed material for this house from the old Glen sawmill.

In 1793 Captain Oliver Sage obtained from Samuel Doane Cook,* thirty-seven acres of land, but the particular piece with the buildings thereon came to him in 1814, from Dr. Alpheus F. Stone, and the doctor had it from Noah Fox in 1810. Captain Sage also bought other lands, one piece of fifty acres from Ebenezer Ames in 1812. He conveyed his farm to his son Lucius T. Sage in 1844, and at his decease it was sold by his executor to Samuel J. Lyons in 1874, and by him conveyed to Oliver W. Sage, son of Captain Sage, the same year. In 1883 Oliver W. Sage sold the home place to Minerva S. Bascom who has since owned it.

The Charles C. Phillips place on the west side of the road was sold to Adaline B. Phillips, by Lucius T. Sage, in 1860, the old house built by Allen Atherton standing thereon at that time. Charles C. Phillips built the present house, and it passed into the hands of Luther B. Franklin in 1895, and he sold it to Henry H. Straw in 1899.

Ephriam Hubbard owned land on the east side of the stage road as early as 1795. Joseph Severance, hatter, married one of his daughters, and in 1820 purchased the interest of the other heirs of the Hubbard estate. In 1855 Pliny Severance conveyed to Ira Carpenter, and in 1887 his widow and heirs conveyed to John C. King, who now resides there.

* Samuel Doane Cook came from Durham, Conn., about 1764.

The little place lately owned by Williams Chambers was the hatter's shop of Joseph Severance, and passed through his hands and the hands of Pliny Severance, Wass Hilman, Oliver Warner and William P. Warner, to William Chambers, who took the title in 1870.

The place late the home of Russell F. Pease is a portion of the large farm deeded to Lieutenant John Clark, the old Revolutionary soldier, by Seth Catlin, David Smead, Consider Arms, John Williams and Elijah Billings in 1782, and kept as a tavern by Lieutenant Clark for many years. He sold to Jonathan Bacon in 1804. Bacon was a prominent man in town affairs, and lived here until 1820 when he sold to Walter Brown.* Walter Brown sold to Chester Bascom in 1825, and until 1876 this was known as the Bascom place. Chester Bascom sold the blacksmith shop and the water privilege to Russell F. Strickland, and he made edge tools here for some years.

He also sold to Barnard A. Newell in 1845 land around the pond, near the house now owned by Joseph Meeks, which was formerly the home of Alexander Ryther. In 1868 Joseph P. Felton bought up all the rights of Chester Bascom's heirs, and sold the farm to Chester A. Bascom. He conveyed the place to Pliny D. Martindale in 1876, and Martindale sold it to John F. Carbee in 1883. Carbee lived here several years, and sold it to Josephine C. Mowry in 1890. The same year Mr. Meeks purchased a portion and added it to his summer home, and in 1891 Mrs. Mowry sold the place to Frederick A. Lamb, who built the new buildings. Mr. Lamb conveyed it in 1899 to Russell F. Pease.

Mr. Meeks's brickhouse and two acres of land were sold by the administrator of the estate of Russell F. Strickland, in 1838, to Jared Newell and by him the same year to Barnard A.

* Reverend David Bacon, son of this Jonathan, born in Greenfield and then a minister in Kentucky, was in Greenfield in September, 1868, visiting his old home which he left forty-eight years before.

Newell, who in 1850 deeded it to Electa Ryther, Mrs. Newell's mother, and at her decease it was willed by her to her three daughters, Mary R. Newell, Martha E. Burrows and Sarah M. Remington, who in 1883 conveyed it to Mr. Meeks.

The well known Barnard A. Newell place was owned in 1805 by his father, David Newell. A part of it was owned in 1790 by William and Joseph McHard, who deeded it to Oliver Atherton, who conveyed it to Gideon Daggett in 1795 and he sold it to Mr. Newell. In 1832 Mr. Barnard A. Newell, having returned from the south, where he had been successfully engaged in stage routes, purchased the home farm from his father, and built the beautiful residence which he occupied until his death in 1866. By his will this estate passed to his widow, Mary R. Newell, and from that time until her death in 1897, she continued to reside at the old farm. By her will she gave the farm to her friend who had been her companion for many years, Olive F. Knowlton, who has since married Horace Parmenter, and they continue on the premises.

The little farm of Thomas Hillman once belonged to Thomas Wetmore, and in 1834 was sold by him to Wass Hillman, and by him in 1843 to his son Thomas, who still owns it. He was born in 1815 and well remembers the old meetinghouse.

What is known as the Willard Bullard place was sold by Joseph Phillips in 1795 to Ephraim Hubbard. Ephraim Hubbard's heirs sold to Epenetus Reed in 1828, and the same year he conveyed it to John Lyons who owned it until 1838, when he sold to Samuel Jennings. Mr. Jennings made this his home until 1850 when John M. Forbes purchased it, and sold it in 1854 to Willard Bullard. This was Mr. Bullard's home during the remainder of his life, and at his decease his heirs sold the farm to Josephine C. Mowry, who in 1899 conveyed it to Nelson Kulya, who is the present owner.

The Merriam place came from Samuel Pickett to Dorus

Bascom in 1824, and from him to Rejoice Newton in 1826, Joel W. Merriam purchasing it of Mr. Newton in 1835. Mr. Merriam died in 1856 and Freedom Merriam succeeded to it and her heirs conveyed it to Ophelia M. Fairman in 1892.

The Lemira Hicks place was purchased by her of Willard Bullard in 1863. Mr. Bullard bought it of Seth C. Smith in 1853, he getting title from John Reddington the same year, Reddington getting his title from the heirs of George Adams, who purchased it of Edward Holt in 1842. Holt got his title from Varney Spaulding in 1837.

Asher Newton, a blacksmith, about one hundred years ago had a shop on the east side of the stage road on the corner south of Lover's Lane. His home was on the farm now occupied by Mark Bullard, which he purchased from Joshua Rugg in 1795. In 1812 he leased to Samuel Pickett, Benjamin Hastings and Jerothrum Strickland a piece four rods square on the west side of the road, just above the little brook which comes from the old "Indian spring," on which they built a distillery. This was known as the "Pickett still" for many years. Asher Newton sold to Rufus Lyons in 1819, and Lyons the same year to Samuel Pickett, Jr. While Pickett owned it he sold off the little pieces on the north, and the remainder became a part of the great Pickett farm.

Samuel Pickett, Sr., came here from Durham, Conn., and was one of the early settlers of the town, and owned much land. In 1829 he sold the old homestead, now known as the Luke Bullard place, to Benjamin F. Pickett and Aaron Spaulding. In 1831 Spaulding bought the interest of his partner, and in 1838 sold the farm to George Adams. In 1843 Adams sold to Edward F. Henry, and in 1846 he sold to Smith S. Bellows. Bellows in 1847 to Samuel M. Wood and Wood to Francis Sessions in 1848. Mr. Sessions conveyed it to Silas Bullard in 1859. Mr. Bullard at his death in 1882 willed the northerly part of the farm, which was formerly

Asher Newton's, to his son Mark Bullard, and the home farm to his son Luke, and Laura H., the widow of Luke, now owns it and lives there.

The ten acre place formerly the home of John Chapin was a portion of the above described farm, and was sold by Aaron Spaulding in 1837 to John W. Alexander; he sold it in 1852 to Henry Severance, and Severance in 1855 to Moses S. Chapin; and the same year he conveyed it to John Chapin, who owned the shop on the east side of the road, which he used for marble work. John Chapin's heirs sold it in 1892 to Clifford Beurbeau.

The Billings or Damon L. Fay farm was owned in 1784 by William Clark and he conveyed it that year to Joshua Rugg, who was called "Dr." Rugg. The doctor sold it in 1801 to Daniel Wells; he in 1807 to William Tryon; Tryon in 1811 to Ephraim Hubbard; Hubbard in 1812 to Sylvanus Burnham; Burnham in 1816 to Amos Davis; Davis in 1822 to Rufus Lyons; Lyons in 1823 to Zebina Billings. Mr. Billings made this his home until his death. He and all his children were fine singers. The farm came to his son, Henry F. Billings, who in 1852 built the present house. Afterwards it became the property of Colonel Aretas Ferry; in 1877 the Ferry estate conveyed it to Damon L. Fay who is the present owner. A portion of the farm came to Mr. Billings from Patrick Wells in 1812, and two and one half acres and an old house from Samuel Pierce in 1818.

The Sawtell places came from different parties to Eliphalet Sawtell. Artemas Cushman conveyed a portion to Ezekiel Bascom in 1789, Bascom to Ephraim Hubbard in 1810, Hubbard to John Sawtell in 1811, John to Eliphalet in 1844. He also obtained fractional shares from Daniel Pickett, Amos Davis, and Stephen Gates. The road formerly ran on the east side of both the Sawtell houses. After the death of Eliphalet in 1872, the real estate was divided between Lyman H. and Dwight Sawtell, Dwight taking the ancient house.

The L. H. Sawtell house is of later date. Dwight Sawtell's place came by the marriage of his daughter to Charles A. Parker.

Some of the elder people in Greenfield would recognize the Maynard place as the old Hastings farm, but it is more than fifty years since Russell Hastings sold this farm out of the family name. There were four Benjamin Hastings, great-grandfather, grandfather, father and son. The second of the name was the settler in Greenfield, and was the first town clerk in 1753. He was born in Deerfield in 1699, was a deacon and lieutenant, and a soldier in Father Raisle's war.

Russell Hastings, who owned this particular property, obtained it by the will of his father, the fourth Benjamin, in 1841, and sold it to John S. Potter in 1846 and moved to Ohio. Mr. Potter sold to Robert Wiley in 1855, and Wiley to George W. Frary in 1858. Mr. Frary lived on this place until 1866 when he sold to Colonel Josiah Hall. In 1870 Colonel Hall conveyed the place to Amos Adams, who sold a wood lot to Manley McClure, and the remainder of the farm to Fred L. Burnham in 1866. Mr. Burnham in 1888 sold to Walter P. Maynard and Arthur O. Wheeler, who still retain the title. They sold the right to take ice from the pond on the little brook which formerly supplied the village with water to George H. Wright and others in 1900.

In November, 1761, Reverend Roger Newton was settled in Greenfield, and with (or before) him, from Durham, Connecticut, came his brother John and his three sons who became prominent men of Greenfield. The names of the young men were Isaac (afterward Captain Isaac), John and Samuel. They bought land in what was then a great hemlock swamp, at seven shillings and six pence per acre, and full of courage, with their axes began to hew out their fortunes. John retained the old home farm; the log house they built stood on the easterly side of the original road near the south end of the line of maple trees, standing on the present Sprague place. Cap-

tain Isaac Newton finally settled on the E. C. Osgood farm and Samuel Newton purchased the farm now known as the Harradon place. John Newton and his wife, parents of Isaac, John and Samuel, both died in September, 1802, and in 1823 the second John Newton (who was a Revolutionary pensioner and died in 1834) conveyed his farm of two hundred and eighteen acres to his sons John and Curtis Newton. Curtis Newton married and had several children. John Newton never married, and his maiden sister Aseneth lived with him. Deacon Curtis Newton's son, the late Hervey C. Newton, also lived with his uncle John, and by John's will, proved in 1871, he was given all his uncle's real estate.

In 1845 John and Curtis Newton made a division of their joint real estate, each deeding the other parts of their undivided interest, and with rare good judgment they filed a plan in the Registry of Deeds. Hervey C. Newton built the house now the home of Asa W. Sprague, and resided there until 1876, when the estate passed into the hands of Avery W. Sprague, a relative, and descended to Asa W. Sprague and his sisters.

The place recently owned by Mrs. Leith was the home of Deacon Curtis Newton and his son, John S. Newton, who took the title by his father's will in 1871. The house was built near the time of Mr. John S. Newton's marriage, and the place was conveyed by him in 1892 to Alice Kilbourn, and came into the hands of Joseph Bourbeau in 1893, and he sold it to Mary E. Leith in 1897.

In the division of lands between Curtis and John Newton, in 1845, Curtis deeded to John a certain lot of land lying on the west side of the stage road, just opposite the new brick schoolhouse, at the "four corners." This came to Hervey C. Newton by John Newton's will, and in 1871 he deeded this lot of twenty-one acres to Albert A. Alexander, who built the house now standing on it, and in 1875 sold it to Henry W. Warner. In 1895 Mr. Warner sold a part of this land to

Annette Benson, and in 1897 by foreclosure sale this portion passed into the hands of Edward R. Warner, who in 1897 conveyed it to Edward W. Humes. The remainder of the lot was sold by the trustee of the Warner estate in 1898 to William A. Davenport, who transferred it to Mr. Humes, who has sold the premises to Edward E. Todd.

More than a hundred years ago the farm known as the Long place was owned by Benjamin Hastings, the first town clerk. He deeded it to his son Ephraim in 1790. Ephraim, in 1805, deeded a little more than an acre where the present building stands, to Elijah Alvord; and the next year Ephraim sold the remainder to Thomas Barber. At that time the farm buildings stood about thirty rods easterly from the present buildings. In 1806 Mr. Barber sold the farm to Ahaz Thayer, and in 1808 Mr. Thayer purchased the corner from Mr. Alvord. At that time the road ran near the front door of the house, and directly through the grounds of the new brick schoolhouse, the row of maple trees marking the east side of the highway. Soon after this Mr. Thayer built the present Long house, and kept tavern there for many years. Russell Hastings, who owned the adjoining farm on the north, married Harriet, the daughter of Mr. Thayer, and at Mr. Thayer's decease in 1831 they with the other heirs sold the place to Jonathan Flagg and Lemuel H. Long. Mr. Flagg, the father of Mrs. Long, conveyed his interest to Mr. Long in 1858, remaining with him until his death. Mr. Thayer is spoken of as a most kindly, honest man, and on cold winter days he always kept for the benefit of the people attending meeting in the old meetinghouse, roaring fires in three rooms of the tavern. After a two hours' service in the barn-like meetinghouse, without a spark of fire, it is no wonder that his memory finds a warm spot in the hearts of the few who survive that knew him. At Mr. Long's death in 1882 the farm was sold to Mrs. Julia H. Long, who held it until 1897, when she conveyed it to the present owner, James R. Long.

A portion of this farm lying south of the cross road was sold by Lemuel H. Long in 1867 to Wm. B. Washburn, and his heirs in 1889 conveyed it to Frederick E. Wells, the present owner.

The corner at the end of the electric road, now owned by George W. and Mattie G. Shattuck, was conveyed in 1782 by Daniel Wells to Reverend Roger Newton as a fifteen acre lot, bounded on the east by land now owned by Frederic E. Wells. In 1776 Mr. Newton bought of David Hoyt eight acres which lay west of this fifteen acre lot. He sold both pieces in 1799 to Wise Grennell, and in 1803 Wise Grennell sold this place and the Priestly Newton farm to Samuel Newton, in all one hundred and fourteen acres. In 1820 Mr. Newton sold the corner (the road having been cut through from the village to the meetinghouse in 1888) to Reverend Sylvester Woodbridge, then the minister of the town. Mr. Woodbridge was dismissed in 1823, and in 1828 sold his place to John Ames.

John sold in 1834 to Eli Ames, and Eli in 1841 to Maurice Millard. Millard sold in 1848 to Thomas L. Briggs, and the next year Briggs sold to Justin Root, who erected a slaughter house upon the place. In 1852 Justin Root sold to Charles H. Munn, and he immediately conveyed to Merrick H. Billings. The next year Mr. Billings became insolvent, and his assignee sold the place to Hervey C. Newton and Edmund Q. Nash. These parties sold a half interest to Lot Dennis, and he his share in 1856 to Eliakim Root, who quitclaimed to Newton and Nash in 1863, when the place was sold to William L. Day, who made it his home until he sold it to James L. Farr in 1881. In 1894 George W. Shattuck and his sister purchased the place and are the present owners.

A part of this lot containing about ten acres was cut off by the laying of the stage road in 1788, and was sold by Wise Grennell to Samuel Newton in 1803, and by Newton to Ambrose Ames in 1806; Ames transferred it in 1819 to Eliphalet

Sawtell, who held it until 1859, when he sold it to Dr. Daniel D. Fisk. In 1864 Dr. Fisk conveyed it to Sidney Smith, who built the barn now standing. Sidney Smith sold the place to Joel Stearns in 1868, and he bought the Whiting Griswold house in the village and moved it to this lot. In 1887 it became the property of Henry Sheldon, and in 1888 he conveyed it to Mary R. Stearns, who sold the place to Mary J. Smith in 1891. She died in 1895 and left the property to her husband, Oliver T. Smith, the recent owner.

The large farm sold by Wise Grennell in 1812 to Samuel Newton has dwindled down to the few acres recently owned by Sarah C. Harradon. Samuel Newton by his will, proved in 1828, gave his home farm to his son Priestly, and the land south and west of the corner, now owned by G. W. and M. G. Shattuck, to his sons, Samuel and Burwell. Samuel Newton also sold to his son Priestly, in 1823, one hundred and fifty acres on the Swamp road, a portion of which is now occupied by the Golf Club. This and nearly all of the home farm was sold off at different times to several different parties, and the balance in 1863 passed into the hands of Willard B. Powers, a son-in-law of Mr. Newton. In 1869, after Mr. Powers's death, the home place was sold to Albert Rice, and in 1874, through the Greenfield Savings Bank, to Sarah C. Harradon. In 1894 Mrs. Harradon conveyed the homestead to Henry S. Worden and Louise M. Thayer, and they are the present owners.

The forty acre lot, north of Silver street and west of the stage road, along the east side of which were built the horsesheds which were ornamental surroundings of the old meetinghouse, belonged to Hull Nims, and in 1794 he sold seven acres to Wise Grennell; in 1828 three acres to Peleg Adams, and in 1838 the remainder to Eli Ames. In 1841 Mr. Ames sold this to David Long, Jr., and Asher Spencer. The next year they sold ten acres off the west side to Anson Warner, and in 1842 Spencer and Long divided interests, Mr. Long taking

the land lying along the stage road, and Mr. Spencer the part bounding on Mr. Warner. In 1844 Mr. Spencer sold to George Millard three fourths of an acre adjoining Warner, and the same year Mr. Warner sold Millard four and one quarter acres adjoining. The next year George Millard sold to Maurice Millard the five acres, which he conveyed in 1849 to David O. Allen. In 1850 David O. Allen sold to his brother, Roger N. Allen, and he in 1852 sold to Aaron Perkins, Jr., who in 1854 sold it to Oren Wiley. In 1844, after the death of David Long, Jr., the executors of his will reconveyed the four acres bounded east on the stage road to Asher Spencer, and he sold it in 1847 to Samuel C. Conable, Mr. Conable in 1851 to George Adams, and Adams in 1854 to Oren Wiley, and thus Mr. Wiley became owner of both estates.

Oren Wiley sold the whole in 1855 to his brother, Robert Wiley, and he at once conveyed it to Jonathan Johnson of Colrain. Mr. Johnson in 1858 sold it to Mary J. Fisk, and she in 1862 deeded it to Sidney Smith. In 1867 Mr. Smith sold it to Pliny Porter, who kept it ten years and conveyed it to Ellen J. Fay. The Fays in 1884 sold it to William H. Stetson, who sold it the next year to Charles A. Wheeler and Charles J. Osgood. Wheeler quitclaimed to Osgood in 1889. In 1890 Osgood sold a portion to A. F. S. Lyons, and other portions in 1891 and 1892 to Edward E. Benjamin, and in 1893 a lot to Myron J. Farr. Mr. Lyons conveyed a lot to Edward W. Humes in 1893, and more to James L. Farr in 1894.

What is known as the Anson Warner, or Graves place, came to Oliver Hastings by deeds from Benjamin Hastings in 1786, Simeon Nash in 1794, Ebenezer Martindale in 1791 and Amos Smith in 1786. Oliver was the son of old Benjamin Hastings, and father of the late Onisimus of Gill.

Oliver Hastings sold this farm of fifty acres in 1817 to John Merrill (grandfather of William M. Smead) and this remained the Merrill homestead until Mr. Merrill sold to his

son-in-law, Priestly Newton, in 1886. He also sold to him fifty acres lying on the east side of the Gill road. Mr. Newton sold the Merrill homestead in 1827 to Peleg Adams, and in 1830 Mr. Adams sold it to Anson Warner who resided here until his death in 1851, when in the settlement of his estate it passed into the hands of his son, the late Anson K. Warner. He sold it in 1853 to Hezekiah Tuttle, and the next year Mr. Tuttle sold to Lucius Nims, who kept it one year and sold it to Hibbard Ripley. Mr. Ripley in 1857 deeded it to Benjamin Sawyer, who in 1858 conveyed it through Almon Brainard to Martha E. Sawyer. The Sawyers in 1891 conveyed the property to Clark O. Graves, and in 1897 Mr. Graves sold the farm to Ozias Dauphinas.

While Mr. Warner owned it he deeded a half acre to one James White, a black man. Old residents will remember the imposing appearance of Mr. White when dressed in his blue coat trimmed with brass buttons, and his white silk hat, as he paraded our streets. At his decease in 1875 the land was re-conveyed to Mrs. Sawyer.

In 1795 Simeon Nash deeded a small piece of land with buildings on it to Joseph Stebbins, the same being a portion of the Miller place. Stebbins sold in 1814 to Chester Jennings, and in 1829, Jennings to Lurancy and Mehitable Wells, and they in 1841 sold to James B. Maynard. Mr. Maynard in 1843 conveyed the place to Roger N. Allen, who purchased it to make a home for his father, David Allen, and for his brothers and sisters. In 1854 John W. Miller purchased it, and at his death in 1870 willed it to his son, George H. Miller, who resides on the place.

The place recently owned by Leon O. Hawks was forty years ago known as the "Grandpa Long" place. It was deeded by Simeon Nash in 1795 to Uriah Martindale, who sold it in 1808 to Sylvanus Burnham. Burnham in 1812 sold it to Robert Nash, and his heirs conveyed it in 1831 to William Chapin. Mr. Chapin in 1835 sold the place to

Thomas Whitmore, from whom it was taken on execution and sold in 1836 to Lemuel H. Long. In 1838 Lemuel H. Long sold the place to his brother, Alanson Long of Boston, and it was occupied by his father, David Long, until his decease. Alanson Long, in 1880 sold the place to Leon O. Hawks, and in 1901 it passed into the hands of George and Franklin A. Pond.

Uriah Martindale in 1840 conveyed a small place of three acres lying on the north side of Silver street, on which stood a little old house and was known as the Stiles place, to Albert H. Nims, and he, in 1843 deeded it to Levi S. Stiles. In 1859 it came into the hands of Mary F. Bolton who sold it to Elizabeth M. Adams in 1862. She conveyed to Addie L. Day in 1889 and the Days built the new house and still retain the ownership.

In 1824 Eber Nash conveyed to John J. Graves, blacksmith at Nash's mills, a half acre of land on which he built a house. In 1831 Jean Strong, the heir of Asa Strong, the old surveyor, sold Mr. Graves an acre adjoining on the west, on which was an old house which was occupied for several years by Lydia and Mary Rugg. Nothing remains but the cellar hole to show that buildings once stood there. This lot came from Daniel Nash, Jr., to Asa Strong in 1789. Mr. Graves sold his place in 1854 to Frederick Powers, he in 1858 sold to William N. Nims and Mr. Nims in 1864 conveyed it to Anson K. Warner, who made it his home until 1880, when it became the home of Hervey C. Newton. In 1901 it was sold to Edwin R. Elmer, who still resides there.

In 1823 Samuel Newton sold to Priestly Newton one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Swamp road. He sold a portion of this to Roswell W. Cook in 1847, and Mr. Cook sold twenty-five acres to Don A. Winslow who built a house upon it. In 1855 Winslow sold the same to Harvey C. Newton, and the next year Mr. Newton deeded it to Truman B. Hicks, but it was reconveyed to Mr. Newton in 1859. He

deeded it to Solomon Smead in 1862 and in 1868 Mr. Smead conveyed it to Dennis Kelliher who in 1873 sold it to Michael Kelliher of Boston. Recently the Kelliher heirs have conveyed the title to William A. Davenport.

The next farm north is the old Newell place, owned for many years by Barnard A. Newell and occupied by David Newell. Samuel Pickett owned a portion of it early in 1800, and conveyed to Wass Hillman and Hillman to Barnard A. Newell. In 1862 Mr. Newell sold it to Dennis and Owen Sullivan; Dennis quitclaimed his share to Owen in 1864 and Owen sold to Nathaniel Black in 1867. Mr. Black sold to Michael B. Murray in 1884 who sold it in 1901 to Katharine A. Wood.

The ancient Allen place, now owned by Jeremiah Murphy, was deeded by Ebenezer Allen and Samuel Pickett to Job Allen in 1800 and 1801, and Mr. Allen by his will, proved in 1812, gave it to his son Ira Allen, who conveyed it in 1871 to Samuel Riley. By mortgage of it to Owen Sullivan by Riley, it came to Sullivan in 1879, and he sold it the same year to Mr. Murphy.

That farm known as the "Sam Hinsdale place" was owned in 1800 by Ebenezer Allen, and was conveyed by him to Joel Allen. Joel in 1810 gave a deed to his sons Salah and Elihu. William Wells, "Swamp William" as he was called, married an Allen and lived with Elihu. In 1840 Mr. Wells purchased of the estate of Samuel Wells, fifty acres which was added to the Allen farm, and in 1849 the whole was purchased by Samuel Hinsdale. In 1866 he deeded it to his daughters, Fanny and Emily Hinsdale, and in 1869 they conveyed it to Melissa A. Dunbar, and she, in 1872, to D. Orlando Fisk. In 1879 it came into the hands of the Franklin Savings Institution and was purchased in 1881 by Erwin S. Thatcher. Thatcher sold to Caroline Miller in 1889 and in 1895 she conveyed it to Washington H. Kilburn.

A sawmill was recently built on the old site on which Heze-

kiah Goff and William Starr built one before 1800, which was owned by John Lyons in 1803, who sold it to Ephriam Hubbard and Asher Newton. In 1896 Mr. Kilburn sold the farm and mill to Edwin H. and Charles A. Eddy, who have recently gone into bankruptcy.

In 1850 John Thornton of Gill purchased land of Isaac Barton and John Denio, and built a house on the west side of the Swamp road. He sold the same in 1868 to David and Owen Murphy. In 1873 David bought Owen's share, and in 1891 sold the place to Charles S. Gunn. In 1894 Gunn sold to Clarence D. Pratt, and two years later Pratt conveyed the same to Rollin A. Lee, who kept it until 1899 and sold it to Edward E. Johnson.

John Catlin of Deerfield deeded to his son Jonathan in 1755 a portion of the land at the Mill brook falls. In 1765 John Severance deeded to Jonathan Catlin sixteen acres of land, reserving the mill yard and the brook, which deed must have covered the land where the Nash or Cook house now stands. In 1774 Jonathan Catlin, then of Shelburne, deeded to Daniel Nash, Jr., fifty acres which included the sixteen acres and what was afterward known as the Cook pasture, reserving the mill yard, the mills, and the land flowed by the pond. Daniel Nash, Jr., by his will allowed in 1819 gave all his real estate to his son Eber Nash. He in 1862 conveyed the homestead to his daughter, Harriet A. Cook. She by her will, allowed in 1892, gave it to her nephews, Hart P. Larrabee and George L. Nash.

"The Maxwell farm" is well known. It was made up principally from two lots called the Dean lot and the Bell lot. The Dean lot contained one hundred acres and extended from the Leyden road to Federal street, and was owned before 1787 by Ithael Dean, and quitclaimed by his children Purdy and Rebecca Dean to Abner Smead. Smead's heirs conveyed it to Andrew, Oliver and Joshua Cocks of New York, and in 1802 they sold it to Thomas Chapman. John Bell purchased

from Richard Carey, Sylvanus Nash, Jane Strong and Jonathan Severance about the same time parcels of land, making up fifty-five acres, which he sold to Mr. Chapman in 1809.

In 1833 Henry Chapman, son of Thomas, sold one hundred and fifty-three acres to Gilbert Green. Mr. Green in 1841 sold to Horace and Seth W. Severance. Seth W. Severance died, and in 1847 the farm was sold to Sylvester Maxwell who immediately conveyed it to Levi P. Stone. In 1861 Mr. Stone deeded it to Elizabeth Maxwell, the wife of Sylvester, and she willed it to her nieces, Mary E. and Caroline A. Stone, who sold it in 1881 to Joseph P. Felton, who now owns the larger part of it.

Adjoining this farm on the east lay the Samuel Pierce farm, a large portion of which now belongs to George W. Shattuck, or his grantees. Samuel Pierce obtained his title to the greater part of the one hundred and thirty acres from heirs of Reverend Roger Newton in 1822 and 1823, and Dr. Newton owned it before 1787, the date of the establishment of our Registry of Deeds. This farm extended from the east line of the Maxwell farm to High street, and included a large portion of the territory now built upon in that vicinity. Samuel Pierce and his sister Phebe conveyed this land to Zebina L. Raymond in 1855. Thirty-seven acres lying on the west side of Federal street came from the Roger Newton heirs to Asa Goodenough, a former owner of the Mansion House, in 1819; was sold by Goodenough to Eliphalet and Roderick Terry in 1821 and by them to Mr. Pierce in 1830. Mr. Raymond sold that part of the farm west of Federal street in 1859 to Abijah C. Bullard, and in 1864 Mr. Bullard sold the same and twenty-three acres of the lot on the east side of Federal street which he had of Daniel H. Newton to Joel Stearns. Mr. Raymond in 1859 also sold the fifty-seven acres on the east side of Federal street, bounding north on the present Wells lot and Spear lot, and south on the Riddell land, to Daniel H. Newton. Mr. Newton sold in 1862 the north

part of the lot to Mr. Bullard as above mentioned. In 1864 Mr. Bullard sold out his holdings to Joel Stearns, and in 1869 Mr. Stearns conveyed the east end of the twenty-three acre lot, containing ten acres, to Charles Turner, and in 1871, all on the west side of the road and fourteen acres on the east side to Samuel O. Lamb. Mr. Lamb sold to Simon L. Shattuck the same year. George W. Shattuck taking this portion of his father's estate has cut it up into building lots, many of which are now occupied by pretty cottages, the comfortable homes of a happy people. In 1861 D. H. Newton sold fifteen acres adjoining the Riddell farm, then owned by Otis Hastings, to Charles L. Fisk; this passed in 1864 in part, to Harriet R. and Alma E. Stone, and thus obtained the name of "the Stone lot." In 1880 it became the property of Stephen Smith, who also purchased some additional land from the Hastings property, making up his present home farm. The middle lot through which now runs Lincoln street was conveyed in 1863 by Mr. Newton to Charles A. Mirick and by his administrator in 1864 to Francis B. Russell, whose executor in 1871 sold it to Dr. A. C. Deane and Aaron H. Wright. In 1874 Mr. Wright released his interest to Dr. Deane, who laid the twenty-one acres out into building lots and the property now represents an important portion of the village.

The greater part of the John J. Pierce farm was drawn in the division of lands by Daniel Belding, and came to Samuel Barnard who conveyed it to Beriah Willard in 1789. It was to satisfy draught No. 6 and contained sixty-nine acres. Beriah Willard's son David, so long town clerk of Greenfield, conveyed one hundred and twenty-two acres to John J. Pierce in 1836. It has been sold out since by Mr. Pierce and his heirs as the growth of the village in that direction made it advantageous for them to part with their ancestral acres. The home lot and a beautiful grove are about the only parts of the old farm of much size remaining unsold. David Willard

and Alexander Keith each formerly lived in the small Pierce cottage.

The Riddell farm, once known as the Hastings place, was owned by Lemuel Hastings, son of Benjamin Hastings, first town clerk of Greenfield, and by said Lemuel conveyed to his son Otis, who died in 1859 and willed his farm to his son-in-law George P. Haywood. Mr. Haywood conveyed it to his wife, Mary E. Haywood, in 1868, and it was purchased in 1879 by John W. Riddell, who has largely cut it up into building lots.

Many attractive homes are located on Hastings, Riddell and Heywood streets.

Benjamin Hastings's house stood on the high ground nearly opposite old Fort Stocking, on land afterward owned by E. W. Kingsley and now known as the Sanderson farm.

Wise Grennell owned the thirteen acre Spear lot in 1787, and there formerly stood upon it directly south of the High street graveyard, an old house occupied when I first knew it, by a painter called "Copal" Field. Mr. Grennell sold it in 1802 to Wilmot Mayhew and in 1809 Mr. Mayhew conveyed it to Thomas Morley who passed it on to the Reverend Gamaliel S. Olds who neglected to have his deed recorded. Thomas Morley, was a pioneer in the western reserve, and went all the way to Ohio by ox-team. Mr. Olds sold in 1823 to Lemuel Spurr, who died and his executor conveyed it to Otis Spurr, a physician and son of Lemuel, who in 1835 conveyed it to Benjamin Spear. In 1837 Benjamin Spear deeded the same to his son, the late Daniel W. Spear, and at his decease it came to his son Howard W. Spear. In 1797 Mr. Wise Grennell sold a half acre from the southeast corner of this lot to Robert Cone, and also three acres on the east side of the road. Mr. Cone in 1808 conveyed this to James W. Hoxie, and two years later Mr. Hoxie sold to Oliver Potter, and here was born the late George W. Potter in 1813. Oliver Potter sold in 1821 to Dr. Alpheus F. Stone;

he in 1830 conveyed it to Thaddeus Coleman and Mr. Coleman two years later deeded it to George W. Potter, who kept the old place until 1837 and then conveyed it to Daniel W. Spear, so that it again became a portion of the original acreage. The old well at this place was in use long after the buildings had gone to decay.

The Swartz place was known fifty years ago as the Stone farm. The greater part of it was conveyed in 1803 by Wise Grennell to Elishu and Rufus Severance, who in 1819 deeded it to Horace Severance and he the same year to Theodore Martindale. Mr. Martindale in 1825 conveyed it to Aaron and Joel Spaulding and in 1826 they deeded it to Dr. Alpheus F. Stone. In 1845 Dr. Stone conveyed it to his son Alpheus H. Stone who within two years had passed it on to his brother John C. Stone. In 1852 the last owner conveyed it to Henry M. Parker, his brother-in-law, who sold it to Charles Devens, who subsequently became of national fame. Mr. Devens deeded it to Reverend Louis B. Swartz, in 1859, and he removed to it, from Boston, many antiquarian treasures and portions of celebrated buildings, a part of which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years since.

Solomon Williams was formerly the owner of a large portion of the land now known as the Farren farm. His heirs conveyed it to Wells Childs, and Mr. Childs sold it to Noah Eager in 1797. He made it his home during life and willed it to his grandson, Philo Temple, the old drummer and dancing master. Mr. Temple deeded it in 1879 to his daughter, Frances Temple, and in 1881 it was purchased by B. N. Farren.

Several members of the Bascom family, early settlers of the town, were clothiers. Joseph Bascom, born in 1709 owned land about the west side of Franklin street running to Main. His son Joseph was a clothier and bought in 1796 of Joseph Stebbins land about the mouth of Fall river where he had a clothiers' shop. He sold a piece of land to Pierce Chase in

1811, who had a house there and did a large manufacturing business, which ended in his financial ruin, as elsewhere described in this work. In his old age Mr. Bascom conveyed his farm to his son Chester, who in 1825 sold the farm and manufacturing establishments to Lyman Kendall and Nathaniel E. Russell. Their works were destroyed by fire in 1829. The large stone mill was then built and a good business carried on at this place. In 1834 the Greenfield Manufacturing Company was organized, and under the able management of Theodore Leonard did a profitable business until Mr. Leonard's health failed; business methods changed and the property quickly went to decay. The Greenfield Manufacturing Co. conveyed the property in 1872 to Marville W. Cooper, who sold it to Humphrey Stevens as the agent of the Turners Falls Company, who desired the pure water of Fall river for their paper mills.

In 1803 Andrew Adams, described to be from Warwick, R. I., bought twenty-five acres of land of Asher Newton and Caleb Lyon, lying on the west side of the old county road leading from Deerfield to Northfield. Within a few years he and his sons, George, Nahum and Peleg came to own nearly all of the land lying on that road between White Ash swamp and the top of Halfway hill, a large share of which still remains in the family name. Andrew at first built a log house just north of the Millard place, and afterwards a better one farther north. His sons were successful business men, the late Peleg Adams at the time of his death being the owner of the Mansion House, one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the town. It is now the property of his son's widow and her two daughters.

James Day, father of the late Captain Edwin E. Day, at one time owned the place where stands the house built by J. P. Morgan, and his house stood at the junction of the roads. He purchased this estate from Erastus Merriam in 1851, he having bought it of the administrator of his father's

estate in 1846. It came from the Adamases to the father (Joel Merriam) in 1736 and was sold to Andrew Adams by Pierce Chase in 1813. Mr. Merriam made brick several years, and ran the sawmill upon the little stream by the schoolhouse, formerly called Fall brook.

One John Boyington in 1790 obtained title to about ninety acres of land on Fall hill from John C. Stephens and Moses Ballard and by an execution against Captain Mack he took an interest in the mills at Fall river. He lived where what is known as the Millard place now stands. The estate went into the Adams family. Boyington was a Revolutionary pensioner.

In 1799 Joseph Mott sold to John E. Hall, a merchant of Greenfield, several tracts of land adjoining the Adams and Phillips lands, and he or some former owner built a sawmill on Fall river about a half mile above the present Gill road. The mill went to decay many years ago.

There were several small lots of land with old houses on them in the vicinity of old Fort Stocking. The northerly one was owned by Stephen Gates in 1802, and was formerly owned by Abner Wells who owned the fort and died there. Daniel Crosby, the long-time sexton of the town, married a daughter of Stephen Gates and at one time lived at the old fort. Heirs of Edward Billings, son of the first minister of the town, sold to Mr. Gates, he to Franklin Ripley, Mr. Ripley to Mr. Crosby, and he to Henry W. Clapp. In 1838 Albert Jones, jeweller, sold seventeen acres to Franklin Ripley on which were three houses and two barns. Daniel Crosby sold the old fort itself to Ansel Phelps in 1842. Mr. Phelps's executors conveyed it to Hugh C. F. Smith in 1875, he to Daniel G. Shaw in 1877 and Shaws's estate to Walter A. Lee in 1887. Mr. Clapps's heirs sold about twenty-four acres of this land in 1881 to Henry H. Fletcher. The old buildings have all disappeared and modern homes now occupy their places.

Going north from the Adams district, as you cross Half-

way Hill, on the right in the lot is the Frank Hastings place and on the road the Wait place, the Waits being of the Hastings family. The Hastings of this district are all descendants of Seleh Hastings, son of the second Benjamin, the brave soldier, captain in the French and Indian wars, and a lieutenant in the Burgoyne campaign. They obtained their lands from their forefathers, and have occupied several small farms in this neighborhood.

On the west side of the road, on the hill, is the Lander place, on which have been two or three small houses, one owned and occupied in 1796 by Abner Mack, who sold to Phineas Jones. Isaac Jones owned one place in 1800. Benjamin Hastings, Jr., sold to Peleg Adams in 1862 and Mr. Adams to Benjamin D. Lander in 1866.

Micah Phillips purchased land in this vicinity as early as 1781 of Samuel Stanhope, David Smead and others. In 1798 Israel Phillips purchased of Moses Bascom seventy-one acres to which he added later eighty acres deeded to him by Calvin Frisbee. The Phillips house was a log one and was located near the bank of Fall river, some distance from the main road, and here he raised a large family of children who became worthy and honorable citizens of the town. One of the sons, Rufus S. Phillips, lived at the corner of Lampblack street and the cross road, and another, Noble P. Phillips, formerly owned the McHard place. The descendants of these men live in the northerly part of the town.

Moses Bascom was an early settler of Greenfield, and owned large tracts of land in the northeast part of the town. About 1820 Dorus Bascom purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's estate. The place where Abner N. Bascom lately lived seems to have been conveyed by Timothy Childs to Moses Bascom in 1774 and was owned in 1802 by Consider Cushman who made it his home until 1825 when he sold to Reuben Kenney. Kenney sold this particular piece in 1829 to Loranson Kenney, who in 1834 conveyed it to

Aaron Buddington. In 1841 Mr. Buddington sold it to Dorus Bascom and he in 1844 conveyed it to Elijah S. Bascom who in 1861 deeded it to Abner N., the late owner. Captain Enoch Briggs resided here from 1834 to 1841.

The well known Griswold farm has been in that family since 1796, at which time Theophilus Griswold obtained a deed from Esther, the executor of the will of Dr. Thomas Williams of Deerfield. He added to his original purchase by obtaining lands from Elizabeth Rogers, Enoch Nickerson, Patrick Wells and Obed Wells, and by his will proved in 1822 conveyed all to his son Lyman Griswold. In 1863 Lyman deeded this farm to his son John Flavel Griswold, who in 1898 by his will conveyed the same to his nephew, Lyman W. Griswold. On this farm was a lampblack manufacturing place which gave the name to the district.

Dorus Bascom sold to Henry Bascom sixty acres in 1827 and in 1834 Henry Bascom sold to Jared Newell. In 1839 Newell sold to Jonah Sawyer, who by his will proved in 1861 gave the same to Sylvester J. and Melitta Sawyer, and in 1864 they conveyed the place, lying on Fall river, near the bridge, to Henry H. Turner. Mr. Turner in 1879 sold to Eloisa A. Wetherbee.

In 1807 Robert Clark bought of Samuel Johnson and of Moses Bascom land lying between the road and Fall river, and a little corner where the house stands, which came from the Griswold farm. In 1830 the house was conveyed to Lyman Griswold, and in 1845 he conveyed it to Augustus B. Clark who, the next year, deeded it to Lyman G. Clark. In 1848 Lyman G. sold to William R. Clark, who in 1852 deeded it to Israel Phillips. Mr. Phillips deeded it to Elijah S. Bascom in 1863 and Mr. Bascom to Ralph H. Chapin in 1876. John Chapin purchased of Ralph H. in 1886, and in 1892 his heirs conveyed to Clifford Bourbeau, who sold it in 1896 to Arthur Mitzie.

Joseph Stebbins and Jonathan Arms owned land in the old

Country Farm strip and sold to Rufus Hosley in 1807 on which he built his home. In 1834 he sold to Samuel Jennison, who kept it four years and conveyed it to Caleb Chapin who occupied it during his life. At his decease he willed this place to his daughter Mary Chapin, who sold it in 1886 to Joseph Vanslet, who in 1889 conveyed it to Tuffield Lenois, and he in 1890 sold to Joseph Brow, and he in 1898 sold to Moses Tevier who immediately conveyed it to George C. Bourbeau.

The Moses B. Phillips place on the cross road was formerly owned by Phineas C. Page who conveyed to Survanus Britton and he in 1844 sold to Barnard A. Newell, who deeded it the same year to Jason Brown. Mr. Brown deeded to Israel Phillips in 1861 and in 1870 Mr. Phillips conveyed it to his daughter, Caroline E., wife of Moses B. Phillips.

The late George W. Potter at one time owned quite a large tract of land at the southeast corner of Petty's Plain. From this land a most delightful view is obtained of Deerfield and its meadows and the mountains and hills beyond. This land was a portion of the first division of Inner Commons, and the first owner, as far as the Franklin County Registry shows, was Henry Sweet of Shelburne. He deeded it in 1802 to Moses Arms who held it two years and conveyed it to Daniel Wells, the father of the late Judge Daniel Wells. This purchase was a ninety acre tract. Mr. Wells purchased other lands between 1805 and 1810 from Calvin Burt, Moses Miller Mitchell and Robert and John Carey. In 1880 he sold to David Ripley, the first keeper of a bookstore in Greenfield, seventy-five acres, and this land became known as the "Ripley Farm." Mr. Ripley purchased largely of adjoining lands and after his decease in 1837 his heirs conveyed this farm to George W. Potter, March 14, 1848. Mr. Potter sold out this land as opportunity offered, in small tracts to persons who erected houses upon the premises. Meridian street was laid out upon this farm. That portion of the old farm remaining unsold in 1877 passed by purchase to James H.

and Charles H. Potter and has recently been purchased by C. C. Dyer.

Jonathan Hoyt, or Hoit as he spelled it, moved from Deerfield to Cheapside about 1775 (before our record of deeds began) and built the large house overlooking the meadows, long known as the David R. Wait place. He was an innholder and his house was known as "the White Horse Tavern." He was born in 1728, became a lieutenant, was a Tory during the war, and died May 7, 1813. He willed this farm of two hundred and ten acres of land and another house and store at Cheapside and one at Greenfield to his son Cephas. When Cephas died in 1829 his estate was found to be largely indebted and all his large holdings were sold. Elihu Hoyt and Horatio G. Newcomb, administrators of Cephas Hoyt's estate, sold the right of redemption upon two hundred acres of land, two houses and other buildings to Hatsell Purple and P. L. Cushman, for \$4,100. The Clark Houghton house to Isaac Abercrombie, for \$375. The Clark Houghton store, adjoining the east side of the abutment of the Deerfield river bridge, to Mr. Abercrombie for \$400. The Oliver Wilkinson homestead (now Edward Benton's) was owned by Mr. Hoyt and was cut up in pieces and sold to C. K. Grennell, Spencer Root, Ansel Phelps and others. He also owned the lot now occupied by M. R. Pierce and Peck, on Federal street, which was sold to Allen & Root for \$150. Major Julia and Albert Smead bought a fifty acre pasture adjoining the Sweet farm in Shelburne, for \$760.

Purple and Cushman sold the meadow farm August 29, 1831, to Reverend Henry Coleman, the celebrated agriculturalist, for \$12,000. He made this place his home until March 30, 1836, when he sold to Sylvester Allen, Cephas Root, Spencer Root and Franklin Ripley, for \$14,300.

The syndicate immediately commenced to sell parcels of the land, the buildings and some of the meadow going to David R. Wait, who resided upon the premises until his death.

Other purchasers were William Elliot, Rebekah and Hepzibah Wait, David Wait, Philo Temple and John Hibbard.

In 1877, after David R. Wait's decease, the home farm was sold at auction, and purchased by Robert Abercrombie for \$10,100, and he still owns the greater part of his purchase.

The premises lately the home of Henry Wait were a portion of his father's farm (David R.), the house being formerly occupied by Richard E. Field as a carriage shop, and was located near the Boston & Maine railroad bridge, being moved to its present location when the abutments were built.

Forty acres of the Hoyt farm was sold to John Hibbard in 1836, and four years later was purchased by Major Orra Sheldon, who resided upon his purchase until his decease in 1878. He willed all his real estate to his son, George B. Sheldon, who has recently sold off a portion as building lots.

A large portion of the land easterly of the point of rocks was drawn by the heirs of Reverend John Williams, and owned by John Williams about the beginning of the past century. John Williams never lived at Cheapside, retaining his residence in the old street. Still he exercised a large influence in Cheapside affairs during the height of his prosperity.

The old house standing between the highway and Deerfield river, east of the old tavern stand, was for years the home of Isaac Abercrombie, Isaac Abercrombie, Jr., and Ira Abercrombie. Asiel, the father of Robert Abercrombie, kept the hotel. The Abercrombies were talented business men and were often called to assist in the administration of town affairs.

David Wait, 2d, known as "Lumber David" and "Round the Mountain David," was the occupant for many years of the farm just east of the point of rocks, more recently the home of Robert M. Snow.

The five acre homestead known as the Frank Park place, near the west end of the Montague city bridge, was deeded to

Isaac Abercrombie by Moses Bardwell in 1836, by Mr. Abercrombie to Benjamin F. Savage in 1848 and by Mr. Savage to trustee for Mrs. Park in 1864, and continues to be the home of its whole-souled and good-natured proprietors, the Parks.

In recent years quite a little settlement has grown up in this vicinity, which has rapidly increased in importance since it became a part of Greenfield and especially since the advent of the trolley road. Quite a tract of the original Williams land has been plotted as Riverside Park, and many houses will without doubt be erected here within a short time.

CHAPTER XLVII

BURYING GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES

AT a town meeting held in Greenfield November 19, 1753, Benjamin Hastings, Daniel Nash and Jonathan Smead were chosen a committee "to agree with Samuel Munn for a piece of ground for a burying yard." The committee purchased the ground according to their instructions, and obtained a deed from Mr. Munn of about an acre of land directly west of the Court House, about ten rods south from Main street, where now Miles street leading to the railroad station is situated. The ground was beautifully located upon a high bluff overlooking the Green river valley, but in later years had been encroached upon by neighboring landowners, and at last in order to get an easy approach to the railroad station, the property was condemned to public use, and the remains of those buried there were removed by family friends and descendants, or by the town authorities to other places of burial. The stones erected here showed the names of many of the earliest settlers of the town, among others the Reverend Roger Newton, D.D., who for fifty-six years was the minister of the town. Very many of the stones were placed in the Federal Street Cemetery.

March 7, 1768, Aaron Denio, Samuel Hinsdale and Benjamin Hastings were appointed by the town "to look out a proper place for a burying yard" and they selected the acre lying upon the west side of the highway leading from Deerfield to Northfield, east of the old meetinghouse place. This lot is still used for the purpose to which it was dedicated, and

contains the remains of very many of the early settlers of the town, for a century ago, when Gill was a portion of the town of Greenfield, the old meetinghouse was considered to be near the centre of the town, and was the place for large gatherings of the people. The people interested particularly in these grounds have recently become incorporated under the name of High Street Cemetery, and have done very much to improve and beautify the place, and its appearance reflects great credit upon their efforts.

Without doubt the Lower Meadows Cemetery was the third place of burial selected by the people of the town. From an entry in the diary of a granddaughter of Thomas Nims, who died February 4, 1793, aged seventy-five, I learn that the body of Mr. Nims was the first to be buried there, with the exception of the body of a small child, who died some little time before. In this hallowed soil rest the remains of the Smeads, Armses, Nimses, Mitchells and others of the old families who settled on these rich meadows when the land first yielded of its bounty to white owners. For many years this yard was sadly neglected, but happily it has now come under the care of a corporation founded for its preservation, and creditable work is being done for its improvement. It is legally known as The South Meadow Cemetery Corporation.

In 1820 Asaph and Jesse Smead conveyed to Quintus Allen and others the small piece of ground now known as the North Meadows Cemetery, for the purpose of a general burying ground. The grounds were somewhat enlarged a few years since by a slight change in the highway, and have been put into excellent condition by those people who have especial interest in the place. A corporation has been formed which has the control of sufficient money derived from a fund provided for the purpose (which was largely the gift of the late Elijah Coleman, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was born in this vicinity), to enable them to keep the yard in its present beautiful condition. The managers take great pride in its neat

appearance, and in the oft-repeated assurances that it is a model country burial ground. Many names known to honorable place in the town's history may be found chiseled upon the modest monuments standing in this yard.

The highway once existing, leading from the almshouse southwesterly across Green river to the Green river road, at the house of F. H. Ballou, was discontinued many years ago. On the banks of Green river near where the pumping station of the Greenfield waterworks is now located, and entered from this old road, is a small burial yard, where sleep in unbroken solitude the remains of some of the representatives of the oldest families of the town. Corses, Graveses, Armses lie here, who once figured largely in the business affairs of the community. During the life of the late Noble P. Phillips he always took care that this yard was neatly kept.

A small yard on the east side of the "old stage road," near the ancient Sage place, on land conveyed by Asa Chamberlain, March 7, 1803, has been generally kept in quite good condition by the kindred of those people of that neighborhood who have been buried there. The soil is light and not conducive to that freshness and greenness which we love to see in the places where rest the remains of our loved ones.

As time elapsed it became evident that the village was to be at the town street, and not where the meetinghouse was built, and the ground first laid out as a burial place having been filled, the prominent men of the town purchased from Abner Wells, December 27, 1803, a portion of the land now composing the Federal street cemetery. An additional tract was bought of Calvin Hale in 1804, and a small piece near the brook has since been added to the original purchase, beside the little square from the Sanderson farm. The original grantees were Ambrose Ames, Elijah Alvord, Jr., Jonathan Bird, Edward Billings, Caleb Clapp, Thomas Chapman, Daniel Clay, John Denio, Thomas Dickinson, Eliel Gilbert, John E. Hall, Timothy Hall, Hart Leavitt, Jonathan Leavitt, Cal-

vin Munn, Richard E. Newcomb, Thomas Norton, Proctor Pierce, Samuel Pierce, John Russell, Jerom Ripley, David Ripley, Benjamin Swan, John Stone, Rufus Severance, Daniel Wells, Abner Wells, Samuel Wells, William Wait and Oliver Wilkinson. This list will be found to have included most of the business men of the village at that period. The town erected a receiving tomb in this cemetery some thirty years since. It is incorporated, and the yard is still to a limited extent used for a burial place, by families who came here during the middle period of the town's existence. The grounds are well kept, and the interest in the care and management of its affairs are well sustained.

GREEN RIVER CEMETERY

In the year 1850 it was found that the old town burying grounds had become inadequate for the requirements of the growing village. A small lot of land was bought to enlarge the Federal street burying grounds, but that proved only a temporary relief. Early in 1851 steps were taken to form a cemetery corporation by association under the general laws, and seventy-seven persons, comprising the business men of the village, signed the agreement. The first meeting was called at the Town Hall on Federal street, May 26, 1851, at which Franklin Ripley was chairman. By-laws were adopted and officers elected as follows: Henry W. Clapp, president; Henry B. Clapp, clerk and treasurer; Rufus Howland, collector; Wendell T. Davis, David S. Jones, Lewis Merriam and James S. Grinnell, executive committee.

The executive committee, June 2, 1851, bought twelve and one half acres of land on Petty's Plain of Franklin Ripley, George T. Davis and Daniel Wells. Work was begun at once and on the 7th day of October, 1851, consecration services were held on the grounds, Reverend Dr. Willard of Deerfield offered the prayer, Reverend Dr. Strong read appropri-

ate selections from the Scriptures and an original hymn by Dr. Strong was sung. The first stanza was as follows :

“ With chastened hearts and solemn rite
We come to consecrate the place
Where men of differing creeds unite,
And rest alike in death's embrace.”

The procession was led by Merrill's Band, and consisted of the three fire companies, the clergymen, the orator, the officers of the corporation, the Misses Stone's and Misses Williams's schools, the children of the public schools and many citizens. It was a long and imposing procession. The address of the occasion was by the Reverend John Williams, then president of Trinity College, Hartford, afterwards Bishop of Connecticut. After the return of the procession to the village a collation was served at the Mansion House through the liberality of Henry W. Clapp, Esq.

The eligible lots were soon taken and in June, 1852, eight acres were added by purchase from Albert Smead. This land is the westerly part of the cemetery and is now bounded by the road to the present Agricultural grounds. Other lands were bought and in 1855 the cemetery had twenty-four acres and ninety rods of land. In 1886 the purchase of eight acres and eighty rods of land from Mrs. Jane Goodnow, called the “Cephas Root” lot, and the more recent addition of other land deeded to it as a gift by heirs of the late James Newton and a small piece purchased from the estate of Manley McClure has increased the cemetery to its present extent of about forty acres. After the corporation was formed a foot bridge over Green river was planned and would have been built but the highway over Green river and across Petty's Plain, past the Agricultural grounds, was about this time located and made, and the necessity for a foot bridge obviated. Before that bridge and the highway were built the only entrance to the cemetery was by the bridges near the Wiley & Russell works.

The cemetery received a legacy of \$2,000 by the will of the late Isaac Miles, the income to be used for improvements, and also a small legacy from the late Rufus Howland. Mrs. Maria Hovey Hosmer, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Hovey, by her will sets apart the sum of \$5,000, and makes provision for a share in her residuary estate, which will eventually come to the Green River Cemetery. It has what is called a "Perpetual Care" fund by which persons may pay into the treasury of the association \$150 or \$200, and have the income of that sum, or so much as is needed set apart to care for individual lots. This fund is kept separate and apart from other funds of the association and is fast increasing. When a suitable entrance to the grounds has been completed, a keeper's lodge and a chapel built, the cemetery will become one of the most beautiful burial places in western Massachusetts.

The present officers of the association (1900) are: President, Frank O. Wells; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles F. Packard; Assessors, Charles R. Lowell, F. R. Allen, A. F. S. Lyons and Frederick Clapp.

October 5, 1857, Right Reverend John B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of the Diocese of Boston, obtained from David R. Wait and Charles H. Munn a conveyance of three acres of land lying south of the Green River Cemetery lands, paying therefor the sum of \$145, "said tract being subject to a right of way of the Green River Cemetery Company, and is to be held by the said John B. in trust for the Catholic community for the purpose of a free burial ground."

In this yard lie the remains of quite a number of the early Irish emigrants who sought homes in America soon after the famine in Ireland, in 1848, but the large majority of the lots are neglected and uncared for, and the condition of the plot is a lasting disgrace to the people whose friends are there buried.

CALVARY CEMETERY

The land now occupied by the Catholics for cemetery

purposes was purchased by Bishop Patrick T. O'Reilly in May, 1877, from Mrs. Mary Nash, and contains ten acres. It has been properly fenced, and laid out into suitable lots, with convenient avenues, and has been brought into an attractive condition by the cultivation of trees and shrubs.

The land is naturally light and sandy, but admirably suited for the purposes for which it is used. The westerly portion of the cemetery was consecrated by Bishop Beaven, Labor Day, September 5, 1898.

When an ample water supply can be afforded, with the continued careful management which it is apparent the grounds now receive, this cemetery with its many large and costly monuments will take rank with any other in this vicinity, for there are no people who excel the devoted members of the Catholic faith in their respect and honor to the memory of their deceased friends.

CHAPTER XLVIII

MARRIAGES

Consecrated by Reverend Roger Newton between November,
1761 and November, 1816.

December 17th 1761. John Bolton & Martha Megee,
both of Colrain.

April 10th 1762. Matthew Severence & Experience
Nash; Greenfield.

May 12th. Joseph Hastings & Annis Mun.

July ye 1st. Philip Root of Montague & Abigail Smead.
Lieutenant Catlin of Deerfield & Abigail Denio.

January 1763. Joseph Stebbins & Miss Hinsdale of Deer-
field.

February. Eliphalet & Esther; Indians.

March 25. Caleb Wright & Sarah Mitchel.

May. Thomas Judd of Hadley & Esther Graves.

December. Samuel Hinsdale & Miss Eunice Mac-
Dowell.

January 1764. John Senet of Bradford & Margeret Me-
creles (McCrillis) of Colrain.

February. John Wells & Tamar Rice.

February. Elisha Hinsdale & Sarah Atherton.

March. Abisha Hollen & Thankful Wells.

September. Lemuel Smead & Sarah Nims.

November. Sam'll Shattuck & Chloe Field, of Bernard-
ston.

April 1765. Seth Denio & Rebekah Allen.

July 1765. Mr. Bell & Jennet Stewart of Colrain.

January 2d 1766. John Corfiran & Sarah Fulton, both of Colrain.

January 28. Abraham Bass of East Hoosac & Rhoda Mitchell.

February 6. Hugh Riddle & Jean Morris, both of Colrain.

December. James Perry & Abigail Hawks, both of Charlemont.

January 7, 1767. Elijah Monroe and Sarah Henderson both of Halifax.

February 12. John Howland & Naomi Bascome.

February 17. Benjamin Henry & Martha Ayres, both of Colrain.

January 14 1768. James Wild & Catherine Mills both of Colrain.

January 21. Jonathan Smead & Rosanna Patterson of Colrain.

July 13. Ebenezer Wells and Mary Arms.

December 15. John Fulton and Susanne Stewart of Colrain.

July 1769. Timothy Bascom & Abigail Atherton.

January 16 1770. Francis Mun & Rebekah Childs, both of Deerfield.

March 22. Nathaniel Dodge & Betsey Pool, both of Shelburn.

August. Thomas Taylor & Cynthia Corse.

January 1771. Lemuel Hastings & Eunice Bascome.

May 9. John Ransom & Susannah Pool.

May 9. Ebenezer Searls & Lydia Graves.

June 13. Daniel Smead & Tirzah Wells.

June 13. (Ebenezer) Bardwell of Montague & Philomena Smead (bap. Irene).

December 5. Samuel Stoughton of Greenfield & Sarah Mun of Northfield.

March 19 1772. Benjamin Dodge of Colchester & Tabitha Dodge of Shelburn.

May 31. Elijah Wells & Hannah Billings.

June 8. Jonathan Hoit of Deerfield & Abigail Nash.

October 1. Reuben Wells & Experience Severance.

October 15. Caleb Sheldon of Bernardston & Dorothy Denio.

October 27. Benjamin Horsley and Ruth Risley.

November 12. Silvanus Allen & Martha Stebbins.

August 4 1773. George Grenolds (Grennell) & Lydia Stephens.

August 19. George Haskins & Rebekah Denio.

September 15. Isaac Newton & Sebera Denio.

September 23. Ithemar Allen & Eunice Risley.

September 28. John Smead & Urania Arms.

October 14. Seth Hawks & Esther Wells.

October 14. Daniel Pickett & Submit Hastings.

November 12. Abel Simons & Lucy Brown.

November 25. Daniel Nash & Anne Atherton.

November 25. Silvanus Nash & Tryphena Hudson.

January 6 1774. Matthew Ellis & Anna Clark both of Colrain; also William McKee (McGee?) & Molly Clark both of Colrain.

January 13. Ariel Hinsdale & Thankful Severance.

January 19. Abner Smead & Hannah Albert (Alvord).

March 10. Thomas Judd of South Hadley & Thankful Allen.

March 14. Phinehas Jones & Mary Brooks.

April 21. David Gains & Elizabeth Tubbs.

April 28. Ebenezer Nims & Margaret Paterson.

August 23. Bernard Davison & Betsey Allen.

September 27. Elijah Dwight of Belcher (town) & Diana Hinsdale.

October 30. Enos Denio & Ruth Brooks.

November. Medad Hastings & Sarah Hawkins.

December 29 1774. Elihu Field & Hephzibah Dickinson, both of Deerfield.

January 18 1775. Uriah Fitch & Diadema Chapman who were published at Shelburne.

August 10. Abner Wells and Elisabeth Allen.

January 12 1776. David Caldwell & Sarah Denio.

May 20 1777. Elijah Risley & Deborah Waters.

June 10. Solomon Smead & Esther Smith.

August 14. James Roberts & Esther Nims.

December 18. Solomon Denio & Esther Pannell of Colrain.

January 26 1778. John Ewers of Montague & Hannah Morley.

January 29. Chilieb Hale of Bernardston & Mercy Mayhew.

February 24. Gad Alvard of South Hadley & Thankful Holland.

April 14. Artemas Rice of Charlemont & Katherine Taylor of Shelburne.

April 14. Also Abner Nims & Sarah Taylor, both of Shelburne.

April 16. Sam'l Deane and Eunice McDowell.

April 29. Simeon Cary and Abigail Bacon.

Sept'r 17. Tubal Nash & Mary Corse.

Sept. 28. Joseph Severance & Mercy Allen.

Octob'r 23. Ebenezer Graves & Anna Chapin.

Octob'r 30. Ethan Billings & Submit Belding of Amherst.

Novemb'r 5. John Newton & Elizabeth Arms.

Decemb'r 31. Eben'r Roberts & Submit Brooks.

January 6, 1779. Ebenezer Allen & Sarah Bush.

March 21. Joseph Gains & Elisabeth Tubbs.

April 2. John Morley & Miriam Brooks.

June 3. Zebediah Slate of Bernardston & Mary Atherton.

May 21. Lem'l Bascome & Abigail Allen.

May 24. Obed Wells & Caroline Grennell.

August 5 1779. Amasa Smead & Sarah Deane.

Novemb'r 22. Enos Rice & Mercy Moffett, the latter from Northfield.

January 24, 1780. Apollos Allen & Deborah Pardy.

June. Roger Edgcom & Sarah Wells.

Septemb'r 14. Asher Newton & Chloe Cors.

“ “ Mr. Stanhope & Mrs. Tubb.

Decemb'r 7. Thaddeus Merrill (of Rowe) & Chloe Smead.

January 4, 1781. James Cors & Hannah Stebbins.

March 12. Moses Field of Leverett and Mary Spelman of Greenfield.

March 18. John Wells of Deerfield and Desire Elliot.

April 26. William McKinsey & Mary Guillows.

May 2. Zadock King & Thankful Michel both of Deerfield.

May 17. Daniel Taylor & Eunice Wells.

June 14. Levi Wells & Mehitable Wells.

August 30. Oliver Hastings and Dorothy Cary.

Octob'r 26. Benjamin Dean & Experience Allen.

“ “ Also Daniel Wells & Rhoda Newton.

Decemb'r 6. Ithamar Burt & Prudence Dickinson both of Deerfield.

Decemb'r 27. Gideon Dewey & Joanna Allen.

January 31, 1782. Asa Wells of Bernardston & Susanna Crandal of Greenfield.

Feb. 21. David Hoit & Elizabeth Ball both of Deerfield.

Feb. 28. Isaac Newton & Hester Lord.

March 5. William Sprague & Anna Stephens.

March 21. John Sanderson & Hannah Johnson.

April 11. Elisha Wells & Tirzah Severance.

May 16. John Bush & Lydia Arms.

May 19. James Pickett & Katherine Rosseter.

August 7. Sam'l Boies ye 3d. of Blanford & Anne Dick of Pelham.

Nov. 28 1782. Thanksgiving; Solomon Sheldens & Prudence Thayer both of Bernardston.

Nov. 28. Moses Scott & Eunice Woods.

“ “ Ezra Mudge & Sarah Munn.

January 23, 1783. Obediah Horsford of Thetford & Abigail Carrier.

Feb. (in fact Jan. 29). David Dickinson & Betsey (Elizabeth) Ashley of Deerfield.

Feb. 27. Joseph Simons & Elisabeth Wells.

March 2. Job Graves & Abigail Wells.

April (28). Hilkiiah Hawks & (Joanna) Brooks.

July 2. Amos Jepperson & Sarah Derby.

July 31. Ebenezer Martindale & Lydia Carey.

Sept'r 7. Sam'l Pickett and Mary Cors.

Sept. 18. Elnath'n Sanderson & Sarah Strickling (Strickland).

Sept. 18. Beriah Willard & Katharine Wells.

Oct. 12. Edward Billings & Rebecca Arms of Deerfield.

Nov. 10. Amos Allen & Abigail Hoit.

Dec. 11. Joseph Nash & Rebecca Bascome.

A portion of Mr. Newton's diary from 1783 to 1790 is missing. In 1783 the town clerk of Greenfield commenced to enter upon the records Intentions of Marriage. These entries from December 1, 1783, to November 10, 1790, are found below.

Dec. 28, 1783. Elijah Smith & Pollie Stebbins.

“ “ “ Joseph Stanhope & Bathijah Smalle.

Feb. 3, 1784. Asa Smith & Abigail Brooks.

March 24. Benjamin Carrier & Jerusha Ballard.

May 22. John Severance Bernardston & Zerviah Nichols of Greenfield.

Oct. 17. Selah Hastings & Susanna Smith.

“ “ Mingo Proctor & “Tenor” (Rev. Dr. Newton's servant).

Nov. 18. Joseph Bascom & Esther Judd.

- Nov. 18 1784. William Chadwick & Carolina Stanhope.
 " " " Silvanus Sistle & Lucy Horsley.
 Jan. 15, 1785. Elihu Atherton & Hepsy Leach.
 Feb. 13. Jonas Stanhope & Mary Allen.
 " 20. Ebenezer Wells & Mary Whipple.
 " 27. Reuben Ingram & Mary Hitchcock.
 March 12. Ebenezer Arms Jr. & Mary White.
 " " Abner Darling & Chloe Derby.
 April 6. Jesse Fairchild & Mary Stevens.
 " 16. Frederick Loveland & Rhoda Combs.
 May 7. George Darling & Jane Severance.
 May 25. John Sawtell & Anna Denio.
 July 3. Joshua Combs & Anna Loveland.
 Aug. 19. Josiah Parmenter of Northfield & Hannah
 Childs of Greenfield.
 Sept. 24. Eleizer Wells & Anna Wells.
 Oct. 8. Jesse Johnson & Hannah Cohoon.
 Oct. 11. Hull Nims & Hannah Newton. (m. Dec. 1.
 1785.)
 Oct. 14. Amos Cornwell & Abigail Severance.
 Nov. 2. Joel Allen & Mary Smead.
 " 21. Solomon Severance & Hannah Hoit.
 Jan 7. 1786. Giles Webster & Huldah Thornton.
 March 4. George Morley & Joanna Whitten.
 " 12. John Kemp of Shelburne & Hannah Wells of
 Greenfield.
 April 9. Joseph Wrisley & Naoma Stricklin (Strickland).
 May 27. Joseph Phillips & Martha Bascom.
 " 28. Joel Smith of Greenfield & Elisabeth Dickinson
 of Whately.
 Sept. 16. Abner Arms & Mary Denio.
 " " Elias Bardwell & Irena Allen.
 " " Andrew Wilkens & Ruth Allen.
 " 23. Micah Phillips & Lois Temple.
 Oct. 29. Jonathan Hawks of Deerfield & Mercy French
 of Greenfield.

- Oct. 29 1786. Matthew Severance & Mary Wells.
Nov. 2. Robert Cone & Sarah Cook.
“ 26. John Alvard of Brookfield & Abigail Smead of
Greenfield.
Jan. 12, 1787. Joseph Nutting & Huldah Convers.
Feb. 4. John French & Elisabeth Bascom.
April 6. Ephraim Hastings & Margaret Hitchcock.
“ 21. A. Field Wells & Abigail Burnham.
“ 30. Oliver Atherton & Mary Bascom.
May 7. John Crossett of Wardsborough & Olive Car-
penter of Greenfield.
Aug. 4. William McHard & Temperance Whipel.
“ “ Nathan Jacobs of Brattleborough & Sarah Clerk.
Sept. 29. Adverdis (Edwardus) Allen of Greenfield &
Hannah Brown of Leyden.
Sept. 29. Eli Hamilton of Greenfield & Avis Southard
of Pelham.
Sept. 29. Eber Hamilton & Catherine Seeton.
Oct. 2. Jonathan Wolles of Gilford & Jemima Webster
of Greenfield.
Oct. 26. Elijah Allen & Eunice Smead.
“ “ Oliver Cone & Esther Wellman.
Nov. 1. William Smalley Esq. Guilford & Susannah
Bascom.
Nov. 1. Salmon Howland & Welthy Wise.
Dec. 5. Reuben Ingram of Leyden & Tabitha Arms of
Greenfield.
Jan. 20, 1788. John Allen & Lucretia Wrisley.
Feb. 1. Jonathan Hall & Mary French.
“ “ Mulford Phillips & Thankful Smalley.
March 22. John Foster of Bernardston & Mendal Ather-
ton of Greenfield.
May 12. Joel Wells of Greenfield & Abigail Hawks of
Deerfield.
May 18. Quintus Allen & Doratha Stebbins.

Sept. 9 1788. Samuel Newton & Sibella Weld.

“ 16. John Wells of Brattleborough & Anna Arms of Greenfield.

Dec. 1. Selah Allen & Thankful Allen.

Jan. 24, 1789. Benjamin Hastings Jr. & Rachel Strickland.

Feb. 12. Job Allen & Pheba Pickett.

March 21. Jonathan Allen & Cloe Bascom.

July 14. Abel Torry & Lydia Anderson.

July 18. John Alvord of Greenfield & Rhoda Mather of Shelburne.

July 19. Daniel Brooks of Greenfield & Levyna Morgan of Northfield.

Sept. 29. Isaac Foster Jr. of Greenfield & Rebekah Hunt of Belchertown.

Sept. 29. Jonathan Washburn & Elizabeth Joice.

Nov. 6. Julius Chapin & Tabitha Strong.

Jan. 1, 1790. Elihu Goodman & Sarah Smead.

“ 6. Simeon Munn & Pheba Clerk.

“ “ Eli Smead & Submit Corss.

“ 30. Jeremiah Andrews & Lucy Loveland.

Feb. 20. William Wait of Greenfield & Hepzibah Reed of Lexington.

March 19. Eliphaz Allen & Unice Putnam.

“ “ Elijah Lamb & Hannah Wells.

April 8. Simeon Wells of Shelburne & Abigail Stebbins of Greenfield.

May 6. Oliver Sage & Polly Denio.

“ 21. Nathaniel Bass & Martha Anderson.

“ 22. Moses Miller Mitchell & Bathsheba Smith.

Oct. 28. Jonathan Juett Horsley & Abigail Gibbs.

Nov. 4. Ebenezer Corss & Grate Wells.

“ 11. Capt. William Moore of Greenfield & Patte Buckminister.

Nov. 11. Ambrose Ames & Hannah Allen.

Then follows from Mr. Newton's diary.

Nov. 11, 1790. Zerah Alvard & Hannah Nims both of Shelburne.

Novb'r 28. Joseph Severance & Lydia Nims both of Shelburne.

Thursday, Decemb'r 9. Ambrose Ames & Hannah Allen.

January 13, 1791. Elijah Alvard & Anne Bascome.

April 12. Jesse Hutchinson & Charlotte Griswold.

Novemb'r 3. Jonathan Field of Winchester & Abigail Usher.

Novemb'r 7. Melchial Strohn and Fanny Usher.

Decemb'r 12. Ephraim Wheeler & Mary Demonlett.

January 1, 1792. Abiel Stevens & Margaret McHard.

" 19. Joel Graves & Elizabeth Billings.

March 1. Elihu Graves and Eleanor Smith.

" " Ebenezer Wilkinson & Prudence Graves.

April 12. Jonathan Atherton & Huldah Chamberlain.

Joseph Mott of Goshen & Naomi Lyons.

The above carried to the Town clerk, viz., Mr. D. Wells, April 17, 1792.

April 26, 1792. Peter Brooks of Glossenbury & Mary Wetmore.

August 27. Rev'd. Mr. Jonathan Leavitt of Heath & Mrs. Terzah Ashley of Deerfield.

Sept. 3, 1792. Sam'l. Wells, Jr. & Electa Bascom.

Octob'r 16. Dr. Israel Farrell & Miss Peggy Clark.

" 18. Mr. Ellis & Widow Stanhope.

Nov. 19. Wm. Smally & Ruth Martindale.

Nov'b'r 29. Zimri Howland & Katherine Cooke.

Feb'y 19, 1793. Sam'l Newton & Peggy Wallace.

March 26. Jehiel Gains & Derinda Allen.

April 24. Levi Stiles & Diana Martindale.

The above carried to the Town clerk the last day of Ap'l, 1793.

- May 15, 1793. Abel Guillow & Betsey Wheeler.
 June 6. Seth Arms & Dolly Denio.
 Aug. 22. David Risley Jr & Olive Starks.
 August 29. Rufus Chamberlain & Lydia Atherton. Also
 " " James Severance & Elisabeth Severance.
 Decemb'r 1. Sam'l Stebbins & Aseneth Bascom.
 Jan. 1, 1794. Consider Shattuck & Anna Atherton.
 " 23 Francis Wood & Eunice Hastings.
 March 15. Moses Richards & Sally Stoughton.
 " " Abner Wells & Ruth Strickland.
 April 23. Anan Bass of Charlemont & Dorothy Martin-
 dale.
 May 22. Joel Willman & Betsy Baker both of Gill.
 Octob'r 30. Eleazer Derby & Lucy Webster both of
 Gill. Also
 Octob'r 30. Jabez Frazier & Sabra Denio.
 Nov. 6. Israel Phillips & Mary Bascom both of Gill.
 Nov'r 20. Warham Hitchcock & Olive Wells.
 Decemb'r 25. David Newell & Achsah Clark.
 January 28, 1795. Samuel Phillips & Betsey Lyon.
 Feb'y 5. Dan Chapin & Dorothy Wright.
 Feb'y 11. David Munn of Deerfield & Philena Clark.
 Sept. 3. Jonathan Sprague & Anna Risley of Gill.
 Novemb'r 22. Dan'l Clay & Lucinda Smead.
 Decemb'r 31. John Corse & Sarah Atherton.
 Jan'y 14, 1796. Aaron Skinner Jr & Charity Nims both
 of Shelburne.
 Jan'y 21. Elias Bascom of Orwell in Vermont & Thank-
 ful Graves.
 June 8. Enoch Clark & Anna Hutchinson.
 Octob'r 9. Erastus Coleman & Cornelia Billings.
 Decemb'r 15. Noah Munn Jr. & Mercy Simons of Gill.
 Feb'y. 22, 1797. Ichabod Potter & Chloe Loveland both
 of Gill.
 Feb'y 28. Daniel Steel & Clarissa Darby.

June 15, 1887. Robert Murdock of Shelburne & Polly Nutting.

July 10. Timothy Hale of Bernardston & Tirzah Sprague of Gill.

Sept'r, 6. Benjamin Smead of Brattleborough & Clarissa Hall.

Feb'y. 23, 1798. Sayward Phelps of Northampton & Elizabeth Amsden of Deerfield.

May 22. Timothy Venalarus & Rosanna Henneman; (Negroes).

July 5. Silas Brooks & Elizabeth Jones.

Aug. 5. Zenas Bardwell & Susy Fellows both of Shelburne.

Aug. 26. Ozias H. Newton & Hannah Smead.

Sept'r 9th. (in the Meeting House) Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Lambert of Newbury in Vermont & Miss Abigail Newton.

“A New form of Marriage used upon this occasion—You do each of you declare before God & this assembly that you do take & wed one another as husband & wife, promising to cleve to each other, & dwell together in all chastity, to render mutually due benevolence & perform the various duties of the married state with Fidelity & perseverance until death shall you part (severally & singularly) declare & promise.”

Novemb'r. 18. Charles Hitchcock & Mercy Thornton.

Decemb'r 20. Joseph Battis & Diana Hinsdale.

Feb'y 11, 1799. Ezekiel Rice of Putney & Hannah Billings.

January 15, 1800. Solomon Henderson of Bennington & Betsey Wells.

May 29. Caleb Stratton of Northfield & Betsey Strong.

Sept'r. 11. Aaron White & Christina Severance.

Octob'r 14. Joseph Wise Jr. of Deerfield & Welthy Fox of Bernardston, Mr. Cook being absent.

Jan'y 10. 1801. Aaron Green & Clarissa Cushman.

Feb'y. 5. Ruel Allen and Lucy Johnson.

- Feb'y 21, 1801. Edward H. Wells & Sarah Wells.
 Nov. 19. Ebenezer Ames & Huldah Newton.
 Nov. 26. Elihu Severance & Polly Hitchcock.
 " " Benjamin Averill & Lovina Holland.
 January 7, 1802. Jonath'n Pierce & Mary Woodard.
 " " Rufus Severance & Sarah Newton.
 Feb'y 11. Nathaniel Bement of Suffield, Con't. & Sarah Hastings.
 June 6. Lords Day ; Evening ; Proctor Pierce & Sukey Newton.
 Nov. 6. Jonath'n Bird & Betsey Grennell.
 Nov. 11. George Wilson & Mercy Nutting.
 Jan'y. 15, 1803. Oliver Wilkinson & Betsey Munn.
 Jan'y 29. John Taggart of Jeffrey, N. H., & Polly Rogers of this town.
 April 6. Benjamin Smith of Hadley & Widow Dolly Armes.
 Nov. 15, 1804. Joseph Severance Jr. & Elizabeth Hubbard.
 Ap'l. 17, 1805. John Denio & Harriot Stiles.
 Apr'l 11. Roswell Lombard of Springfield & Cornelia Hall of this town.
 May 29. Spencer Root & Lydia Bordwell both of Montague.
 July 28. Joseph J. Buckingham of Boston and Melinda Alvord of Montague.
 Nov. 12. Elijah Alvord Esq., of Greenwich & Sabra Wells.
 Nov. 19. Asaph Smead & Mary Newton.
 Decemb'r. 18. Joseph Otis of Colrain & Violetta Hinsdale.
 Decemb'r. 31. John Hastings & Paris Bacon.
 Jan'y. 2d. 1806. James Wm. Hoxe and Mary Hitchcock. The same day Mr. Hoxe began to occupy my store.
 Ap'l. 13. Enos H. Burt & Mary Atherton.
 Nov. 27. Oliver Potter & Sarah Alexander.

Dec. 13, 1806. Ira Arms & Sophia Allen.

Feb'y. 25, 1807. Mr. Avery Williams of Leverett & Miss Clarissa Grinnell of this town.

May 20. Anson Hitchcock of Bernardston & Betsy Bacon.

July 12. John Eson Jr. of Leydon & Olive Atherton.

“ 6. Alpheus F. Stone & Rachel Willard.

“ 14. Loring S. Field of Gill & Mary Hubbard.

Octob'r 4. James Taylor & Mary Perry.

Jan'y 7, 1808. Richard B. Callender of Chester, Ver't & Caroline Smead.

April 28. Thursday, Lemuel Warner of Hadley & Martha Allen of Greenfield.

May 21. Solomon Wells & Chloe Atherton.

May 30. Curtis Newton & Salome Sawtell.

Nov. 27. John Redfield of Gilford, Connet'tt & Pamela Wells.

Dec. 31. Hooker Leavitt & Nancy Munn.

Feb'y 1, 1809. Solomon Smead Esq. & Mrs. Larinda Burke of Bernardston.

May 17. Holmes Mayhew & Lunetta Woodard.

July 6. Reuben Graves of Montague & Ruby Bissel of Greenfield.

July 23. Calvin L. Munn & Mary Swan.

Feb. 17, 1810. John Corss of Leyden & Lucy Lee of this place.

Feb. 20, 1811. Ebenezer Goodell of Westminister, Vt. & Rosanna Smead of this town.

Oct. 22. Jonathan Root of Montague & Caroline Wells.

Nov. 5. Ferdinan Hunt Wright of Northampton & Olive Ames.

Feb. 5. Charles Dexter of Dover, Vt. & Lucinda Bascom of Greenfield.

Feb. 8, 1812. Horace Adams of West Haven, Ver. & Orra Billings of Greenfield.

Nov. 5, 1812. Ezra Purple, Bernardstone & Clarissa Smead.

Nov. 10. Charles Stearns, Shelburne & Sally Risley.

Dec'r 2. William Pynchon of Springfield & Esther Billings of Greenfield.

July 26, 1813. Ansel Phelps & Hannah Ames.

March 24, 1814. Peter Bray (?) of Colrain & (illegible).

May 8. Melvin Mayhew & Lucy Webster.

May 18. Peter Newcomb of Bernardston & Tirzah Smead.

Nov. 25, 1816. Capt. Moses Arms & Widow Mary Swan.

Chapter 84, Acts of 1857, required the town clerks of each town to make a certified copy of any record of a marriage recorded in the books of said town, or in any records of any magistrate or minister of said town, before the year 1800, and transmit the same to any other town in the commonwealth in which either of the persons married resided.

Under this act the following returns were made to Greenfield:

HATFIELD

Date of Marriage.	Name of Parties.	Residence.	By Whom Married.
Dec. 25, 1777	Elisha Wells.	Greenfield.	Rev. Jos. Lyman.
	Rhoda Graves.	Hatfield.	
June 16, 1791.	Rufus Graves.	Greenfield.	Rev. Jos. Lyman.
	Esther Wells.	Hatfield.	

BARRE

Feb. 13, 1794.	William Moore.	Greenfield.	Rev. Josiah Dana.
	Patty Buckminster.	Barre.	

WHATELY

March 24, 1785.	Ebenezer Arms, Jr.	Greenfield.	Rev. Rufus Wells.
	Mary White.	Whately.	personal record
August 24, 1786	Joel Smith.	Greenfield.	Rev. Rufus Wells.
	Elizabeth Dickinson.	Whately.	personal record.

GREENWICH

Nov. 25, 1790.	Jon'a. Jewett.	Greenfield.	Rev. Joseph Blodgett.
	Abigail Gibes.	Greenwich.	Parish record.

NORTHFIELD

July 7, 1768.	Jon'a. Sprague.	Greenfield.	Seth Field, J. P.
	Mariam Brooks.	Greenfield.	

NORTHFIELD

Date of Marriage.	Name of Parties.	Residence.	By Whom Married.
Nov'r. 24, 1768.	Seth Cary.	Greenfield.	Seth Field, J. P.
	Abigail Holton.	Northfield.	
Feb. 3, 1785.	Sylvanus Sartwell.	Barre.	Seth Field, J. P.
	Lucy Hosley.	Greenfield.	
Aug. 27, 1789.	Dan'l Brooks, Jr.	Greenfield.	Seth Field, J. P.
	Lavina Morgan.	Northfield.	
Dec. 8, 1791.	Berwin Foot.	Greenfield.	Rev. John Hubbard.
	Melinda Field.		
Aug. 29, 1793.	Charles Williams.	Northfield.	Rev. John Hubbard.
	Clarissa Slade.	Greenfield.	

AMHERST

Dec. 10, 1787.	Eli Hamilton.	Greenfield.	Rev. David Parsons.
	Avis Southwood.	Pelham.	

SUNDERLAND

March 13, 1797.	Asa Kemp.	Greenfield.	
	Catherine Gardner.	Whately.	

SPRINGFIELD

March 31, 1768.	Battis Denio.	Greenfield.	
	Mary Miller.	Springfield.	
Sept. 3, 1794.	Thomas Dickman.	Greenfield.	Rev. Joseph Lathrop.
	Nancy Church.	Springfield.	
Novemb'r, 1798.	Enos Denio.	Greenfield.	Rev. Bezaleel Howard.
	Phoebe Brewster.	Springfield.	

SOUTH HADLEY

Nov. 30, 1784.	Joseph Bascom.	Greenfield.	Rev. Joel Hayes.
	Esther Judd.	South Hadley.	

WILLIAMSBURG

March 9, 1797.	Seth Wells.	Greenfield.	Rev. Joseph Strong.
	Polly Smith.	Williamsburg.	

NORTHAMPTON

Jan. 8, 1795.	John Russell.	Greenfield.	Rev. Solomon Williams.
	Electa Edwards.	Northampton.	

LEXINGTON

May 30, 1790.	William Wait.	Greenfield.	Rev. Jonas Clark.
	Hepzibah Reed.	Lexington.	

HADLEY

Jan. 3, 1765.	Matthew Clark.	Greenfield.	
	Anne Farrand.	Hadley.	

WEST SPRINGFIELD

Date of Marriage.	Name of Parties.	Residence.	By Whom Married.
March 2, 1769.	Isaac Newton.	Greenfield.	
	Esther Hopkins.	West Springfield.	

BERNARDSTON

March 6, 1788.	Nathan Nichols.	Bernardston.	Rev. Amasa Cook.
	Polly Newton.	Greenfield.	
May 29, 1793.	Moses Miller Mitchell.	Greenfield.	Rev. Levi Hodge.
	Lydia Hale.	Greenfield.	
March 26, 1795.	Jared George.	Greenfield.	Rev. Amasa Cook.
	Roxanna Allen.	Bernardston.	
——— 1796.	Samuel Rogers.	Greenfield.	Rev. Joshua Cook.
	Polly Dickinson.	Bernardston.	
Dec. 24, 1791.	Consider Cushman.	Bernardston.	
	Rhoda Gaines.	Greenfield.	

LEYDEN

Oct. 13, 1790.	Josiah D. Childs.	Greenfield.	
	Hannah Wilbur.	Leyden.	

DEERFIELD

June 4, 1792.	Daniel Forbes.	Greenfield.	John Williams, J. P.
	Clarissa Dickinson.	Deerfield.	
June 21, 1792.	Eliel Gilbert.	Greenfield.	Rev. John Taylor.
	Hannah Ashley.	Deerfield.	
Dec. 23, 1792.	Joshua Clapp.	Greenfield.	Rev. John Taylor.
	Nabby Barnard.	Deerfield.	
Dec. 23, 1792.	Hart Leavitt.	Greenfield.	Rev. John Taylor.
	Rachel Barnard.	Deerfield.	
Dec. 23, 1792.	John Stone, M. D.	Greenfield.	Rev. John Taylor.
	Sally Barnard.	Deerfield.	
May 6, 1794.	John Rowley.	Deerfield.	Rev. John Taylor.
	Dinah Freedom.	Greenfield.	
Dec. 23, 1798.	William Mitchell.	Greenfield.	David Sexton, J. P.
	Mercy Wise.	Deerfield.	

Recorded in Vol. 3, page 405, town records.

John Phelps and Almeda, daughter of Asher Newton, all of Greenfield, were married Feb'y 20, 1814, by Elijah Alvord, J. P.

Ezra Chase, of Bristol, Vt. and Tirzah Wells of Greenfield, by Elihu Root, J. P., Sept. 29, 1818.

Joseph Cobb and Rebekah Alexander, both of Deerfield, by Elihu Root, J. P., May 20, 1819.

April 25, 1814, Isaac Newton, Jr., and Margaret Willard by Rev. Roger Newton.

CHAPTER XLIX

FROM REV. ROGER NEWTON'S DIARY

CHURCH meeting April y^e 6th, 1762. Voted that the Collection for Chh. Charges should be brought in at every Conference in March.

Benj. Hasting was chose Deacon.

It being proposed whether Relations were improper persons to judge in cases of Offence, six out of ten were upon the affirmative.

Feb'y 13, 1763. I married Eliphalet and Esther, Indians.

July y^e 12th, 1763. Voted that a Table cloth, a Napkin & Bason be obtained for sanctuary services—the Collection for the Charges of the Lord's table to be 18 per Member.

Oct. 16, 1767. Died, Umphry, Negro Servt. to Ensign Childs.

April 6, 1770. Elisabeth y^e wife of Aaron Scott & Rebecca, y^e wife of Reuben Smead were called to answer to a charge made against them to the Chh. of living in an unchristian Quarrel and Contention, they were found guilty and accordingly had the Censure of the Chh. passed upon them.

May 12, 1772. The Chh. choose Jonathan Severance and Eleaz^r Wells to Tune y^e Psalm when Amos Allen shall be absent.

June 18, 1772. Jonathan Catlin being complained of for absenting himself unnecessarily from the public worship of God & the ordinance of the Lord's Supper & for accusing the Chh. of opposition, appeared before the Chh. to answer for his con-

duct. S^d Catlin acknowledged the Truth of the Complaint, but professing himself willing to be rectified in his sentiments if they were mistaken, the Brethren thought it best to defer passing sentence upon him for the present, accordingly y^e meeting was adjourned to June 29, 1772, when s^d Catlin appeared sensible of his error & restor^d to good standing.

July 23, 1772. The Chh. convened to consider whether Elisabeth, y^e wife of Aaron Scott, should have the Privilege of a Council, as she had requested. Y^e Chh. were unanimous in the Opinion that she ought not to have her request granted.

July 1, 1773. The Chh. made Choice of Agrippa Wells, Ezekiel Bascome, Uriel Hinsdale & Reuben Wells to tune y^e Psalm.

July 28, 1773. The Chh. made Choice of David Smead to the office of Deacon.

June 8, 1777. Rebecca Smead made Confession Publicly of the sin for which she had been Censured by y^e Chh. & was restored to Charity.

M'ch, 1778. Edward Billings, John Newton, John Wells & Simeon Nash were made Choice of to tune y^e Psalm.

April 4, 1780. The Chh. being convened at my house pass^d the following votes viz : 1 that it is our Duty to Subject ourselves to the Authority of the United States of America so long as Providence continue us under it.

2 that we will attend upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as soon as Provisions can be made therefor, all being willing to overlook the offences that had taken place respecting public and civil affairs.

3 that Timothy Childs and Moses Bascom be desired to deal with Noah Allen who had long absented from publick worship.

4 that Deacon Smead & Agrippa Wells deal with Mr. Billings, who is reported to be guilty of Intemperance.

5 that Deacons Graves & Smead Deal with the widow Anna Atherton for absenting from Public Worship.

6 that we will sing half y^o tune with reading.

August 23 (died) Phillis, a negro Child born in my house.

Oct. 23, 1782. At the Chh. Meeting Noah Allen appeared to answer to the offence the Chh. had taken at his withdrawing from Public Worship for a Number of years—the Reasons he gave for his conduct were these two—

1st the want of brotherly love in y^o Chh.

2 the Chh^s not Permitting a Brother when he had Light to communicate that Light, which reason was a little extraordinary as no Trial of that kind had ever come before y^o Chh. S^d Allen acknowledged that he had withdrawn irregularly in that he (illegible) Deacon Graves of his uneasiness, But desired the Chh. to defer bringing on judgment upon his conduct for the present, (and making some special Reasons) with which the Chh. complied.

The Chh. also had some conversation with Amos Allen upon his absenting himself from Public Worship, but not as a judicial Body, upon the Merits of his conduct at that Time. S^d Allen profess^d it as his Opinion that it is the Duty of the People of God constantly to attend upon his Public Worship, but said for some Reasons in his own Mind, which at a proper Time he was willing to communicate to y^o Chh he thought he could pass y^o Sabbath in a manner more acceptable to God & more profitable to himself by tarrying at Home than by joining in the public Worship—here y^o matter for y^o present was left, it being late in y^o Evening & y^o Chh. Meeting was dissolved

April, 1783. Noah Allen informed me that it was his purpose to attend with y^o Chh. upon the public Worship and Ordinances as soon as his Health would allow, being willing to acknowledge that he had withdrawn in an irregular manner.

May 6, 1783. Noah Allen attended upon the Public Worship & after the Assembly was dismissed the Chh. was informed as above expressed, but he not being present no vote was taken as to his being restored to Charity.

May 22, 1796. The Question being Propos^d to the Chh. whether it was agreeable to their minds that those Members residing in Gill, (Noah Allen excepted) should with others form into a Chh. by themselves in that place, it was voted in the affirmative.

May 2, 1799. At a regular Chh. meeting warned for the purpose of Choosing a Deacon & attending to the situation & conduct of Dr. Billings, Jonathan Leavitt, Esq., was chosen Deacon. Dr. Billings by vote of the Chh. was permitted to return to their Christian fellowship in Compliance with his Desire, notwithstanding he differed from them in some of his religious Sentiments, particularly in his Opinion that all Mankind will receive a final and everlasting salvation by Jesus Christ.

MEMORANDA OF COMMON, DAILY & DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES, ETC.

July 20, 1790. Received a visit from Messrs. Lyman, (Hatfield), and Taylor, (Deerfield), and their ladies. Mr. Lyman expressed a firm Purpose to break with the Chh. & town of Hatfield if they persisted in having Mr. Canon into the school. . . .

21. Went with Mrs. Newton to Deerfield & spent the day chiefly in company with Mr. Lyman and Lady at Mr. Taylor's—the Day fair and pleasant after a great supply of rain a few days before & the Company & entertainment agreeable, but something wanted to make one happy as there always has been & I fear always will be in this world. . . .

Monday, July 26, 1790. Went out to see the Damage done by my Hogs in Mr. Sweet's grain and agreed to allow him ten shillings—kill^d a Sheep—weighed 106 lbs. . . .

Wednesday, July 27. Capt. Moore moved his store into Federal street. . . .

Thursday 29. Began to write a sermon from Prov. 4:7: Wisdom is the principal thing, etc.

31. Made a sermon upon Prov. 16:18 : Pride goeth before Destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall. N. B. Several Deerfield people at Meeting, Mr. Taylor being absent. A pleasant Day but rendered unpleasant to me by an appearance of a voluntary absence among the young people especially, from Public worship & more so still by the want of a proper spirit & Frame in myself. Others don't do right but I am constrained to think I do worse than they Considering my Profession & Situation. My Feelings are not at my own command and yet it is my fault that they are no better & is doubtless owing in great part to my neglect. . . .

August 8. . . . This day recei^d an anonymous Letter wrote with a good legible Hand & in better Language than common men generally use, expressing a Desire that I should show in some Public Discourse whether it is right & consistant with the word of God, that men should Consult Conjurors & upon information received from them presume to accuse particular persons of Theft or any other crime, who cannot be found guilty in any ordinary way—this Motion I conclude was made because heretofore Mr. Cooke consulted a Conjuror & of late Mr. Sam^l Hastings, both members of ye Chh. & the author of ye letter says it is a growing practice & represents a number of the Brethren as feeling concern^d to have this matter discussed in a Serious Scriptural Manner : accordingly it appear^d to be my Duty to preach a sermon relative to it so soon as Providence may give a proper opportunity.

Tuesday, 10, 1790. It being this morning about 10 of the clock a year since Roger died, that sorrowful event was particularly recollected and talk^d of in the family & with the memory of this Dear Son who offered such pleasing Hopes & Prospects I find myself daily affected wherever I am. I admire that a year pass^d in such Trouble should seem so short as this, there is Danger I feel that my time in the world will be run out ere I am aware of it even tho I should live to the age of a man

of which I have had no probable prospect for a great number of years. . . .

Tuesday, August 17, 1790. The field officers convened with their band of musick. Had this Day some Discourse with Mr. David Allen concerning his not bringing his youngest child to Baptism which is now more than eleven years old.

Monday 23, read the Monthly Magazine for June & several Papers from the Printer at N. York—I found little in them either profitable or entertaining. in this however may be owing to my restless age rather than to any Defect in them, but I think there might be a great saving to the People without any Injury, by Diminishing the Number of Printers.

Sept. 6, 1790. Rode out to my farm on the Mountain & from y^e seeming Gloom on the face of Nature & my Distaste for farming return^d with a Determination to lease my Land for the future.

Thursday, 16 Sept. The Regiment met—Mr. Fisher & wife of N. Salem & Mr. Hodge lodg^d at my house.

Friday, 17 Sept., 1790. Kellogg began to cover my store.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1790. General Shepherd began to Number the People in this place, who call^d at my House in Company with Mr. Taylor.

Oct. 26, 1790. Went to Heath with Mr. Asa Strong delegate.

Oct. 28. Came home by the way of Colrain—din^d at Parson Sam^l Taggart's—call^d to see "Finner" who was probably more glad to see me than any Person I had met with in the journey—may Heaven take care of that poor african superior in her moral Disposition to many of other Nations.

Friday, Nov. 13. Theodore Hitchcock had his leg cut off by Dr. Prentice.

Nov. 26. The day spent among us as usual in visiting & Recreation—In the afternoon were visited by Mrs. Ripley, & her sister Rachel, a young Lady of a serious Turn of Mind,

who refus^d going to a Dance seemingly upon Principle, but in my own mind of dancing I consider it being an innocent diversion in itself, tho usually carried to excess and attended with unbecoming Behaviour.

Dec. 27. Gave this day 29s 3d to Hart Leavitt to be laid out for Books in Boston for the Town Library.

Jan. 1, 1791. The Weather Cold & stormy like ye world in which we dwell, & 'tis melancholly to think what little occasion I have to expect happiness as is wish^d from the N. Year.

Feb. 11. Mr. Ashley, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Bernard of Sheffield and Mr. Dwight of Barrington Came on a visit. Also Miss Fanny Foxcroft.

Feb. 17. Was visited in the afternoon by Col. Cutter of Brookfield & Mr. Forbbis of Northfield & Miss Nancy Cutter.

Feb. 18. Had opportunity to pursue my studies without interruption—In the ev'n^g the Youth had a Ball, & was again call^d upon by Col. Cutter.

Feb. 19. Capt. Moore arriv^d with his Lady from Barre to whom he was Married last Sunday morning.

Feb. 21. Capt. Moore invited a Number of his friends to his House to rejoice with him in his Prosperity, but on account of Mrs. Newtons indisposition, we did not attend. Mr. Hall took tea with us in the afternoon.

February 23. Made a visit to Capt. Moore.

Feb. 24. Received a visit from Capt. Moore & Lady & Mr. Buckaster & Mr. Coldwell.

Mch. 6. Read the "Man of the World" an interesting Novel.

Lords Day, May 29. My Horse started in my Carriage, ran & over set it and stripp^d himself of ye Harness, in Consequence of which Rode to Meeting in saddle in the afternoon.

June 7. Light Horse paraded. Mr. Dowe and Williston

Dined with me. Anna Childs stays with us being in a languishing hectic state.

July 11. Artillery company met.

Aug. 10. This day reminds us of one of the most sorrowful events ever suffer^d by man, the Death of Roger, my eldest & dearly beloved Son, who died August 10, 1789. . . . No Father seemingly ever stood in greater need of such a son & it is, I conceive a rare thing amongst Parents to have such a son—but this Opinion perhaps is owing to the Partiality of a Father. I desire to remember that the same all perfect God who gave this son hath taken him away, & that infinite wisdom as well as Rightness always attends his Providence.

April 18, 1792. The referees, viz.: Col. McClallen, Messr^s. Smith and Megee Sat upon a case of contention between Amos Allen & Elijah Coleman.

April 24. Invited by Capt. Clap in the afternoon to see his store moved.

May 4. Sowed a bed of Salary.

May 12. This being my Birth day on which I am 55 years old reminds me that my life must be drawing to a close.

May 26. Visited by Judge Niles, a member of Congress.

Lords Day, 27 May. Judge Niles preach^d in the Afternoon.

June 25. Attended upon cataching the children at Mill Brook.

July 24. Nabbe begun to keep school at 10s per week. Abner Smead & George Grennell engaging to see her paid.

Aug. 10, 1792. A melancholly Day as it calls to mind the Death of my Son, which took place on the morning of the 10th of August A. D. 1789.

November 12, 1792. Engaged to Mr. Coleman to give ten Dollars towards a Water Engine & to assist, if able, & there should be occasion in digging a will to supply it.

Decemb'r 19, 1792. About 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. Eliel Gilbert's House was consumed by fire, Suppos^d to Catch

the preceding evening in the Mantle tree of the front lower room. A subscription in his behalf was set forward which in a few Hours appear^d to amount to Nearly One hundred pounds.

June 1, 1793. Mr. Ballard of Charlemont agreed to do my Chimneys at 4 s 4 d pr. Thousand Brick—the 4/d to be paid in goods.

Feb. 28, 1793. Agreed with Wm. Starr to do thirty window frames & Sashes by first July next at ye Price of ten pounds in cash. Also agreed with him for two thousand & half Clapboards at 40/s to be paid in Town orders or at ye stores—Also with John Stevens for one thousand Clapboards to be paid in the same way.

March 2, 1793. Agreed with Mr. Bissel that six weeks hence he should receive a Cow Provided he deliver^d to me priviously One thousand & half Clapboards & one thousand boards.

May 30, 1793. This Day my new house was raised. (Now standing in rear of Washington Hall.)

Aug. 10, 1793. It being this Day four years since Roger died—The sorrows of that event are sensibly revived.

The following is a true copy of a Complaint lodg'd with me by Deacon Ebenezer Graves against Tabitha, the wife of Elijah Coleman, November 13 A. D. 1792.

Whereas Tabitha, the wife of Elijah Coleman, a professor of Christianity and a member of Christ's Ch^h. in this place, hath walked disorderly and violated the rules of the Gospel in a capital offensive manner, particularly in two things, viz :
I. In showing by words & actions a bitter, revengeful & quarrelsome mind toward the family of Lieut. Amos Allen, in the course of the last year, altogether contrary to that Charity, Meekness & forbearance which are expressly enjoined in the Gospel.

II. In absenting needlessly on many Sabbaths from the Public Worship of God in this place—& whereas she hath

been privately treated with & admonished of her faults by some of the Brethren of the Ch^h. but remains insensible of them and impenitent, I therefore as one dissatisfied with her conduct desire that she may be called before the Ch^h. that they may judge upon & treat her as the nature of her case & Behavior may require.

Sign^d EBENEZER GRAVES.

This complaint was read to the Chh. December 23, 1792, & a church meeting appointed to attend to it on 8th Day of January Next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (at my house). The same day a citation to Mrs. Coleman to appear before the Chh. was delivered to Deacon Graves together with a copy of the Complaint.

Jan. 8, 1793. The Chh. convened but did not proceed to hear & judge upon the Complaint made against Mrs. Coleman by Reason of her absence which was occasioned as she signified by a Letter directed to me, by bodily indisposition, it was thought advisable to wait till she recovered her Health before another Chh. meeting should be appointed.

April 21, 1793. A Chh. meeting was appointed to be holden in the House of Public Worship on Thursday the Second day of May 1793, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to the Complaint exhibited by D. Graves against Mrs. Coleman—A letter of citation was sent to Mrs. Coleman by Capt. Elihu Lyman. Thursday 4 o'clock P. M. the Chh. convened at the Meeting house, but Mrs. Coleman not appearing in Person when prevented not by necessity, But (as her Husband informed the Chh.), but thro' a desire that he should appear & act for her, the Chh. were of opinion that it was advisable another Chh. meeting should be appointed for the purpose of attending to the Complaint exhibited against Mrs. Coleman that she might Personally appear if able & answer for herself—Accordingly a Chh. meeting was appointed to be on Thursday ye 4th of July next to be holden

at the Meeting House—It was also proposed that at s^d Meeting certain persons should be chosen by the Chh. to deal with offending members from time to time & when occasion may require make Information against offenders to the Chh.

June 9. Gave a letter of citation to Mrs. Coleman to Dea. Graves to be by him conveyed to her, requiring her appearance before the Chh. on the 4 July, 5 o'clock P. M.

July 4, 1793. The Chh. convened according to appointment & was opened by Prayer—upon which the Complaint against Mrs. Coleman being read, she observ^d to the Chh. that she should not make answer to it by Reason of its being too general a nature & adduced a Letter from Rev^d Mr. Lyman of Hatfield to show that it was his Opinion the Articles in the complaint were not sufficiently explicit, & that it was advisable to have a Mutual Council to hear Complaints, which Mrs. Coleman might make against particular members of the Chh. as well as theirs against her. to this the Chh. attended, But Mrs. Coleman not being willing then to choose a Council, nor at any other time unless this could be made a Preliminary Article to be agreed upon by the Chh. viz. that if the Council should find she had been wronged, a Dismission should be given her from this Chh. with a Recommendation to some other Chh. with which she might wish to join—To this preliminary article the Chh. would not consent, because the End to be aimed at by a Council, was not only to judge who had done amiss, but to bring those who had to repentance & restore Peace & christian fellowship between Mrs. Coleman & others of the Chh. wherein it had been interrupted—it was therefore concluded by the Chh. to be their Duty to proceed to hear the Complaint exhibited against Mrs. Coleman by Deacon Graves, which in their opinion as things, were circumstanced was sufficiently clear & express for Mrs. Coleman to have a fair opportunity of making answer & the Chh. to form a righteous judgment upon.

Mr. Joseph Wells gave in his evidence in support of the first Article in the Complaint—the written depositions also, of Rosanna the wife of Jonathⁿ Smead & Cielia Denio were adduced, but the Chh. thinking it incumbent that they & other witnesses should be personally present, which could not be at this time, they moved for an adjournment & accordingly this Chh. Meeting was adjourned to the 29th of August next, then to be held at the Meeting House, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon.

N. B. After the Chh. voted in y^e proceeding Meeting that the complaint above mentioned ought in their opinion to be received and acted upon Mrs. Coleman Manifested her dissent, not only by words but in withdrawing from the Chh.

August 29, 1793. The Chh. convened according to appointment after opening the Meeting by prayer it was proposed to the Chh. whether Mrs. Coleman had refused to answer to the complaint exhibited against her on account of the General Nature. Deacon Graves should have leave to withdraw it, in order to make a more particular statement of her offence, & bring forward a complaint if there should be occasion for it more clear & explicit—Voted in the Affirmative. Then the meeting was adjourned to Oct. 31, 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B. at the above meeting a new form of statement of Mrs. Coleman's offence proper to be made by Deacon Graves to Mrs. Coleman & grounds his complaint (was) upon, was read and commanded to him.

Octob^r 9, 1793. A complaint newly stated was brought by Deacon Graves who said he had not found access to Mrs. Coleman, her Husband forbidding it. A Copy of this Complaint with a citation to Mrs. Coleman to appear before the Chh. on 31st. inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Meeting House was delivered to Deacon Graves. A copy of Deacon Graves complaint against Mrs. Coleman as stated in the second instance Oct. 9, 1793.

Whereas Tabitha the wife of Elijah Coleman a professor of

Christianity & a member of Christs Chh. in this place hath walked disorderly & violated the Rules of the Gospel.

1st in allowing malicious & menacing expressions in the course of the year 1791 & about that time, especially against Lieut. Amos Allen and his family, saying that she would willingly kill any one of them & that War being begun Mischief & Death would soon be heard of & the sooner the better, or to this purpose, also in Actions of Violence & ill will in s^d year & about that time, particularly in taking a loaded Gun & attempting to fire it for the Purpose of Killing or wounding those whom she supposed to belong to s^d Allen's family, & in Keeping a Gun loaded with an intention to use upon persons Whenever they should approach Mr. Coleman's Buildings or come upon his Improvements in such a manner as they had done.

2^d In abstaining frequently & in a needless manner from the public worship of God in this place through the Course of several years last past, and whereas she has been privately treated with & admonished of her faults by some of the Brethren of the Chh. but remains impenitent, I therefore as one dissatisfied with her conduct desire that she may be called before the Chh. that they may judge upon & treat her as the Nature of her case and Behaviour may require

(Signed) Ebenezer Graves.

Oct 31, 1793 The Chh. meeting was open^d by vote of the Chh. because of their being together at an earlier Hour than it was adjourned to, the Chh. being informed that Tabitha Coleman could not be spoken with by Deacon Graves & that Mr. Coleman immediately threw ye Papers that he delivered to him out of the House, & when Mr. Giles Cooke afterwards carried a Copy of the Complaint from the Pastor with a citation to Mrs Coleman to answer to it, He threw it into the fire & declared that he would keep his wife out of the way of a process from the Chh. in this place the members of

which had become her enemies, the Chh. again thought fit to adjourn to the Thursday preceding the first Lord's day in January at 3 o'clock P. M. & accordingly was adjourned to that time—at the Meeting House.

Thursday Jan 2. 1794 3 o'clock the Chh. met according to adjournment & was opened by prayer—after deliberating upon the Measures that had been taken with Tabitha the wife of Elijah Coleman to which She hath refused attention, as has been made manifest by her not being seen, from time to time when members of the Chh. have sought access to her, by not appearing before the Chh. in compliance with a citation delivered to her Husband in the House where they dwell & by not attending in any Instance, for several months last past with this Chh. upon the public Worship of God—the Chh. voted the following viz :

Whereas, Tabitha, the wife of Elijah Coleman, has refused to make answer to a complaint exhibited against her by Deacon Ebenezer Graves, & in order to evade the discipline of the Chh. hath united as we have reason to believe with her Husband in denying to the Members of the Chh. an opportunity of conversation with her for the purpose of stating her moral crimes to her, & for a number of months last past hath wholly absented herself from the public administrations of God's House ; hence the s^d Tabitha merits in our opinion the censure of God's People & is an improper subject of their Christian fellowship in special divine ordinances. When Mrs. Coleman shall show a willingness to submit to Gospel order we hold ourselves in readiness to attend candidly, to the merits of her conduct & acquit her of Guilt if Truth & Justice require it or restore her to our Communion upon her manifesting a Repentance of such offences as she may appear to have committed against the Gospel. But at present we judge it to be our Duty & accordingly it is our purpose to withdraw from her as a disorderly person who is not under Law to Christ the holy King & Saviour whom she hath professed.

Jan 7 1794 A copy of this Result was put into a Letter Directed to Mrs Coleman which letter ended in the following manner: This Result so far as I am acquainted with the principle from which it proceeded is the Effect of a concern for the Honour of Religion & your best interest. I wish you to attend to it, however unworthy we are as men, yet acting as the Chh. & servants of Christ our doings ought not to be disregarded & Despised by you: he that despiseth you (said Christ to his Disciples) despiseth me.

from your friend & Pastor

R. N.

Jan. 28 1794 the above Letter was given to Deacon Graves to be given by him to Mrs. Coleman.

March 24 1794 Deacon Graves inform^d that he had been to Mr. Coleman's with the Letter & not finding his Wife, desired him to deliver it to her, which he refused to do, accordingly the Letter was brought away.

Not having an opportunity to communicate to Mrs Coleman a copy of the Chh's Result, in a private way, it was publicly read on a Lord's Day Sept. 1794.

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE

Joseph Wells testified & said, that at one time (in the course of the year 1791) He heard Mrs Coleman Charge the Allen's with stealing wheat & Corn out of Mr. Coleman's barn & at another time heard her threaten their Lives & said she would Kill them as quick as she would Kill a snake—

Rosanna the wife of Jonathan Smead testified & s^d that being at Mr. Colemans soon after Mischief had been done to their Dye House, Mrs. Coleman told her that she called up her Husband when she heard the noise & told him all was a going, that Mr. Coleman with her took his gun & went out of the Door, that the first gun missed fire for which she was sorry because it would certainly have killed some of them—that she had got her gun charged with a Brace of Balls & they

should have what was in it—that the war was begun and the hotter the better, the sooner it would be over—that the gun then stood loaded with Balls behind the Door—that I should certainly hear of murder done, or Buildings burnt—Houses or Barns—I observed to her, that if she killed any Body she would be hanged—she replied that she would die in a just cause & should not have Greenfield for her judge—these witnesses were Chh. Members.

The following disposition was given by Lucretia Denio.—She testified & said that being at Mr. Coleman's sometime after his shop chimney was torn down, She heard Mrs. Coleman say that hearing People at their Dye House in the night, to prevent such mischief her husband took a loaded gun & fired it & that she took a gun which if she could have fired it would have levelled one to the ground, I asked if she had Balls in her Gun she said she had that which would do execution. I told her if she shed Man's Blood her own Blood must be shed, her Reply was that she ought not to loose her Life for an Allen, for there was one Plague gone from off the earth if an Allen was gone: I observed I did not believe it was any of the Allen's that injured them. She asked me whether I would believe it if I saw one of them dead on the Ground—the Battle she added was begun & there was no way to end it but by Gun & Bayonet Powder & Ball, they had tried all other ways for peace—there was only this left.

December 17, 1793. This being the Day on which the Act of Incorporation was read to the town of Gill. I attended & preach^d from Ps. 144, ult.

May 13, 1794. Drew in from the street in making my fence west from the store three or four feet in order to have it range with Mr. Pierce's fence which stands still further west.

June 4, 1794. heard Ruel Willard affirm in Conversation with Dan^l Forbes that the North Line of the Street as run by Mr. Root of Montague strikes the North side of the chimney

of Mr. Jerom Ripley's store & about four feet from the front of his dwelling House north—

August 10, 1794. Five years ago the meloncholly event of Roger's Death took place.

August 14, 1794. removed my Old Habitation where I had resided about 32 years into my new house.

July 27, 1797. Memorandum. The Bend in the street against Jerom Ripley Esq. & which by the running of the fence has been straitening from time to time for several years past is now made still straiter by the building of his Door yard & Consequently the street is made narrower & deviates from its lines as they were originally laid—my fence against s^d Ripley's is drawn in several feet from where my old stone wall stood as may now be made Manifest by the remainder in the ground of some of the foundation.

April 13, 1798. Men agreed that the west Line of Timothy Hall's land should strike the street, four feet west of his shop & the rear should be of the same Length with the front. . . .

April 5, 1806. I know not but that I make myself daily uneasy because my Troubles are not greater than they be, but small as they are they will disturb & vex me, especially the Inattention which the people pay to what I suffer by the Depreciation of money.—Not one man from 1774 has shown, as I recollect, any Disposition to make any consideration, but all have & continue to pay the meer nominal sum, in the most advantageous way they can, & appear glad, they have an opportunity to pay it so easily & unless I am too jealous they are not so kind to me, as those among them who are friends generally one to another. Mrs. Leavitt excepted, none of them upon any particular occasion, as Sickness, Deaths, funerals, associations, have complimented me with a piece of fresh meat, for nearly perhaps forty years—this is very singular & once unlooked for, but soon expected after my settlement in the Ministry. I have sometimes suffered great inconvenience in consequence of this Neglect have lived below what I wish^d

& what I thought reasonable, & could not entertain friends, without too much Trouble to Mrs. Newton, a woman given to Hospitality & whose feelings were hurt through Life, that she was noticed by those she loved & who were in affluent circumstances, with so little Generosity & with so much less than is Common for minister's wives of her Goodness & accomplishments to experience. This oppression & cold Neglect which in my View has been used towards me has made my work of the Ministry hard & irksome as might Naturally be expected in one who loves the world and friendships as well as I do—But what more especially disquiets me is, an apprehension that this conduct in my people, is owing in a Measure to something wrong in myself, which they know & feel, but do not inform me of—for I hear nothing as an apology but my Wealth—which it seems they have a faculty of estimating high, so that a few acres of Ground, here, in a peculiar expensive situation is much better to live upon than double the acres in Leyden or Colrain—it will be I presume the little time I have to live as it has been, except worse, & as I can see more faults in myself than in any other, my Complaint might be properly turned against myself & my Business be to amend my own life & go on in the Ministry Cheerfully & faithfully according to my remaining Powers or pass into Retirement, & show a penitential, Humble Christian Life there. My time I would recollect is short for memorizing either in a public or private station, being now nearly the close of the sixty ninth year of my life.

The diary ends with—

May 23, 1812. This day I am seventy five years old I shall not and I would not live away.

CHAPTER L

DEATHS IN GREENFIELD RECORDED BY REV. ROGER NEWTON

1761. August—Thankful, the daughter of Sam^l Mun—
Nov. John Allen—Decembr,—Asa Wells—

1762. April y^o 22d, Patience, y^o daughter of Lucy Bill-
ing—Jan, Thomas the son of Thomas Nims—Sept. 2, Wm.
Brooks—Sept. 23d, Zenas Nash—Sept. 28, Joseph Nash—
Oct. 2, Quartus Nash—Dec. 13, the widow of Isaac Fos-
ter—

1763. Augt. 1st, Elihu, the son of Widw Sarah Atherton
—Oct, Joel, the son of Thomas Nims—

1764. January, Noah, the son of Noah Allen—Sept,
Eliphaz, the son of Noah Allen—Sept, Joseph Bascom—Oc-
tober, Reuben, the son of Sam^l Mun—Octbr, Martha, the
daughter of Dan^l Nash—

1765. Consider, the son of Ebenezer Wells—March, Abi-
gail, the Daughter of David Smead—May y^o 4th, Isaac, my
son—

1767. May 12, Abigail, the wife of Jonathan Sprague—
August, 14, Rachel, the Daughter of David Allen—Octo, 16,
Umphry, Negro Serv^t, to Ens, Childs—

1768. Apl, 13, Darius Hinsdale.—Apl, 21, Joshua Wells
—Novembr 25, Nathan, y^o son of Benjn. Hastings, jr—Dec,
2d, Isaac, my 3d son—

1769. Ephraim, y^o son of Joel Wells—a child of Noah
Allen—

1770. Decembr, 18, Widow Abigail Allen—

1771. April, Dianthe, the Daughter of Ebenezer Wells

jr—May, Martha, y^e daughter of Matthew Severance—October 5, Annis, the daughter of Joseph Hastings—October, 20, Mary, y^e Daughter of Joseph Hastings—Nov. 12, Sarah, y^e Daughter of Joseph Hastings—Decembr, 8, Lydia, y^e Daughter of Sam^l Shattuck—July, 25, (Mercy) y^e wife of Jonathan Catlin—

1772. October, 15, Mrs. Adams, a woman that belonged to Halifax—

1773. July 4, Elizabeth, y^e wife of James Corse—October, 19, Adonijah, an infant, y^e son of Oliver Atherton—Novr 5, Lucy Billings—

1774. Mrs. Denio—(probably Anna Coombs Denio)—April, 5—Robert Mitchell—(probably May, 1) Widow Elizabeth Wells (widow of Joshua)—Mary Martindale (perhaps Molly, dau, of Lemuel, born Apl. 20, 1755)—August 16, Lieut. Benjn Hastings—Septr, 29, Widow Prudence Hastings, (widow of Benj. jr.)—Nov, 30, Sarah Hinsdale (dau. of Elisha—Decr. 27, Sarah Corse (dau. of Dan.)

1775. March 11, Lydia Mitchell, an infant—March, 16, Elizabeth, the wife of Ebenezer Arms—March, 20, Ethiel Dean—July 25, Widow Mary Severance (widow of Joseph)—October, William Mitchell—Decr 26, Seberah, y^e wife of Isaac Newton—

1776. January 6. Onesimus Nash, by slipping down with a stick of wood upon his shoulder—20th, Joseph Corse (son of Dan)—Daniel Graves (died) in y^e army—March 1, Mindwell Atherton—aged 92 years wanting a few days, (widow of Joseph)—April 11, Aaron Denio jr—May 27, Leucy Taylor—June 30, y^e wife of Elisha Wells—(Mehitable)—July 15, Mary, y^e wife of Sam^l Mun—Novembr 15, Mercey, y^e wife of George Howland jr—

1777. March 22, Submit, y^e wife of Asher Corse—May 28, Caleb Wright—June 30, Rodah Allen (dau, of John)—August 1, Elizabeth, y^e dau, of Sam^l Derby—August 7, Ebenezer, y^e son of Ebenezer Wells jr.—August 11, another

son of Ebenezer Wells—& Zimri, the son of Capt. Agrippa Wells—August 15, a son of John Mcherd—August, 19, a daughter of Deacon (Ebenezer) Graves—by name Electa—also Lydia, the D. of Abel Simons—& Chester, the son of George Grennells—August 20, George, y^o son of George Grennells—August 22, a son of Mcherds—August 24, Abner, y^o son of Abner Arms—& a young son of Sam^l Shattucks—August 26, Abigail, D. of Lem^l Bascom—August 29, a child of Dan^l Smead—August 30, John, y^o son of Abner Arms—& Agrippa, y^o son of Capt. Agrippa Wells—August 31, a child of Jonathan Sprague—September 1, Elijah, y^o son of Abner Smead—Sept. 3 Erastus, y^o son of Eleazer Wells—Sept. 10, a daughter of Lemuel Smead—Sept. 11, the wife of Charles Phelps Esquire of New Malborough—Sept. 12, a child of Medad Hastings—& Susanna, a Daughter of mine—Sept. 14, a child of Dan^l Smeads—one of Joseph Wells—one of Medad Hastings—& one of Seth Howlands—Sept. 15, one of Joseph Hastings—Sept. 17, a child of Lemuel Hastings—& one of Phineas Jones—Sept. 18, Warren, y^o son of Isaac Foster—Sept. 20, Elizabeth, y^o daughter of Dan Corse—& John, son of Lemuel Hastings—about this time died also a son of Deacon Graves (Solomon, Sept. 23)—Nov. 8, Sam^l Munn—Decembr 16, Ruth, the wife of Enos Denio—

1778. Jan. 3, Pollie, the daughter of Agrippa Wells—June 20, Thomas, a child of Thomas Loveman—June 23, David, a child of Dan Corse—July, Mrs. Rice, y^o wife of Benjⁿ Rice at Grass Hill (Gill) August 3, an infant of G. Grennell—Octobr 25, a child of John Graves—October 29, a child of John Graves—Octobr 30, the wife of Timothy Bascom—Novembr 30, a child of Mr. Cushing—

1779. May 29, Eunice, y^o wife of Samuel Hinsdale—June 19, Mary, y^o wife of Capt. Timothy Childs—

1780. March 3, a Daughter of Lemuel Smead—April 27, another Daughter of Lemuel Smead—April 29, Aaron

Denio—May 1, Sebera, a child of Isaac Newton—July 18, Mr. Howskins, a man 90 years old—

1781. January 23, Esther, the wife of Isaac Newton—about this time died two infant children of Phineas Jones—Feb. 18, Joanna Corse, D. of James Corse. She was born March 25, O. S. AD. 1751. Age 30 years ten months & eleven Days—Feb. 19, Mary Childs, Dau. of Capt, Timothy Childs, aged 35—April 10, Cloe, the wife of Sam^l Shattuck—Febry, Dorothy, the wife of Allen Nichols—Novembr, a child of Mr. Clark's—Novembr, 20, Mercy, the D of Capt. Childs—Decembr, 12, Capt, Timothy Childs—

1782. Feb, a child of Sam^l Dean—April 23, the wife of Adam Wellman—April 29, Ebenezer Smead, the son of Deaⁿ David Smead—June 17, Clarissa, y^e infant Daught of George Grennell—September 7, Abigail, y^e D, of George Howland, aged 10 weeks—Octobr, 14, Dollie, y^e D, of Moses Arms—Novemb^r 5, Mehetabel, the wife of Jonathan Smead, aged about 70—Decemb^r, 26, John, y^e child of John Clark—

1783. March 14, Amaziah, y^e child of Jeremiah Ballard—15th, Gideon, the son of Gideon Sage—17th, Sarah, y^e daughter of John Newton—30th, Elizabeth, wife of Elihu Bascom—April 29, Violet, a negro child—April 30, Jonathan Smead, aged 76—June 15, a child of Philip Ballard—August 13, Lemuel Martindale, about 50 years of age, by a Blow at or against the Midriff from a stick of wood which he suddenly broke—August 18, Lydia, an infant child D of Jonathⁿ Smead—Sept, 27, James Cors, in y^e 90th, year of his age—Octob^r 31st, Ebenezer Smead in y^e 78th, year of his age—Novemb^r 23, Sam^l Stebbins—

1784. January 3, Tabitha, the wife of Abner Arms—Feb, 2, Sam^l, Munn.—May (17) Elizabeth Wells, the wife of Capt, Ebenezer Wells—June 21, Abigail Smead, the widow of Eben^r Smead—June 22 Esther, a Babe of Jonathan Smead's—Octob^r, 5, Abigail, the infant child of Seth Howland—Octob^r, 14, Katherine, the wife of James Pickett—16th, an in-

fant of Capt. Isaac Newton—Nov. 13, Hannah, y^e D, of Asa Strong—

Records from 1784 to 1790 are missing.

1790. Octob^r, 13, died in Travel with her infant the Wife of Miller Mitchell—Octob^r, 30, Dr. Zechariah Convers suddenly by an appoplectic Fit—a man who had been capable of doing good & peculiar for his contentment with small Things & for his refraining from resentful reviling Language & conduct toward mankind—Decembr, 16, the Twin children of Joseph Bascom in a few Hours after they were born—

1791. May 6. a Male child of Enos Rice, Ætat, 9 Months—May 21, a Daughter of Benjamin Rice jr—July 20, Eunice, y^e Wife of Lem^l Hastings in y^e 40 y^r of her Age—August 18, Sam^l, an Infant Child of Asa Munn—August 23, Anna, the Wife of Elijah Alvord—August 24, David Allen—Octob^r 31, Caroline, the child of Lem^l Hastings—Decemb^r, 27, Synthia, the Daught^r of Lem^l Hastings.

1792. Feb^y 29, the Wife of George Loveland jr—March 18, Asa Munn—April 12, the oldest Daughter of John Mowley & an Infant Child of Enos Rice—April 29, a Child of Jonas Stanhope—May 22, a Child of Elijah Smith, by a fish bone—July 10, a Child of Isaac Foster jr—August 5, the Widow Ruth Foot, Ætat 86—Sept^r, an infant child of Benjamin Horsely—

1793. January 7, a child of William Walker—Jan^y, 16, Abner Arms, Ætat 65—Feb^y, 4, Thomas Nims, Ætat 75—Feb^y, 11, a young Child of Mr. Webster—Feb^y, 25, an Infant of W^m Smalley—26, a young child of John Ewers—April 11, an Infant child of Jonathan Washburn, born with an imperfect head—May, Polly Logan, a child about four years old—July 19, Asael Stanhope, drowned—August 3, an Infant Child of Elijah Allen—Octob^r, the Widow Smally—Novb^r, 17, Rachel, y^e D of Capt. J. Phillips—Decemb^r, 7, the wife of Enos Rice—

1794. a child of Joseph Nash, supposed to be smothered

in bed—Ap^l, 10, Seth Howland, in the 59th year of his age—
June 16, Joel, the son of Hull Nims—Aug. 11, a Child of
Asher Newton, also a Child of Selah Allen—Aug. 24, a Child
of Joel Allen—Octob^r, 7, Polly, the D of Levi Wells—
Octobr 9 a Child of Joel Wells—Nov^r a Child of John Bush
—Nov^r, 22, a child of Medad Hastings—

1795. Jan^y, 28, a Child of Mr. Logan—Feb^y, 18, Abi-
gail, the wife of George Howland in the 90th year of her
age (of Gill)—March 11, a Child of Elijah Alvord's—March
24, a Child of Eleazer Wells jr—March 26, the Wife of
Walter Avery, on a journey to this place—May, Mary, y^e
wife of John Battis—June 16, a child of Amos Allen jr—
Sept^r, 10, Joel, the son of Jonathn Smead, being nearly six-
teen years old—Sept^r, 30, Tirzah, D, of Elisha Wells being
about ten months old—Octob^r, 5, Eliza, the D, of Cap^t, Ca-
leb Clap—Octob^r, 12, Hart, son of Ebenezer Allen jr, 2
years old—Octob^r, 13, Harriet, D, of Cap^t, Caleb Clap
about ten years old—Octob^r, 20, a Child of Ebenezer Allen—
Octob^r, 30, a Child of James Cobb—Decemb^r, a Child of
David Stricklen—

1796. May 19, a child of Theophilus Griswold, scalded
by hot water in a Dish Kettle—Aug. 26, Lucinda, y^e D., of
Abner Wells—Aug. 28, Isabella, the D. of Capt. Caleb
Clap—Septr. 11, Richard, y^e son of the wife of Dr. Edward
Billings—Decemb^r 4, Sam'l Howe, a young man from Dor-
chester in Vermont, by an abcess upon the Lungs—Decemb^r
27, a male Child of Job Graves, of the throat Distemper—
Decemb^r 31, Tartallus, the son of Joseph Hastings—

1797. Feby. 2, Abner Smead—March 4, Phebe Billings
—March 6, a Child of Sam'l Pickett's—March 25, a Child
of Joseph Hastings—March 27, Amos Allen, in y^e 75 year
of his age—Aug^t 20, a Child of Jabez Fraizer's—Sept^r 9,
James Moore, a native of Ireland—Dec^r 26, a son of Ebenezer
Graves, Jr—

1798. Feby. 7, Asa Strong, Ætat 69:—Feby 19, Widow

Anna Atherton, Ætat, 84—Aug. 7, Widow Martha Nash (widow of Daniel) Æt, 73—Sept^t 27, a Child of Jabez Fraizer—Octr. John Lyon—Novr. 28, Hannah Alvord in the 79th year of age—

1799. Jany. 25, Widow Sarah Hinsdale in the 83d year of her age (widow of Samuel) March 2d, Seth Arms, killed by a Sled, Ætat 39—March 15, an infant Child of Joseph Atherton—March 28, a Child of Elijah Lamb—March 30, Richard Carey in y^e 83d year of his age—Ap^l, 16, John Adams, son of Richard E. Newcomb, nearly eight months old. May 30, a Child of Elijah Alvord about eight months old—July 23, Romus, a Negro man, Ætat, 63—

1800. Feby, 7, David Wells, Ætat, 74—March 1, Solomon, the son of Solomon Smead, Esq^r—March, Mr. Ellis—July 8, Eben^{zr}, the son of Eben^r Graves, jr.—Aug. 7, Sally, the wife of Dr. John Stone, Ætat, 26—Octobr, 16, an infant Child of Amos Allen—Decembr^r, 21, an Infant Child of Walter Brown—

1801. Jany, 27, Dinah, a Negro woman—March 31, Ebenezer Allen, of a cancer, in the 76th year of his age—March—an Infant Child of Anna Mitchel—April 30th, Samuel Pickett by the Pleurisy, in the eighty second year of his age—May 24, Saml. Wells, in the seventy-second year of his age—June 3, Widow—Cary, in the 65th year of her age—June 16, The wife of Selah Allen—July 8, Patience, the wife of John Bell—Aug, 3d, Mercy, the Wife of Joseph Severance—July—an Infant Child of Mr. White—Aug, 31, Beriah, the son of Beriah Willard—also a young Child of Mr. Stiles; the former by a wound from a Rakes tail; the latter by falling into scalding water—Sept^r, 6, an infant male Child of Thomas Dickman—Octobr, 1, a Child of Joel Wells, with the Dysentery—Nov. 6, a Child of Elijah Smith Ætat, 2—Octobr, 18, a Child of Elijah Smith, Ætat, 6—Nov. 20, John Battis, Ætat, 77—Nov^r, 25, a young Child of Mr. Brooks—Decembr. 1, Mehetabel, the wife of Capt. Agrippa Wells Ætat, 60—

1802. a Male Infant & Twin of Asher Newton—Apl, 30, Enos Denio, very suddenly, with some secret inward Disorder. He came home with his team, unwell on Thursday 28th, towards night & expired the next morning about sunrise. his Disorder did appear in no measure to deprive him of his Reason—July 11, John Strickland jr Ætat, 53, his Disorder began with a pain in his right arm which soon removed to the left & from thence to his head, upon which he soon expired—July 18, Abigail, D, of Jeremiah Newton, Ætat, 8—July 30, Thomas J. son of Capt. Ambrose Ames, aged 14 Months—Aug. 1, John, the son of Calvin Munn, 3 years old—Aug. 4, Dan^l, a young Child of Dan^l. Clay—August 6th, Jonathⁿ, son of Jonathⁿ, Leavitt, Esq^r.—9 Months old—Aug, 7, Wm. Grennell, son of Wise Grennell, two years old—Aug, 7, died Maria, the Daugh^r, of Richard E. Newcomb, aged 8 years—Aug, 7, Guy, the son of D^l Clay aged 4 years—Aug, 7, a Child of Saml Pierce, aged 18 Months—Aug, 10, the Wife of Richard E. Newcomb, aged 31 years—Aug, 12, Silvanus Taylor, aged 14 years he was taken sick in this place but died in Montague where his Parents live—Aug, 12, died a daughter of Wm. Wait, aged twenty months Aug, 14, Stephen, the only remaining Child of Dan^l, Clay—Aug, 13, a young Child of Sally Pith—Aug, 15, Anna, the D. of Saml Pierce aged three years—Aug, 19, Nabby, the D. of Saml Pierce, aged 10 years—Aug, 19, a negro Child, belonging to Cæsor, aged 2 years—Aug, 20, George, the son of Jerom Ripley Esqr, aged two years—Aug, 21, a Child of Obed Wells, aged 3 years—Aug, 22, a male Child of Danl Forbes aged 1 year—Aug, 22, a male Child of Wm. Starr aged 1 year—Aug, 23, a Child of Quintus Allen, Aug, 25, a D, of Quintus Allen aged 10 years—Aug, 25, a D, of Obed Wells, aged 12 years—August 26, a son of Hull Nims, aged 3 years—Aug, 28, Cela, D, of Lem^l Hastings aged 17 years—Aug, 29, the widow Margaret Wells, aged 72 years (widow of Lt. Samuel)—Aug 29, a son of Quintus Allen, aged 6 years—Aug, 29, Saml Lyman, on a

visit to Northampton, aged about 35 years—Aug, 29, a son of Ebenezer Arms, aged 2 years—Aug, 30, Sarah, D, of Sam^l Newton, aged 8 years. Sept^r, 1, a son of Quintus Allen, 4 years old—Sept, 2, a Child of Joseph Nutting, 2 years old—Sept^r, 3, a son of Obed Wells, aged ten years—Sept^r, 3, a Daughter of Asher Newton, aged 7 years—Sept^r 4, a son & only Child of Silvanus Burnham, aged 3 years—Sept^r, 6, one of the twin Children of Obed Wells, aged 3 months—Sept^r, 6, a Child of Saml Newton, aged one year—Sept^r, 8, a Child of Miller Mitchel, aged 18 Months—Sept^r, 9, Obed, the son of Obed Wells, aged 16 years—Sept^r, 9, a Daughter of Levi Wells, aged 5 years—Sept^r, 10, a child of Anna Mitchell, aged 6 years—Sept^r, 11, a Daugh^r of Beriah Willard, aged 5 years—Sept^r, 12, Mrs. Post, the wife of Cornelius Post, aged 73 years not by the Dysentery—Sept^r, 13, a Child of Charles Hitchcock, aged 2 years—Sept^r, 13, the wife of John Newton, aged 60 years—Sept^r, 19, the wife of Elijah Mitchell, aged 69 years—Sept^r, 23, a son of Richard E. Newcomb, aged 3 years—The whole number which have died of the Dysentery since the 18th of July is 47—Sept^r, 25, a son of Joel Allen, aged 4 years—Sept^r, 28, Joseph Newton, aged 67—Sept^r, 30, a Child of Mr. Lewis, aged 7 years—not by the Dysentery—Octob^r, 1st, a Child of Field Wells, aged 4. years—Octob^r, 1, a Daughter of Wm. Grennell, aged 17 years—Octob^r. 5. a Child of Mr. Lewis, aged 1 year—Octob^r, 11, a son of Field Wells, aged 9 years—Octob^r, 12, Mehitabel, Daughter of Jonathan Smead, aged 21 years—Octob^r, 21, a son of Joel Smith, died by a fall from a cart in a few Hours after the accident happened—aged 7 years—Octobr, 21, a Child of Thomas Smead of the Dysentery, aged 8 years—Octobr, 21, the wife of Joel Smith by the Dysentery in connection with other Complaints, particularly a Passage which extended from her Stomach to & through her back, out of which issued a great part of her food for several years—Octob^r, 31, the Wife of Jonathan Smead, by the Pleurisy, aged 58—also a Daughter of Obed Wells

aged 7 years—Nov^r, 3d, a Daughter of Theophilus Griswold aged 14 years—Decemb^r, a Child of Marsh Bissel, by a singular Complaint in its back with which it was born—Decemb^r, 30, Mira, the D, of Capt. Agrippa Wells, suddenly by the effects of a Boil or swelling—the whole Number from the Beginning of this year is 68—57 of which died of the Dysentery—

1803. Ap^l, 14, a male Child of Consider Cushman, aged 8 years—May 1, Widow Rebecca Pickett, aged 82—June 2, William Wells aged 22, of a lingering consumptive Disorder—June 19, Widow Martha Stebbins, of the Palsy aged 75 widow of Samuel)—July 1, a Daughter of Samuel Stebbins, aged 7, in consequence of a fall from the Bed—July 3, a Daughter of Mr, Newell aged 5 years of the Canker Rash—July 5th, a Daughter of Selah Allen aged 2 years, of the Dysentery—July 6th, Alexander Hamilton, by the amputation of his leg, aged 28 years—July 18, Amelia the Daught^r of Rose a Negro woman living in the Bounds of Deerfield, aged 12 years (by the Dysentery)—Aug, 3, Porter the son of Wm, Mitchell, aged 2 years—Aug, 7, Joel the son of Julia Smead, aged 3 years, both by the Dysentery—Aug, 7, the Wife of Thomas Billings, of the Pleurisy—Aug, 26, Fanny Daviss, in the 17th, year of her age—of the Dysentery— Aug, 22, a Child of Mr. Mayhew, with the Dysentery—Aug, 26, Cornelius Post of lingering ails, Ætat, 84—Sept^r, 15, Hannah B, the Daughter of David Ripley, of the Dysentery, aged 14 Months—Sept^r, 17, Chester the son of Ebenezer Graves jr. of the Dysentery, ætat, 20—Sept^r 25, Cornelia, the Daughter of Benjamin Smead, of the Dysentery, age 19 Months—Sept^r, 24, a son of Ebenezer Graves jr. of the Dysentery Ætat 12—Nov. 4. a female Child living with Marsh Bissel, after having the Dysentery & whooping Cough, aged 3 years—Nov, 22, a Child of Mr. Adams aged 7 Months—(whole Number 22)

1804. Jany, 3, Sam^l, the son of Dr, Stone, Canker Rash—Ætat, 5—Feb^y, 4, Asher, the son of Asher Newton, aged 4

years—Jan, 7, Anna, the wife of Dan^l Nash—Jan, 17, Azor, the son of Solomon Smead Esq^r Æt 27—June 29, Widow Christina Martindale Æt, 68 (Widow of Lemuel) July, 23, Elizabeth, the wife of Silas Brooks, (of Consumption) Ætat perhaps 28—before this, on the same Month a Child of Dan^l Brooks, aged a few months—October, 18, Charles Hitchcock Ætat, 32—19, a Child of Mrs, Watkins, Æt,—year—October^r 20, the wife of Deacon Eb^r Graves Æt, 73—October, 24, Agrippa, the son of Levi Wells, Æt, 3—Novr. 10, son of Elijah Smith, Æt, 3.—Nov^r, 26, Orne, the son of John Wells, Ætat, 14—Decemb^r, 30, the wife of John Strickland, Æt, 84—Dec, 22, Joseph Wells, Æt, 74—

1805. Jan 7, Hannah, the wife of Eleazer Wells, Æt, 73—April, a Child of John Bell—June 15, Eleazer Wells, Ætat, 78—Oct, 1 6, a Child Æt 4, of Job Graves—October, 18, a son of Darius Kingsly, Æt 2 & the twin Children of Jonathan Wells immediately after they were born—October, 21, Mrs, Abigail Newton, aged sixty six years, 2nd, April last—

1806. Jan (21) Lieut, Benjⁿ Hastings, not far from seventy seven years of age—March 29, a son of Silvanus Nash Æt, 22 (Jonathan)—Apl, 21, Mr, Wilson, a foreigner, Æt, 35—May 6, the wife of Rufus Graves, of the Consumption—May 8, 1 Clock in the morning Dr. (Edward) Billings died of the jaundice & scurvy—May 21, a little Boy Æt, 9, the son of Levi Stiles, by Bleeding at the stomach in consequence as was supposed of a fit—June 2, Joseph Hastings, more than sixty years of age, of the gravel; not being able to attend his funeral, his friends procured Mr Hibberd, who preached upon the occasion—Sept^r, Sarah, the wife of Rufus Severance—October^r, 1 a son of Oliver Wilkinson Æt, 1—October^r, 5, Joseph Mott, Æt, 44—Oct, 25, Phineas Jones—Nov, 15, William, a son of Mr. John Wells, of the Canker, Æt, 16 Months—Decemb^r, 9, the wife of Jonathan Severance Æt, 76—Dec, 10, David Smead, Esq^r, Ætat, 75—Dec, 30, Joanna Dewy, Æt, 46—

1807. Feby 24, E, Nims Æt, 84—March 8, an Infant Child of Mr, Smead Aprl. 10, a Dwight (son) of Eli Graves Æt, 7, of the Rattles—June 8, Sterling Bird, of the Consumption Æt, 29—June 22, Mrs, Cowl, the mother in law of Field Wells Æt, 72—Dec^r, 2, a Daughter of Calvin Hale, suddenly, not known whether by worms or a putrid fever, Æt, 3—Dec, 28, a Daughter of Mr, Newell. Æt, 12—Dec, 30, Polly, the D, of Dea, Solomon Smead, suddenly of a putrid fever, within sixteen Hours after she was known to be ill, Æt, 17—

1808. Jan^y 2, Esther, the wife of Solomon Smead Esq^r, within fourteen hours after she became sensibly sick, of a peculiarly putrid fever—Jan^y 4, Nabby, the Daughter of S, Smead Esq^r, expired of this terrible fever the same day she was taken sick—Jan^y 13, of the same Malady, Esther, the Daugh^r of S, Smead Esqr, died, Æt, 10, within a few hours after she was taken ill—Jan^y, 28, of the same Malady, Ebenezer, the son of Sol Smead Esq^r who had been sick about a week—Aug^t 1, Infant of Thomas Smead, very suddenly, in a few minutes after it began to complain—6 weeks old—April 5, a Child & son of Mr. Cushman, in about sixteen hours after it was taken ill, between three & four years old—May 18, Otis, Æt, 5 years, son of Job Graves—June 25, Epaphroditus Loveland, Æt 56, of a mortification in his arm by being blooded—July 1, James Logan, Æt, 70, suddenly by a kind of Pleurisy in his side attended with ulcers—July 3, a Child of Jonathan Wells Ætat, 5 Months—Aug, Widow Mary Train, Æt, 81—Sept^r 9 a Negro woman, Æt, 30—Sept^r 9, a Daughter of Elijah Smith Æt, 5—Oct, 30, Lords Day early in the morning, suddenly of an appoplectic fit as is supposed, Rachel, the wife of Dr. Alpheus Stone—Dec, 9, Robert Cone jr, Æt, 21, of the consumption—Dec, 26, Benjn, Horn Æt, 2—

1809. Jany 20, Solomon, son of Job Graves—Æt, 25, by a disorder in his head, after having been in a languishing estate

two years—Feb^y, 17, Solomon, son of Solomon Smead Esqr, Æt, 8, of the spotted fever—March 24, Capt, Agrippa Wells, Æt, 70—April 3, Mary the wife of Richard Johnson Æt, 74—Sept^r 1, Daniel Smead jr, of a fever, a candidate for a Degree next week at Williamstown College; a youth of Piety & modest virtue & good collegiate acquirements, aged 22—Sept^r 10 John Henry, a Dutchman & foreigner, aged 56—Dec, 18. a male Infant, the son of Philip Alexander—Obed Wells drowned in the Sound, off Gardner's island about 5 weeks ago (Nov, 10)

1810. Jan^y, 1, died of the Rattles a Daughter of Mr. Bates, Æt, 12—Jan^y, 26, a Daughter of Selah Allen Æt, 3, of the Rattles—Jan^y 6 Robert Field Wells, son of widow Lina Wells, by bleeding at the nose, Æt. 8—Feb, 4, a son of Amos Giles by a Typhus fever, Æt, 22—Feb^y, 3, an infant Child of Philip Alexander—March 13, an infant Child of Danl Nash jr.—a child of Eben Arms—March 20, a son of Porter Johnson Æt, 4—May, 9, a Daughter of widow Margaret Jennings Æt, 12, Typhus fever—July 22, William, son of Jerom Ripley, Esq^r, Ætat, 4—Sept^r, 2, Widow Loveland, by suicide committed by mental derangement—Oct. 12, Susanna, the D, of Daniel Nash of Consumption, Æt, 26—Dec, 17, Martha, the D, of Col. Eliel Gilbert Æt, 3—Dec, 19 the wife of Daniel Picket, Æt, 50—Dec, 23, Capt, Samuel Stebbins, Æt, 40 of complicated Diseases—Dec, 31, Hannah Nims, Æt, 17 of Consumption—

1811. March 1, a child of Eber Nash, 7 months—March 13, Harry Lyman, Æt, 23— March 19, a son of Oliver Sage was drowned, Æt, 3—June 8, Lucy, D, of Jont^h Smead jr, of the Rattles, Æt, 5—Aug, 4, Hannah, the wife of Ebenzr—H—wife, suddenly in Child birth—August 19, David, son of David Ripley Æt, 3—Sept^r 2, a child of Oren Munn Æt, 2—Sept, 4, Mrs, Thayer's Æt, 72—Sept. 23, Wid Hannah Smead, by Appoplexy, Æt, 57—(widow of Abner)—Nov, 23 Richard Johnson, Æt, 77—Dec, 1, Willis Childs, Æt, perhaps 57—

1812. Jan^y, 29, Samuel Smead, of the Palsy, Æt, 73—Feb, 12, a Child of Francis Lester, of the throat Distemper—aged 16 Months—Feb, 16, Silas, son of Simeon Munn, of St, Antonis Dance—March—a Child of Hawks Wells Æt, 2—March, 28, a son of Julia Smead, Æt, 5—April 4, Job Allen, Æt, 60—April 19, Mrs, Pratt, Æt, 62—April 14, Widow Sarah Smead, Æt, 66 (widow of Lemuel)—June 12, Capt, Caleb Clap, by suicide, Æt, 60—Capt, William Tyron, Æt, 75, by cancer. July 6, Ebenezer, Arms Esqr, Æt, 52—Oct, 26, John, a son of Nathan Draper, Æt, 18 Months—Nov, 7, Grate(ful) Smead, Æt, 32—Nov, 9, Elijah Mitchel, Æt, 86—

1813. Feb, 24, Julia the wife of Reuben Bryant, Æt, 27—Jonathan Bird, Æt, 27—Mosely Clark, Æt, 30—March 25, Caroline Newton, spotted fever, Æt, 10—March 30, Wm, Joyce Æt, 80—April 22, Abigail (prob. Jerusha) the widow of Ebenezer Allen, Æt, 85—Clement Smith Æt, 48,—May 23, Sarah, the wife of Maj, Elihu Lyman, Æt, 65—Tirzah, the wife of Daniel Smead, Æt, 61—June—Stephen Pratt—Aug, 9 Silvanus Nash, Æt, 67—Oct, Hannah Root, Æt, 73—Oct—Benjamin Swan—Oct, 14, Sophronia Mot, a Child—Oct, 6, Jonat^h Atherton, Æt, 71—Dec, 31, Thankful Miller, Æt, 24—

1814, April 26, Deacon (Ebenezer) Graves, Æt, 88—May, (8) Asher Cors, jr. Æt, 39—May (14) the widow of Asher Cors, jr (Lucy Grinnell) Æt 39—Jun, 3, the wife of Capt, (Alexander) Morgan—Jun, 6, the wife of (Joseph) Nutting—

CHAPTER LI

THE OBSERVANCE OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH—AT THE OLD MEETINGHOUSE IN 1800

THE inhabitants of this town on the 22d of February, 1800, paid the tribute of grateful respect to the memory of the late illustrious friend and Guardian of America—General George Washington.

The stores and shops were closed and all business suspended during the day. Precisely at 12 o'clock a numerous and respectable procession from this and the adjacent towns formed the parade and marched to the meetinghouse in the following order under the direction of Col. Gilbert, Chief Marshal.

I Cap't. Ames Company of Cavalry mounted.

II Band of music with muffled drums, Flutes and Haut-boys dressed in mourning and playing a dead march.

III Cap't. Wells Company of Infantry with reversed arms.

IV The Orator of the day, Proctor Peirce, and clergy.

V The Regimental colors half staff high and bordered with black, borne in the centre by six (6) officers in uniforms with hilts of their swords ornamented with black crape.

VI Officers of the late Revolutionary Army.

VII Military Officers.

VIII The Republican Lodge, F. & A. M. with emblems of their order suitably dressed in mourning with a Cassia sprig.

IX Civil Magistrates.

X Gentlemen of Public Vocation.

XI Selectmen of Greenfield and Overseers of the Poor.

XII Committee of Arrangements.

XIII Citizens in general.

XIV Schoolmasters of Greenfield and their scholars.

The military escort having arrived at the meetinghouse halted, opened to the right and left, the cavalry with swords reversed and the infantry leaving their reversed arms the Orator (*Proctor Peirce*) and clergy then passed through the avenue and entered the church, being followed by thirty-two female singers who here joined the procession, they were dressed in white robes and capes with black bows.

The procession being seated the exercises commenced by the Elogy strikingly adopted to the occasion and under the direction of Mr. Wells in a manner which did honor to himself and the whole musical choir.

“ Know ye not that a great man has fallen in Israel.”

After the President's Proclamation was read the throne of grace was addressed by *Rev. Roger Newton* in a prayer conceived in his most appropriate, affecting and dignified style.

Then followed an Elogy by Mr. Proctor Peirce in which the triumph, talents and exalted virtues of the great deceased were happily delineated, and pathetically enforced.

Then sounded a Masonic Hymn, after which the solemn Masonic funeral service was read by Rev. Smith, a member of the Republican Lodge.

“ Farewell, a long a sad farewell.”

The procession then returned, the music playing the President's March. The distant sound of minute guns by Cap't. Smead's Artillery Company, the slowly moving procession and the badges of mourning which were generally worn by all sexes and ages added solemnity to the expression of an affected grief.

The pulpit, window, canopy, communion table and breast work of the galleries were shrouded with black.

The decency, regularity and order observed by all classes of citizens did honor to the day.

Proctor Peirce, who delivered the oration, was born in New Salem, Mass., March 20, 1768, the son of Abraham &

Ruth (Page) Peirce and a direct descendant of John Proctor of Salem. His grand parents were Abraham & Mary (Proctor) Peirce married in Salem, Jan. 22, 1744. His grand mother, Mary, was a grand daughter of John Proctor, who was so intimately associated with the witchcraft delusion in Salem that he was hung in 1692, and it was from this family that Proctor Peirce of Greenfield received his name.

He graduated at Dartmouth in 1796 at the age of twenty-eight. He was selected to teach the Academy at New Salem where he remained until 1800, when he removed to Greenfield where he kept the District School several years. At this school all branches were there studied and the scholars fitted for College. Scholars resorted to this school from different parts of the State, and during the winter of 1802 the names of Cyrus Chapin, Geo. Grennell, Abner, Ezekiel, Calvin, Daniel, Samuel & Stephen Wells, sons of Samuel Wells, Thomas & Franklin Ripley, John Stone, Preserved Smith & John Peirce are found upon the roll of members. Proctor Peirce engaged in trade in Greenfield and afterward taught school in Lynn, Cambridge and Boston. He married June 6, 1802, Susanna Newton of Greenfield, daughter of Rev. Roger Newton. His children born in Greenfield were Susanna, William and Mary Burwell, and a son Roger Newton Peirce, born in Lynn, 1811.

May 2d, 1805, Proctor Peirce was elected a Deacon of the First Church in Greenfield. He was selected by the citizens to deliver the oration on the observance of the death of George Washington by the town, Feb. 22, 1800.

Proctor Peirce died in Boston April 27, 1821, aged 53 years, and his widow Susanna died in Cambridge, Mass., July 15, 1855, aged 76 years.

CHAPTER LII

GREENFIELD TAVERNS

“ The days are short, the weather cold,
By tavern fires tales are told ;
Some ask for dram when first come in,
Others with flip or bounce begin.”

BEFORE the days of railroads and the appearance of the daily paper with its columns filled with telegraphic news from every part of the civilized world, the stage coach was the conveyer of the daily gossip, and the village tavern the place where people gathered to hear and discuss the happenings which had been recited to listening ears by people travelling by the coach. Now a person picks up his paper and hastily glances over its crowded pages, gathers in its headings, and throwing it aside, goes on with his regular duties, oftentimes without remark or discussion of any kind. In the olden times, if perchance a paper had been received by any person, its contents were read aloud, while the eager listeners sipped their mug of toddy or hot flip, and the subject-matter was fully discussed by the village sages. Sitting around the great open fireplaces, the town meeting orators discussed the great problems of the government which they had done so much to establish, and the milder gossip of the day, with judgment and candor. Often the strenuous politics of the time caused the use of more than conversational tones of voice.

The happy landlord gliding in and out busied himself by replenishing the fading fire, stuck the loggerhead among the

glowing coals, and without seeming so to do, awaited orders for mugs of hot toddy or flip.

To make flip, a large mug was filled about two thirds full of good cider or beer, into which was stirred sugar or molasses, nutmeg and ginger, and the vessel filled with New England or West India rum. When all was ready, the redhot loggerhead was plunged into it, causing the liquor to foam and bubble, giving it a burnt, bitter taste, filling not only the brain of the drinker, but the whole room with its fumes.

Rum was the principal ingredient of toddy, sling and grog, and many other drinks of various names. A quart mug filled with these drinks if made with West India rum was 10 d., and if New England rum was used, 9 d.

In the old times when there was no artificial heat in the meetinghouses, it was felt to be a necessity that a tavern should be located near. Before the building of the meetinghouse in this town the services were held at the Corse tavern, and Denio's tavern was across the street. When the meetinghouse was built, Ahaz Thayer opened his house situate a quarter of a mile east, as a tavern, and soon after built the present Long place right near the meetinghouse. The warmth of the morning dram would hardly last through the long morning services, and the good Mr. Thayer would have three good fires ready for the intermission, while the women and children warmed themselves in the schoolhouse which stood near by.

Jonas W. Moore, who died a few years since at the age of ninety-seven, said that at the noon intermission the boys used to club together and buy a mug of flip and pass it from hand to hand (or mouth to mouth) until it was gone.

The men, the preacher included, would fortify themselves against the rigors of the weather during the afternoon service and the long ride home after service, while the women with newly heated bricks and hot pieces of plank or with their little tin stoves freshly filled with coals from the schoolhouse fire,

would resume their places in the square pews, to await the closing benediction.

Lowell realized the good cheer found in the noon intermission when he wrote :

“ When dozed a fire of beechen logs that bred
Strange fancies in its embers golden red,
And nursed the loggerhead, whose hissing dip,
Timed by wise instinct, creamed the bowl of flip.”

The Sunday service was the great event of the week, and seldom did anything prevent attendance at the meeting. Frequently the minister, interested in his subject, if none others were, would announce at the close of the morning sermon, “ With divine leave the subject will have further consideration in the afternoon.” Then, if the weather was warm, the men who lived at a distance would repair to the horsesheds, and talk over the events of the day, the state of the crops and the forwardness of the farm work, while disposing meantime of the dainty little lunch prepared by the goodwife. The women and children assembled at some neighboring house or the adjoining schoolhouse and gossiped in mild form while they nibbled at their gingerbread and caraway cookies.

The horse block stood under an old elm (still standing) on the east side of the road, and the young men watched with longing eyes his favorite maid as she vaulted to the pillion behind her father or elder brother.

James Corse, the celebrated hunter and scout, was probably the landlord of the first tavern kept in Greenfield. He was born in Deerfield in 1694 and died in Greenfield September 20, 1783. He obtained his title to that lot on which now stands the Mansion House (together with other lands) by a deed from Ebenezer Severance dated April 18, 1720, in which it is described as follows : “ all that allotment on Green river which I bought of Benoni Moore—30 acre allotment & an 8 acre home lot, . . . No. 11, bounded east by home lot of Thomas French 2nd ; west by home lot of Nathaniel

Brooks ; north by undivided lands, and south by the street." The lot was eighty rods in length and sixteen rods in width.

The date of his building his house is not known, but it was undoubtedly soon after, as he was married August 21, 1721, to Thankful, daughter of Benjamin Munn. His house became the general meeting place for the people, for the preaching services on Sundays, and other gatherings. He was allowed compensation therefor and for beating the drum to call the people together. During the French and Indian wars his house was fortified and was the place of refuge in times of sudden danger, being often garrisoned by government soldiers. But few deeds given before 1785 are to be found recorded in the northern registry, so our records do not show when the Corses parted with the old tavern stand ; but in 1785, two years after James Corse's decease, Lemuel Bascom conveyed the tavern stand to Caleb Alvord, who kept the place until 1792 and then sold it to Calvin Munn (a Revolutionary soldier) who then resided in Whitingham, Vt. He was the owner and landlord the most of the time until 1815, when he sold his interests to Asa Goodenough of Brattleboro, Vt. Elijah Lamb kept the house in 1797 and 1798. Mr. Goodenough was a man of action and soon purchased the old Willard tavern stand located just west of him, Federal street having been cut through between them in 1788. He also purchased thirty-seven acres of land on Federal street. His speculations brought him to grief, and he was ousted of his property in 1822, and it came into the hands of Asaph P. Preston of South Hadley and Homer Preston of Westfield. They kept the house for two years and in April, 1825, sold it to Isaac Newton, Jr., son of Captain Isaac Newton. Mr. Newton built the three-story brick building sixty-four by forty-nine feet now known as the Mansion House, and also a two story ell sixty-eight feet long on Federal street, the main building extending as far east as the Packard National Bank. The main part of the old building was moved down Main

street and converted into the dwelling long owned and occupied by George W. Mark. Elijah S. Alvord kept the house in 1830. In July, 1833, Mr. Newton sold the Mansion House to Charles, son of Colonel Asaph Smead, who continued as landlord until January 1, 1842, when he disposed of it to Asher Spencer and Barnard A. Newell. James Taggart became the landlord for a short time and was succeeded by a Mr. Brewster from Northampton. In 1843 Paul Chase of Brattleboro purchased the hotel and after four years' residence sold it out to George Field and Elijah Coleman, two young Greenfield men who were ambitious to become hotel keepers. Coleman soon retired with more knowledge and less money, selling his interest to Wendell T. Davis in 1847. Field kept the house until June, 1855, and sold his interest to Henry W. Clapp. Mr. Clapp purchased Mr. Davis's interest the same year. In 1857 the Mansion House was leased to Colonel J. M. Decker, after remaining closed for two years. In 1858 H. B. Stevens became the landlord and under the management of the family, which continued several years, the house gained a very high reputation among the travelling community.

In August, 1869, George Doolittle became the proprietor of the property and he added to the extension easterly where the old Ripley house had formerly stood, the intermediate section having been built by W. T. Davis about 1849. Unfortunately Mr. Doolittle invested far beyond his means, and after a brave struggle against adverse circumstances, the property was closed out under foreclosure by the Franklin Savings Institution in 1877, and bid in by Peleg Adams who had a subsequent claim, for \$48,500, and about \$1,700 unpaid taxes. By Mr. Adams's will the property passed to the widow and two daughters of his son, the late John A. Adams. George T. C. Holden was the lessee for several years, also Schoff & Thompson, and later William E. Wood, the present popular landlord. The house has sustained the good reputation gained for it many years since, and the citizens of

the town are justly proud to hear it well spoken of by the travelling public.

Aaron Denio as early as 1737 was in possession of thirty-four acres of land, the easterly portion of which extended south from Main street eighty rods, and the westerly line southerly on the Deerfield road from Allen's corner, sixty-one rods. On this land, where the Masonic block now is, stood his house, which he kept as a hotel. He was partly of French origin and had many peculiarities and in another chapter of this work will be found several anecdotes of him. His house was also used for public meetings and in 1756 the town voted him £4 "for beating the drum for meetings on Sabbath and other occasions." The General Court also granted him 200 acres of land for his valuable military services during the Indian wars. He died April 29, 1780. He was granted an innholder's license from 1740 to 1778, after which his son Battis was licensed until 1783, and probably continued business at the old stand.

In March, 1791, Jerome Ripley, merchant, who owned the old Hovey property, sold to Eliel Gilbert, saddler, the western portion of his home lot, about three fourths of an acre, and he built thereon a house which became the nucleus of the old American House, although it was not called by that name until 1846. He kept a saddler's shop and in 1816 was licensed as an innholder and kept a public house until his death in 1830, when the property passed into the hands of Timothy Lathrop who married Colonel Gilbert's daughter Catharine. Timothy Lathrop was licensed as an innholder from 1830 to 1835, when Colonel David Wright succeeded him as the landlord. Colonel Wright was the old-time crier of the courts, and it is said that he would sometimes get just a little drowsy during the long sessions of the court, and moreover that at one time when suddenly awakened he greatly shocked judge, jury, lawyers and spectators by adding to the words used in closing the session for the day, "God save the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts," a terrible oath which it would be very improper to record. April 20, 1839 this property passed into the hands of William Keith who did much to improve it, and kept it until its sale January 11, 1867, to Sarah Simons. During the latter part of Major Keith's ownership the hostelry was run by his brother, the late Charles Keith. David S. Simons in the spring of 1876 pulled down the old wooden structure which had stood for eighty years and erected the fine block now familiar to us as the American House. The hotel has been kept of late years by Eells Brothers, Henry Campbell, G. H. Chatfield, Oscar C. Allen, and F. A. Eells. The property is now owned by a syndicate and has recently been put into fine shape by the proprietors, and Mr. Eells has an established reputation as landlord.

Besides the James Corse and Aaron Denio taverns which were located on the village street, there were several inns at different times in the meadows, and in other parts of the town. Officers of the Revolutionary War, returned to their homes, poor in purse, but rich in stories and interesting sketches of army life, which might entertain willing guests, seemed naturally to fall into tavern keeping as an occupation.

Captain Ebenezer Wells, born in Deerfield, in 1723, selectman of Greenfield for sixteen years, town clerk and treasurer, kept a tavern for many years at the Frederick G. Smith place, now owned by Frank Kingsley. He was licensed as an innkeeper as early as 1746. He died in 1787, and his son Reuben was licensed in 1784, and kept a tavern at the Elihu Goodman place, now owned by Gilbert Corbin. Here, in 1787, the Shays men were compelled to come in and surrender their arms to Captain Seth Catlin and take the oath of allegiance. Another son, Ebenezer, Jr., was also licensed as an innkeeper in 1781. So also was Asa Wells, a relative. The old Wells property fell into the hands of Joseph Severance, who was one among others to be licensed as an innkeeper in 1798. Reuben Wells and Elisha Wells, sons of

Captain Ebenezer, married sisters of Joseph Severance, and were both licensed as innholders between 1795 and 1804, presumably continuing business at the old stand, and at the Goodman place.

Samuel Hinsdale in 1746 was living at the place now owned by representative Frank Gerrett, and was licensed as a tavern keeper. He was born in 1708 and died in 1786. His son Ariel seems to have succeeded him as landlord in 1777, and he also married a sister of Joseph Severance. The Hinsdales owned a distillery, so could furnish pure liquors in unstinted supply. The stand passed into the hands Ebenezer Thayer and subsequently to Hollister B. Thayer and from him to Henry A. Ewers. It was closed as a public house when purchased by William N. Nims in 1857.

In 1805-6-7 Captain John Wells had license as an innkeeper. He came up from Deerfield and took the Willard tavern. He was the grandson of Ebenezer the early settler of Greenfield. There were "three Johns" of the family name in this vicinity at that time. Captain John, "Bottle John," who lived just east of the "Bear's den," and John, son of Joshua.

Amos Allen appears as a licensed innholder in 1768. He had a few years before moved from the fortified house which stood where the Hollister house now stands, to the upper meadows, and built the Quintus Allen house (1766). He received a license for several years, but as his daughter Mercy married Joseph Severance and kept the Wells tavern, it is probable that he retired from the business in their favor, as they were nigh neighbors.

George Howland, who lived just west of where the Riverside schoolhouse in Gill is located, had three sons, Seth, George and John. The Howlands were very early settlers in that part of Greenfield, now Gill. From 1764 to 1803 either one or the other of these Howlands had a license as an innholder. The place was undoubtedly a resort for the river men, and the opening of the canal upon the other side of the river might

have rendered the location unfavorable for business at the Howland homestead.

From 1777 to 1792 Wise Grennell, who during a portion of this time, at least, owned what is known as the Spear lot, bounded east by High street and north by Silver, was licensed as an innkeeper. His house stood just across the road from the cemetery, but was torn down years ago.

In 1806 Ahaz Thayer purchased what is now known as the Long farm, and kept a country tavern. In 1811 he built the present house (the James R. Long place) and removed to it, where he continued his business of innholder, and warmed both the insides and the outsides of the attendants of the old meetinghouse on Sundays and town-meeting days.

In 1777 Lieutenant John Clark was licensed to keep an inn at what was known for many years as the Chester Bascom place, on the old stage road, where Fred A. Lamb built a new house a few years since. Lieutenant Clark sold to Jonathan Bacon in 1804.

Agrippa Wells ("Capt. Grip," of the Revolutionary army) took out a license as innkeeper in 1778-79-81. He was fined 40 s. for keeping a tavern without a license, in the year 1780. In 1801 he was living in the old Willard tavern, and had a blacksmith shop in connection with his tavern keeping. It was called the Wells tavern at that time.

Ruel and Beriah Willard came to Greenfield about 1770. How soon the "Old Willard Tavern" was built I am unable to determine, but Beriah Willard was first licensed in 1777, and Ruel Willard in 1781, as tavern keepers. This old hostelry stood where the Franklin County National Bank now stands, and was kept by Beriah Willard for many years. He died in 1819 and willed his entire estate to his son, David Willard. The old tavern had many landlords: Beriah Willard kept it many years and later, Amos Mansfield, Nathan Fish, 1813-14-15, Reverend Ebenezer Tucker; he preached at the old church Sundays and sold rum the rest of the week,

according to a paper read by Deacon Charles L. Smead at a North Parish gathering a few years ago. Ruel Willard owned the Allen corner and the old Aaron Denio tavern stand.

From the *Gazette & Courier*, September 3, 1855:

“The old Willard house, situated between Miles & Lyons shop and the Unitarian church is being taken down. It has long been a disgrace to Main street, occupied as it has been by the lowest class of foreigners and others.”

This describes the passing of the old Denio tavern, its location being where the Masonic block now stands. It was owned for years by Ruel Willard.

Elisha Wells, before spoken of, had a license as innkeeper from 1795 to 1801. He lived in a small house which stood where Dr. Walker now lives, and I suspect was lessee of the Willard tavern. Jerome Ripley kept public house in 1791-2. He sold to Eliel Gilbert who built where the American House stands.

Ephraim Wells kept a country tavern in the meadows, just across the road from the old Goodman—now Corbin—place; from 1812 to 1818, when Ephraim Browning succeeded him, Mr. Wells having died in October of that year. His ancient sign is preserved at the Memorial Hall in Deerfield, as well as that of Mr. Browning, his successor. Mr. Browning died in the spring of 1819, and Rebecca, his widow, was licensed as an innkeeper. This old tavern was burned February 8, 1820, and nothing but the cellar hole remains to mark the place where it stood. The place was owned by Hull Nims.

In 1827 Colonel Spencer Root purchased from John E. Hall the place now known as the Hollister house, and threw it open to the public as a hotel which he called the Franklin House. It was only kept as a hotel for one year and was then purchased by a number of gentlemen, who organized the High School for Young Ladies.

Ebenezer Field and James Gould held licenses as innkeepers in 1803; Joel Clark in 1816, and Elijah S. Alvord

in 1830, but at what place or places (excepting Mr. Alvord) they carried on business I have not ascertained.

When the new county buildings were completed, the residence of the jailor (now the Union House) became a licensed inn, and was kept in 1819 by John Mason, jailor; 1829-30 by Isaac Abercrombie; 1831 by David S. Jones; and afterward by Seth C. Smith and by Charles H. Munn.

In 1865 Lyman Thayer, having had experience in keeping hotel in Wilmington, Vt., retired from his meadow farm, and purchased the place now known as the Elm House, and adding to the capacity of the buildings, opened it as a public house. It has had many occupants and owners since Mr. Thayer's death, but its reputation never was better than now as kept by Mr. C. P. Aldrich. The Franklin House established about 1850 by the late Amos E. Reed, has been much enlarged and improved by Henry Barnard and for the past few years has been under the excellent management of John Mead. The Germania House, kept at the old John Russell homestead, of fifty years ago, is a popular German house. The Albert, the Warner House and the Central are much later candidates for the public favor, and as yet hardly have a history.

The old David R. Wait place at Cheapside was built about 1775 by Lieutenant Jonathan Hoyt, a stalwart Tory, and he was for the remainder of his life landlord of the "White Horse Inn." He died in 1813, and his son Cephias succeeded to the great house and the broad meadows, but died insolvent in 1829.

The Abercrombie tavern at Cheapside did a rushing business while the flush times lasted at that thriving port of entry. It was kept several years by the late Nathan F. Henry, before the Abercrombies purchased it, about 1830, but when the railroad took the transportation of freight and passengers from the river, the hotel business, like all others at Cheapside, faded away.

CHAPTER LIII

PHYSICIANS IN GREENFIELD

DR. Zechariah Converse came to Greenfield from Killingly, Conn., soon after the town was organized. In 1774 he was living upon the lot on the north side of West Main street where the brick house formerly owned by Major William Keith now stands. He was stricken with apoplexy and died October 30, 1790. Rev. Roger Newton in his diary says of him: "A man who had been capable of doing good and peculiar for his contentment with small things—and refraining from resentful, reviling language and conduct towards mankind."

Dr. Edward Billings, son of the Rev. Edward Billings, the first minister of Greenfield, was born in Belchertown in 1750 and came to Greenfield with his father in 1754. He was graduated at Harvard in 1775, and the next year was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association. He left the ministry after a short time and studied medicine, and practised his profession in Greenfield and the surrounding towns until his death, which occurred May 8, 1806. He probably established the first drug store in Greenfield, which he sold to Caleb Clap and Dr. John Stone in 1792.

Dr. John Caldwell was in Greenfield before 1774, and at that date owned the farm of one hundred and five acres, since known as the Grinnell place, at the east end of Main street. He sold this place to Col. William Moore in 1787, and in the deed he is described as of Barre.

Willard in his history mentions a "Dr. White," but I have not been able to learn anything of him. Moses H.

White who married Isabella, daughter of Dr. John Frink of Rutland, who lived here in 1809, may have been a physician.

Dr. Joshua Rugg settled in Greenfield before 1784. That year he purchased of William Clark the farm now owned by Damon L. Fay on the west side of the Bernardston road, about a mile north of the four corners. He made this his home until 1801.

Dr. Samuel Flagg, Jr., was born in East Hartford, Conn., April 2, 1766, and was the son of Samuel Flagg of that place. He married Mary, daughter of Jonah or David Wyles of Bolton, Conn., November 23, 1790. He resided a few years in East Hartford, removing thence to Greenfield, and about the year 1798 to Bernardston, settling in the north part of that town, and practising as a physician until his death, July 30, 1804. In 1801 it was noted that he kept a hotel. He was buried with Masonic ceremonies, and judging from the published obituaries must have been a man much respected. His widow married second Simeon Allen in 1806. She was born in Colchester, Conn., March 25, 1767, and died August 1, 1845.

Dr. John Stone, son of Capt. John Stone, of Rutland, Mass., was born in that town in 1763. He studied medicine with Dr. John Frink of Rutland, and commenced practice here in 1787. He had a large practice here and in the neighboring towns. I have before me his account book containing charges from January 1, 1790 to October 1, 1791—one year and nine months—covering one hundred and seventy-one closely written pages, averaging twenty-five entries to a page. His charges for a visit in the village or within a mile of his residence was one shilling. A visit to the north part of the town was two shillings, to Leyden five shillings, and to Colrain six shillings. For extracting a tooth or “bleeding” he charged eight pence, and for dressing a wound, one shilling six pence, including the visit. He allowed six pence per dozen for eggs, two pence per pound for mutton, six pence per pound for butter, the same for lard, four shillings a bushel

for wheat, nine pence a pound for sugar, six shillings a cord for wood, and one shilling five pence per quart for rum. He credits one person for fifty shad at three pence each and nineteen pounds of salmon at four pence per pound. He continued his practice here until 1819, when he removed to Providence, R. I., where he remained but a short time, making his final settlement in Springfield, Mass., where he died September 12, 1838. He established a high reputation as a skilful physician, and was greatly loved and respected as a man.

Dr. Alphesus Fletcher Stone * was born in Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., May 7, 1778. In his younger days he taught school in Connecticut, and probably had a good common education for those days.

About 1798 or 1799 he came to Greenfield, where he entered the office of his elder brother, Dr. John Stone. He continued his medical studies for about two years, and commenced practice at Greenfield, on Christmas day, 1801. Here he continued in active business for fifty years, and became one of the most noted and successful practitioners in this region. He was famous as an obstetrician, and probably had a larger practice in that line than almost any other physician in the Connecticut valley. He had a great reputation in the treatment of women and children, and was a man of most urbane and gentlemanly deportment, and was very popular among all classes. He was exceedingly systematic, and always punctual to appointments. During the last twenty-five years of his life his consulting practice was very extensive.

He became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Association in 1814, and was one of its counselors for twenty-five years. He took an active part in the formation of the Franklin District Medical Society, founded in 1851, was one of its counselors, and served for some time as librarian. In 1813 he was elected an honorary member of the American Esculapian Society of New York. In 1825 he received the hon-

* Centennial Gazette.

orary degree of doctor of medicine, from Williams College; in 1849 was appointed by the Massachusetts Medical Association a delegate to the American Medical Association; and in January, 1851, was elected first president of the Franklin District Medical Society. Dr. Stone died September 5, 1851, aged seventy-three years and four months.

He was three times married. His first wife was a daughter of Beriah Willard, Esq., of Greenfield; his second was Harriet Russell of Rutland, Mass.; and his third, Mrs. Fanny Cushing Arms, widow of George Arms, Esq., of Deerfield, whom he married about 1820.

His son, Charles P. Stone, was a graduate of West Point, and served during the Mexican war with distinction, rising to the rank of captain in the regular army. Subsequently he visited Europe to perfect his military studies. At the opening of the great Rebellion, in 1861, he took an active and prominent part, and received the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded at the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, which reverse to the Union arms was more the result of errors on the part of the war department than of any fault of the commander. He soon after retired from the service, and subsequently visited Europe and Egypt, where he entered the army of the khedive, and, by his thorough military knowledge and soldierly qualities, won the high distinction of virtual commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. He was born September 30, 1814, and died January 24, 1887.

Dr. James Deane.* "This eminent physician was descended from James Deane, one of the earliest settlers of Stonington, Ct. Christopher and Prudence Deane, his father and mother, removed early in their married life to Colrain, Mass., where the subject of this notice was born, February 24, 1801, being the eighth child of the family. From his early years he was a close student of Nature. His education was such as the common schools then afforded.

* Centennial Gazette,

“When James was nineteen years of age, his father gave up the idea of making a farmer of him, as he adapted himself but indifferently to the duties of a farm life. For four years after attaining his majority he was in the employ of Elijah Alvord, Esq., of Greenfield, then clerk of the courts and register of probate. It was at this time that he occupied his leisure hours in the study of medicine, being a pupil of Dr. Brigham. In 1829-30, he attended his first course of medical lectures, given by celebrated professors in New York. In 1831, he received the degree of M. D., and immediately commenced practice in Greenfield, where he established an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon. In 1849, feeling the need of additional knowledge, he spent several weeks in New York studying the latest and most approved works. This was subsequently of great advantage to him.

“His experience as a contributor to the press began in 1837, with a communication to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and continued until January, 1855. His correspondence with this publication was extensive and highly appreciated. He was a member of the Franklin District Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Society, serving two years as vice-president of the latter.

“Great as were his attainments in his chosen profession, he added new laurels by investigations in the fields of geology and ichnology, for which study the Connecticut valley offered excellent opportunities. He was interested in the “bird tracks” in the Old Red Sandstone. In 1842, specimens were forwarded to London, Eng., and placed before the Geological Society, and subsequently Dr. Deane was acknowledged as the ‘first observer’ of the tracks, and the thanks of the society tendered him. During all these years he was busy preparing descriptions and drawings of new fossil specimens. A large amount of this work was presented to the Smithsonian Institute a short time before his death.”

Assisted with means by the Smithsonian Institution he drew

with his own hand facsimiles of the fossil bird and animal tracks of this region and published an illustrated work upon this interesting subject. The cuts are almost perfect for their naturalness and accuracy. A copy of the work will be found in the Greenfield Library Association rooms.

Dr. Deane married, in 1836, Miss Mary Clapp Russell, of Greenfield, by whom he had three children,—daughters,—all of whom survived him. His death occurred June 8, 1858, at the age of 57 years.

On the 5th of August succeeding his death a public service was held in Washington hall in recognition of his life and services. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Chandler, and an address was given by Dr. H. I. Bowditch of Boston. The Boston Natural History Society also passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and Dr. T. T. Bouve prepared a sketch of his life.

Dr. Amariah Brigham came to Greenfield from Enfield, Hampshire county, in 1821. He married Susan C., daughter of Col. Spencer Root. He remained in practice here for ten years and then removed to Hartford, Conn. He was the author of several valuable medical works and stood well in his profession. He purchased of Dr. Seth Washburn the place on the east side of Federal street now occupied for a high school lot, and in that deed he is named as a resident of Enfield, Mass. He died in Utica, N. Y., about 1850.

Dr. Amasa Barrett was in practice here about 1828.

Dr. Seth Washburn, a young man of great promise, was a native of Leicester, Mass. He studied with Dr. Flint of Northampton, and purchased of Dr. John Stone the place above described as sold to Dr. Brigham, September 16, 1817, and was then a resident of Greenfield. He died January 17, 1825. Willard says of him, "he was much respected as a man, and for his skill as a physician."

Dr. Helez Alvord of South Hadley and Montague, came to Greenfield in 1827. He died in 1829, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. Stephen Bates, son of Dr. Stephen Bates of Charlemont, was graduated at Williams College in 1826. He studied medicine with Drs. Hunt and Barrett of Northampton, and at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he obtained his degree of M. D. He commenced his practice here in 1831. He was a grandson of Rev. Roger Newton, and succeeded to the practice of his father in Charlemont where he died in 1868.

Dr. Francis Dana of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard, established himself in practice here in 1831. April 1, 1833, he advertised the opening of a medical school in Greenfield. The price of tuition was to be \$50.00 per annum. He removed to Boston in 1834.

Dr. Samuel Stearns, a native of Leyden, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Ross of Colrain, and practised his profession in Colrain and in northern Vermont until in 1835 he removed to Greenfield. His residence was at Nash's mills and he enjoyed a considerable practice in the outlying districts until the failure of his health about ten years before his death which occurred June 16, 1867, aged 77 years.

Dr. Edward H. R. Revere, from Boston or its vicinity, began practice in Greenfield about 1850. He purchased from Hon. George T. Davis the property now owned by Dr. Fyfe, adjoining the St. James parsonage lot, and continued here about eight years. In 1859 he was located at Canton, Mass.

Dr. Daniel Hovey of Lyme, N. H., came to Greenfield in 1842 and rented the property known as the "Ripley place." He soon after purchased it and made extensive repairs and alterations, and it has since been known as the "Hovey Block." He kept a drug store aided by his two sons, George H. and Luther S. Hovey, George H. finally opening a store upon his own account while Luther S. succeeded to his father's business. Dr. Hovey had an extensive practice, but relinquished it as he became advanced in years. He died May 6, 1874, aged 82 years.

Dr. Daniel Denison Fisk was a native of Mansfield, Conn.

He and his brother Charles L. went to Pittsburg, Pa., before Daniel was twenty-one years of age where both taught school and studied medicine. The subject of this notice practised medicine in Pittsburg, in Vermont and in Connecticut, coming to Greenfield in 1848. He enjoyed an eminently successful practice so long as his health permitted his application to business. He died in Greenfield, February 28, 1864, aged 50 years and 8 months.

Dr. Charles L. Fisk was born in Mansfield, Conn., December 25, 1804. His father, Ezra Fisk, was a farmer, and in his youth the son helped upon the farm, went to school, and as soon as he was thought of sufficient age he became a teacher. He was a great reader, took readily to study and became an efficient Latin scholar. He and his younger brother (Dr. Daniel) went to Pittsburg into the family of their uncle Alba Fisk, then and for many years after, superintendent of the United States armory at that place. Here they taught school and studied medicine. Dr. Charles returned to Connecticut in 1829 and soon built up a large practice in eastern Connecticut towns. At the solicitation of his brother Daniel, he came to Greenfield in 1853 and took charge of a portion of his business. For more than a generation Dr. Fisk had a very extensive practice in this and the surrounding towns. Originally a Jeffersonian Democrat he soon became an active and efficient recruit to the cause of human freedom as outlined by Garrison and Phillips and their associates, and his home was often the refuge of the fugitive slave in his search for freedom. The doctor took great interest in the Greenfield lyceum in its palmy days, and often presided at its meetings and joined heartily in the debates. For many years he wrote for the local paper a birthday poem which even to the last showed evidence of an active mind and the yielding of a facile pen. He was a Mason of the 32d degree and was often called upon to address his fellows at their social meetings. He died December 19, 1896, aged 92 years. He left a son, Dr. Charles L. Fisk, Jr., to

follow him in his profession, and a daughter, the wife of Calvin L. Butler of this town.

Dr. J. W. D. Osgood was the son of Rev. Jonathan Osgood of Gardner, a noted preacher and physician. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1823 and studied his profession at the Dartmouth Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania. His M. D. was conferred by Dartmouth in 1826. He began his practice at Templeton in 1827. He was a progressive man and student and made frequent visits to the hospitals of Philadelphia and New York. He was the leading physician of northern Worcester county, and had a very extensive practice. Being an intimate friend of the late William B. Washburn, and feeling the need of a relief from so broad a field of practice, he removed to Greenfield in 1858. He soon obtained all the practice which he desired, and from his acknowledged skill as a practitioner, his good judgment and long experience, he became a valuable adviser in the critical cases coming under the charge of his associates in medical work. He died May 15, 1885, of ossification of the coronary arteries of the heart.

Dr. Adams Calhoun Deane was a native of Colrain. He was the son of Dr. Christopher Deane and the grandson of Dr. Samuel Ross, both celebrated physicians of their day. In fact Dr. Ross—in the days when physicians were educated by actual practice with some skilled practitioner—had many young men under his tuition. The subject of this notice finished his ordinary school education at Old Deerfield Academy and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1849, and immediately entered into practice with his father in Colrain. While in this practice he was elected by his native town a member of the General Court, which gave him a short rest from the arduous duties of his profession. In 1858 his uncle, the eminent Dr. James Deane of Greenfield, died and Dr. Deane at once took up his extensive practice. He soon became noted as a particularly skil-

ful surgeon and his practice as such extended all over the county. For nearly forty years, day and night, he answered every call, often over the roughest roads and exposed to all the inclemencies of our New England climate. None but the most robust could have held out to perform every duty as this man did. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society during his entire profession of life, and helped organize the Franklin County Medical Society, and often served as one of its officers. As his name indicates he was bred a Democrat and he remained loyal to his convictions until the last, though declining to follow the party in some of its latter day vagaries. He was greatly interested in every measure likely to effect the good of the town and always took an active part in discussing propositions at town meetings. He was a strong advocate for a pure and sufficient water supply, for securing good sewerage, and for the work of the Rural Club. He might be considered the father of the Franklin County Hospital, for it was his dream before it became a reality. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1892; and was a member of the board of trustees of the Northampton Insane Hospital for twenty-five years. He was also a director in the Packard National Bank, and trustee and vice president of the Franklin Savings Institution. He died November 7, 1899, aged 76. His wife, Maria Louise, daughter of the late Joseph Griswold of Colrain, and two sons and a daughter (the wife of Dr. F. H. Zabriskie), survive him.

In its notice of his death, the Gazette says: "In reviewing the life of Dr. Deane, one recalls Ian M'Claren's 'Doctor of the Old School.'

"Surely no funeral is like unto that of a doctor for pathos, and a peculiar sadness fell on that company as his body was carried out who for nearly half a century had been their help in sickness, and had beaten back death time after time from their door. Death after all was the victor, for the man that saved them had not been able to save himself." . . .

“Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.”

Dr. Noah S. Wells, a son of Capt. William Wells of Shelburne, entered Williams College where he remained three years; but did not graduate, having serious trouble with his eyes. Later he studied medicine at Bowdoin and at Pittsfield Medical School and upon graduation settled at Attica, New York. Here he soon built up quite a successful practice, and kept a drug store for several years. In 1848 he came to Greenfield, but did not resume his practice excepting upon the call of personal friends and relatives. He was for many years clerk in the probate office and in the office of the clerk of the courts, and was for twenty years town clerk, and eighteen years town treasurer. He was faithful and methodical and his work was satisfactory to the public. He was an entertaining story teller and deeply versed in matters pertaining to local history, a great lover of nature and extremely fond of flowers. He had a host of friends who will long remember his virtues and worth. He died January 6, 1888, aged 76 years.

Dr. Joshua Stone, homeopathic physician, settled in Greenfield and married Eliza L., the daughter of C. J. J. Ingersoll. He soon established a good practice for the new school of medicine, but died September 1, 1859, at the early age of 35 years.

Dr. Frederick A. Sawyer, graduate of Harvard, came here from Sterling, Mass., and became a partner of Dr. A. C. Deane in 1862. He was appointed surgeon of the 52d regiment, and after his return from the war took up his residence in the eastern part of the state.

Dr. Charles T. Ingersoll, son of C. J. J. Ingersoll, became a homeopathic physician and practised here and in South Deerfield in 1863, but soon after removed to Iowa.

Dr. Wilbur F. Harding, homeopathic, practised in town for several years about the time of the Civil War and later. He removed to Westfield in 1872, where he built up a large and successful practice which he still enjoys.

Dr. Frederick L. Broons, homeopathic physician, established himself in Greenfield in 1865. He was a graduate of a college at Lutze, Germany, and was in successful practice here for several years.

Dr. Emma L. Kendrick, a graduate of the Medical college of Philadelphia, came to Greenfield about 1872, and was gaining a good practice when she was attacked by diphtheria and died December 11, 1874, aged 31 years. She was buried at Lebanon, N. H.

Dr. Thomas Womersley was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1817. He was the son of John and Hannah Womersley, and came to America in 1852. He was a graduate of Dartmouth and studied at the University of New York. He practised medicine for a short time in Lowell, and was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Newton in 1855. He preached at Beverly and Wenham seven years, also for a time at Three Rivers, and for six years at the Baptist church at West Deerfield. He had strong peculiarities but was withal a successful practitioner. He practised his profession in this town and vicinity for twenty-two years, and died at Watertown, Mass., March 6, 1897.

Dr. Charles H. Small, a native of Gardiner, Maine, came to Greenfield from Leominster in 1882. He established a very good business in this and the adjoining towns and was well liked as a man. While in apparent good health he joined a Masonic excursion to Maine, was taken sick upon the journey and died July 10, 1887, aged 39 years. He left a wife but no children.

Dr. Levi Dwight Seymour was born in Hadley, April 26, 1819. He received his education in the public schools and Hopkins Academy of Hadley, and studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Barrett of Northampton and was a graduate of the Berkshire Medical Institute. After a short practice in western New York he came to Greenfield about 1848 and continued his practice here until he received an appointment as surgeon

in General McClellan's army, which he accompanied upon its first march on Richmond. He was afterwards located at Hampton as surgeon and physician among the hospitals and freedmen. At the close of the war he continued the practice of his profession at Hampton until his death which occurred November 17, 1873. He held the office of clerk of the courts at Elizabeth City, Va. The doctor and his wife were philanthropic people and they found ample scope for the full exercise of their gifts among the poor freedmen of Hampton. They furnished not only medical advice and remedies, but relying upon their friends at the north for supplies, they gave relief to hundreds of the suffering poor. Dr. Seymour's oldest son, James D. Seymour, is a practising physician located at Whately, Mass. At his decease his wife, two sons and a daughter survived him.

Dr. Ferdinand Ulrich was born in Beerenthal, Wurtemberg, August 27, 1815. His father, Christian Emanuel Ulrich was comptroller of iron works in Beerenthal, Saxony, and later at Freudenstadt-Wirtemberg. Dr. Ulrich was educated at the University of Tubingen. While stationed in Ulm—Wirtemberg—as surgeon in a cavalry regiment, he was married to Julie Scheuffele, the daughter of a ship builder. The ceremonies of military life became irksome to him, and in April, 1854, he with his wife and four children came to America, settling first in Connecticut. In 1858 he came to Greenfield where he practised his profession till his health, which was never robust, failed a few years before his death. He died in Greenfield, May 8, 1880, leaving a widow and five children.

Physicians and surgeons in Greenfield in 1902 :

Best, Enoch G.
 Croft, B. P. (and oculist).
 Canedy, Charles F.
 Dole, Mary P.
 Fisk, Charles L.
 Fyfe, Thomas T.
 Greenough, Clara,
 Gardner, Clarence R. (oculist).

Newton, Leroy A.
 O'Brien, J. C.
 Pierce, W. H.
 Severance, Wm. L.
 Severance, Wm. S.
 Stetson, Halbert G.
 Twitchell, George P.
 Walker, A. C.

Zabriskie, Frank H.

CHAPTER LIV

CIVIL LIST

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Charles Sumner died March 10, 1874 and William B. Washburn was elected his successor April 17, 1874.

GOVERNOR

William B. Washburn, elected in November, 1871, and resigned to become United States senator April, 1874.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

George Grennell Jr., was elected in 1827 and continued in office until 1838 when he declined further service.

James C. Alvord was in 1838 elected his successor, but never took his seat. He died in 1839.

George T. Davis was elected in November, 1850, and served one term.

William B. Washburn was elected in 1862 and served ten years.

STATE SENATORS

1788, David Smead; 1818, Jonathan Leavitt; 1825-26, George Grennell, Jr.; 1833-34, Daniel Wells; 1837, James Church Alvord; 1840-41, George Thomas Davis; 1848-49, Charles Devens, Jr.; 1851-2-3-62-69, Whiting Griswold; 1854, Daniel Wells Alvord; 1856, Almon Brainard; 1864, William H. Sanborn; 1874, David Aiken; 1877, John F. Moors; 1882, James S. Grinnell; 1885-86, Levi J. Gunn; 1895-96, Dana Malone; 1899, Herbert C. Parsons.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

1823-24, Solomon Smead; 1830, Samuel C. Allen; 1857, Ansel Phelps; 1883-84, Eben A. Hall; 1888-89, Levi J. Gunn.

REPRESENTATIVES

The constitution of Massachusetts (adopted 1780) provided for town representation in the legislature. The representatives were elected annually in May and assembled on the last Wednesday of that month. Greenfield elected the following:

David Smead, 1780-81-82-83-84-86-87-88-91-92-93; Isaac Newton, 1790-94-1808; William Coleman, 1795-96; Solomon Smead, 1797-1800-17-18-19-20-21-22; Moses Bascom, 1798; Caleb Clap, 1799; Moses Bascom, Jr., 1801-07; Jonathan Leavitt, 1802-03; Gilbert Stacy, 1804; Richard E. Newcomb, 1805; Jerome Ripley, 1806; Eliel Gilbert, 1809-10-11-13-14-15; Elijah Alvord, 1812; Eli Graves, 1816; Thaddeus Coleman, 1824; Daniel Wells, 1826; Thomas Gilbert, 1827; Ambrose Ames, 1828-29-30; Luther Wells, 1829; Isaac Newton, 2d, 1830-31; Thomas Nims, 1831.

The tenth amendment to the constitution (May, 1831) caused the political year to begin with the first Wednesday of January instead of the last Wednesday of May, as formerly. Greenfield elected the following representatives (the date given is that of election and the service was the following year):

Thomas Nims, 1831; Alanson Clark, 1831-32; Major Julia Smead, 1832-33; Henry Chapman, 1833-34-36-37; Russell Hastings, 1834-40; Thaddeus Coleman, 1835-37; Ambrose Ames, 1835-38-39; James C. Alvord, 1836; Isaac Barton, Jr., 1838; Eber Nash, 1839; Thomas Nims, 1841; Lucius Nims, 1842-45-46-50; Alvin Haskins, 1843; Whiting Griswold, 1847-48-49; Wendell T. Davis, 1851-52-56; Horatio G. Parker, 1853; Samuel O. Lamb, 1855.

The twenty-first amendment (May, 1857) provided for representative districts instead of town representation. The districts of which Greenfield was at various times a part elected the following:

George D. Wells, 1857-58 (resigned); Pliny Fisk, 1857; Alfred R. Field, 1858-61; Hugh B. Miller, 1858-65; Jonathan Buddington, 1859; Timothy M. Stoughton, 1859; George T. Davis, 1860; D. Orlando Fisk, 1860; Ephriam H. Thompson, 1861; Henry L. Pratt, 1862; Chenery Puffer, 1862; Otis J. Davenport, 1863; Almon Newcomb, 1863; George W. Bartlett, 1864; William F. Wilder, 1864; Josiah D. Canning, 1865; Silas N. Brooks, 1866; Anson K. Warner, 1866; Thomas J. Field, 1867; George W. Potter, 1867; Daniel H. Newton, 1868; Avery J. Denison, 1868; Noah Rankin, 1869; Ansel C. Smith, 1866; Samuel S. Eastman, 1870; Leonard Barton, 1870-80; Asa A. Holton, 1871; William Keith, 1871-74; Edward E. Belding, 1872; William Stewart, 1872; John F. Moors, 1873; Samuel O. Lamb, 1873; Charles H. Green, 1874; Lysander N. Brownell, 1875; Calvin W. Shattuck, 1875; Newell Snow, 1876; Alanson K. Hawks, 1877; Eben A. Hall, 1878; Samuel D. Bardwell, 1879; George P. Carpenter, 1881; John A. Aiken, 1882; William A. Forbes, 1883; Edwin Baker, 1884-85; Darwin F. Hamilton, 1886; Freeman C. Griswold, 1887; Nahum S. Cutler, 1888-89; Myron L. Corbett, 1890; George W. Jenks, 1891; Dana Malone, 1892-93; Herbert Newell, 1894; Herbert C. Parsons, 1895-96-97; William A. Davenport, 1898-99; Frank Gerrett, 1900-01-02.

Failed to elect, or voted not to send a representative in 1785, 1789, 1823, 1825, 1844 and 1854.

THE COUNTY CIVIL LIST

JUDGES OF PROBATE

1811, Solomon Smead, Greenfield; 1814, Jonathan Leavitt, Greenfield; 1821, Richard E. Newcomb, Greenfield; 1849, George Grennell, Greenfield, resigned February 24, 1853; 1853, Horatio G. Parker, Greenfield, resigned; 1854, Franklin Ripley, Greenfield; 1858, Charles Mattoon, Greenfield, died August 12, 1870; 1870, Chester C. Conant, Greenfield, resigned; 1899, Francis M. Thompson.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE*

1811, Isaac B. Barber, Colrain; 1812, Elijah Alvord, 2d, Greenfield, died September 8, 1840; 1841, George Grennell, Jr.,† Greenfield; 1849, Wendell T. Davis, Greenfield; 1851, Samuel O. Lamb, Greenfield; 1853, Charles Mattoon,† Greenfield; 1858, Chas. J. J. Ingersoll, Greenfield; 1863, Chester C. Conant,† Greenfield; 1870, Francis M. Thompson,† Greenfield; 1899, Francis Nims Thompson, Greenfield, who had been Assistant Register since 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS

Daniel Nash was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1774, and was on the Committee of Safety.

Moses Bascom was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1778.

Amariah Chandler was a member of the Constitutional Convention for Greenfield in 1853; Daniel W. Alvord of this

* The judges and registers were, after July 1, 1858, judges and registers "of probate and insolvency." Register Alvord and Judge Newcomb served nearly 28 years each, serving together about 19; and Judge Conant and Register Thompson served together for over 28 years. It is interesting to notice that the consecutive terms of Alvord as register, and of Grennell, Mattoon and the present judge as registers and judges, cover nearly the entire existence of the court.

† Appointed judge of probate.

town was the member for Montague and Whiting Griswold for Erving.

Jonathan Leavitt was the first Notary Public of Greenfield, 1799. He was also Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas (Hampshire county), 1809.

Ezekiel Bascom was the first deputy sheriff (Hampshire county), 1793.

Caleb Clap and Eliel Gilbert were the first coroners, 1805.

Solomon Smead was Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions (Hampshire county), 1809. He was also the first commissioner to qualify civil officers, 1812.

Ebenezer Ames and Jerome Ripley were associate justices of the Court of Sessions (Franklin county), 1812.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

1811, Elihu Lyman, Jr., Greenfield, County Attorney; 1811, John Nevers, Northfield; 1812, Samuel C. Allen, New Salem; 1821, George Grennell, Jr., Greenfield; 1829, Richard E. Newcomb, Greenfield; 1837, Daniel Wells, Greenfield, Attorney for Western District; 1844, William Porter, Jr., Lee, vice Wells appointed Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas; 1851, Increase Sumner, Great Barrington; 1853, William G. Bates, Westfield; 1854, Henry L. Dawes, Adams; 1855, Ithamar F. Conkey, Amherst, N. W. District; 1856, elected, Daniel W. Alvord, Greenfield; 1862, Samuel T. Spaulding, Northampton; 1871, William S. B. Hopkins, Greenfield; 1874, Samuel T. Field, Shelburne; 1877, Daniel W. Bond, Northampton; 1889, John A. Aiken, Greenfield; 1895, John C. Hammond, Northampton; 1901, Dana Malone, Greenfield.

SHERIFFS

1811, John Nevers, Northfield; 1811, Elihu Lyman, Jr., Greenfield; 1814, Epaphras Hoyt, Deerfield; 1831, John Nevers, Northfield; 1847, Samuel H. Reed, Rowe; 1851,

Jas. S. Whitney, Conway; 1853, Samuel H. Reed, Greenfield; 1855, Charles Pomeroy, Northfield; 1856, elected Samuel H. Reed, Greenfield; 1868, Solomon C. Wells, Montague; 1877, George A. Kimball, Greenfield; 1892, Isaac Chenery, Montague.

Epaphras Hoyt held the office from 1814 to 1831, seventeen years; John Nevers held it from 1831 to 1847, sixteen years; Samuel H. Reed held it from 1847 to 1851, from 1853 to 1855, and from 1856 to 1868, in all nearly nineteen years; Solomon C. Wells held it from 1868 to 1877, nine years; Geo. A. Kimball from 1877 to 1892, fifteen years.

The District Court of Franklin was organized in 1896.

Judge: Edward E. Lyman, Greenfield.

Special Justices: Wm. S. Dana, Turners Falls; Elisha S. Hall, Orange.

Clerk: William S. Allen, Greenfield.

Samuel D. Conant succeeded E. S. Hall and Henry J. Field succeeded Wm. S. Dana as special justices.

The District Court of Eastern Franklin was organized in 1899.

Judge: Elisha S. Hall.

Special Justices: Willard Putnam, New Salem; Henry S. Ames, Orange.

Clerk: Israel Newton, Orange.

Thaddeus Coleman and Isaac Newton, 2d, each held the office of Road Commissioner, for Franklin county, before the passage of the act abolishing the old Court of Sessions, and establishing the office of County Commissioner. Since that act the following named persons residing in Greenfield have been County Commissioners:

Thomas Nims,	1840 to 1849—died in office.
Lucius Nims,	1849 to 1858.
Alfred R. Field,	1858 to 1861.

Lyman G. Barton,	1876 to 1885.
Frederick G. Smith,	1885 to 1894.
Eugene B. Blake,	1902

In 1828 Colonel Eliel Gilbert was elected presidential elector, and cast his vote for John Quincy Adams; George Grennell voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840; Franklin Ripley for John C. Fremont in 1856; Charles Mattoon for Abraham Lincoln in 1860; Whiting Griswold for Abraham Lincoln, 1864, and Chester C. Conant for Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS

1811, Rodolphus Dickinson, Deerfield; 1820, Elijah Alvord, Greenfield; 1840, Henry Chapman, Greenfield; 1852, George Grennell, Greenfield; 1866, Edward E. Lyman, Greenfield; 1896, Clifton L. Field, Colrain.

COUNTY TREASURERS

1811, Elijah Alvord, 2d, Greenfield; 1812, Epaphras Hoyt, Deerfield; 1815, Hooker Leavitt, Greenfield; 1842, Almon Brainard, Greenfield; 1856, Lewis Merriam, Greenfield; 1862, Daniel H. Newton, Greenfield; 1865, Bela Kellogg, Greenfield; 1876, C. Mason Moody, Greenfield; 1891, Eugene A. Newcomb, Greenfield.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

1811, Epaphras Hoyt, Deerfield; 1815, Hooker Leavitt, Greenfield; 1842, Almon Brainard, Greenfield; 1856, Humphrey Stevens, Greenfield; 1872, Edward Benton, Greenfield; 1880, Edwin Stratton, Greenfield; 1897, John D. Bouker, Greenfield.

COURT CRIERS, MESSENGERS AND JANITORS

Thomas Gilbert, Greenfield; David Wright, Deerfield; Lucius Dickinson, Greenfield; John Pinks, Greenfield;

Thomas Rockwood, Greenfield ; Dexter Marsh, Greenfield ; Jonathan M. Mann, Greenfield ; George S. Eddy, Greenfield ; Rufus A. Lilly, Greenfield ; Frank S. Perry, Greenfield.

MEMBERS OF THE FRANKLIN BAR

The following is a list of residents of Greenfield who have been members of the Franklin County Bar since its incorporation in 1811, with the dates of their admission to the bar, so far as known :

	Admitted to the Bar in				
William Coleman,	“	“	“	about	1789
Jonathan Leavitt,	“	“	“	in	1796
Richard E. Newcomb,	“	“	“	“	1802
Elijah Alvord,	“	“	“	“	1806
Elihu Lyman,	“	“	“	“	1811
George Grennell,	“	“	“	“	1811
Hooker Leavitt	“	“	“	“	1811
Franklin Ripley,	“	“	“	“	1812
David Willard,	“	“	“	“	1812
David Brigham,	“	“	“	“	—
Daniel Wells,	“	“	“	“	1813
Horatio G. Newcomb,	“	“	“	“	1813
Samuel Wells,	“	“	“	“	1816
Henry Chapman,	“	“	“	“	1826
Almon Brainard,	“	“	“	“	1829
James C. Alvord,	“	“	“	“	1830
George T. Davis,	“	“	“	“	1832
David Aiken,	“	“	“	“	1833
Charles Mattoon,	“	“	“	“	1839
Daniel W. Alvord,	“	“	“	“	1841
Wendell T. Davis,	“	“	“	“	1841
Charles Devens, Jr.,	“	“	“	“	1841
Whiting Griswold,	“	“	“	“	1842
Franklin Ripley, Jr.,	“	“	“	“	1845
James S. Grinnell,	“	“	“	“	1846

Horatio G. Parker,	Admitted to the Bar in	1847
George D. Wells,	“ “ “ “	1849
Charles Allen,	“ “ “ “	1850
Samuel O. Lamb,	“ “ “ “	1851
Edward F. Raymond,	“ “ “ “	1854
W. S. B. Hopkins,	“ “ “ “	1858
George W. Bartlett,	“ “ “ “	1859
Chester C. Conant,	“ “ “ “	1859
James C. Davis,	“ “ “ “	1861
Edward E. Lyman,	“ “ “ “	1861
Austin DeWolf,	“ “ “ “	1863
Gorham D. Williams,	“ “ “ “	1868
William A. Gile,	“ “ “ “	1869
George L. Barton,	“ “ “ “	1871
Bowdoin S. Parker,	“ “ “ “	1875
John A. Aiken,	“ “ “ “	1876
Francis M. Thompson,	“ “ “ “	1876
Henry L. Nelson,	“ “ “ “	1876
Samuel D. Conant,	“ “ “ “	1878
Frederick L. Greene,	“ “ “ “	1879
Henry W. Jones,	“ “ “ “	1881
Dana Malone,	“ “ “ “	1881
Charles F. A. Eddy,	“ “ “ “	1883
Freeman C. Griswold,	“ “ “ “	1884
Clifton L. Field,	“ “ “ “	1885
Frank J. Pratt, Jr.,	“ “ “ “	1890
William S. Allen,	“ “ “ “	1892
Frank J. Lawler,	“ “ “ “	1894
William A. Davenport,	“ “ “ “	1895
George W. Davenport,	“ “ “ “	1895
Lyman W. Griswold,	“ “ “ “	1896
Burt H. Winn,	“ “ “ “	1896
Bonner M. Lamb,	“ “ “ “	1897
Hugh E. Adams,	“ “ “ “	1899
Archibald D. Flower,	“ “ “ “	1899

Henry W. Lyman,	Admitted to the Bar in	1903
Charles N. Stoddard,	“ “ “ “	1903

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1753 TO 1903

Selectmen and Assessors.		Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
	1753.		
Ebenezer Smead. Samuel Hinsdale. Daniel Nash.		Benjamin Hastings.	Ebenezer Arms.
	1754.		
Samuel Hinsdale. Ebenezer Wells. Aaron Denio.		“ “	“ “
	1755.		
Benjamin Hastings. Timothy Childs. Ebenezer Wells.		“ “	“ “
	1756.		
Ebenezer Wells. Jonathan Smead. Ebenezer Arms.		“ “	“ “
	1757.		
Ebenezer Arms. David Wells. Thomas Nims.		“ “	“ “
	1758.		
Ebenezer Wells. Ebenezer Arms. Amos Allin.		“ “	“ “
	1759.		
Jonathan Severance. Daniel Nash. Samuel Wells.		“ “	“ “
	1760.		
Ebenezer Arms. Ebenezer Wells. Amos Allin.		“ “	“ “
	1761.		
Timothy Childs. Ebenezer Wells. Ebenezer Graves.		“ “	“ “
	1762.		
Jonathan Severance. Daniel Nash. David Smead.		“ “	“ “
	1763.		
Ebenezer Wells. Jonathan Severance. Timothy Childs.		“ “	“ “
	1764.		
Jonathan Severance. Ebenezer Wells. Samuel Wells.		“ “	“ “
	1765.		
Jonathan Severance. Ebenezer Wells. Samuel Wells.		“ “	“ “
	1766.		
Jonathan Severance. Daniel Nash. Ebenezer Arms.		“ “	“ “

Selectmen and Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
	1767.	
Ebenezer Wells. David Smead, Jonathan Severance.	Benjamin Hastings.	Ebenezer Arms.
	1768.	
Ebenezer Wells. Jonathan Severance. Thomas Nims.	" "	" "
	1769.	
Jonathan Severance. Daniel Nash. Moses Bascom.	Ebenezer Wells.	Ebenezer Wells.
	1770.	
Ebenezer Wells. Daniel Nash. Benjamin Hastings, Jr.	" "	" "
	1771.	
Samuel Hinsdale. Ebenezer Wells. Jonathan Severance.	" "	" "
	1772.	
Samuel Hinsdale. Ebenezer Arms. Daniel Nash. David Smead. Benjamin Hastings, Jr.	Jonathan Severance.	Jonathan Severance.
	1773.	
Samuel Field. Ebenezer Wells. David Ripley.	" "	" "
	1774.	
Samuel Field. Ebenezer Arms. Samuel Wells. Samuel Stoughton.	Samuel Wells.	Samuel Hinsdale.
	1775.	
Ebenezer Wells. Samuel Wells. Ebenezer Graves.	" "	" "
	1776.	
David Smead. Joseph Wells. Isaac Foster.	" "	Samuel Wells.
	1777.	
Ebenezer Arms. Thomas Nims. Agrippa Wells. Samuel Stoughton. Lemuel Smead.	" "	" "
	1778.	
Ebenezer Arms. David Smead. Ebenezer Graves. Samuel Stoughton. Isaac Newton.	" "	" "
	1779.	
Ebenezer Arms. David Smead. Ebenezer Graves.	" "	" "
	1780.	
Ebenezer Graves. Isaac Newton. Samuel Stoughton. (Selectmen.) Lemuel Smead. Andrew Putnam. Moses Arms. (Assessors.)	" "	" "

Selectmen and Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
	1781.	
Lemuel Smead. Isaac Newton. Andrew Putnam.	Ebenezer Wells.	Ebenezer Wells.
	1782.	
Lemuel Smead. Moses Bascom. Moses Arms.	" "	Ebenezer Graves.
	1783.	
Lemuel Smead. Moses Arms. Samuel Stoughton.	Ebenezer Graves.	" "
	1784.	
Isaac Newton. Ebenezer Graves. John Wells.	Edward Billings.	Moses Bascom.
	1785.	
Isaac Newton. Lemuel Smead Moses Arms.	" " Moses Bascom.	" "
	1786.	
Lemuel Smead. Samuel Stoughton. Ezekiel Bascom.	" "	" "
	1787.	
Isaac Newton. Lemuel Smead. Philip Ballard.	Solomon Smead.	" "
	1788.	
Isaac Newton. Moses Arms. Philip Ballard.	" "	Solomon Smead.
	1789.	
Isaac Newton. Moses Bascom. Daniel Smead.	" "	" "
	1790.	
Moses Arms. Isaac Newton. Philip Ballard.	" "	" "
	1791.	
Moses Arms. Moses Bascom. Abner Wells.	" "	" "
	1792.	
Moses Bascom. Isaac Newton. William Moore.	Daniel Wells.	Daniel Wells.
	1793.	
Solomon Smead. William Smalley. Hull Nims.	" "	" "
	1794.	
Solomon Smead. Isaac Newton. Jerom Ripley.	" "	" "
	1795.	
Solomon Smead. Isaac Newton. Jerom Ripley.	" "	" "
	1796.	
Solomon Smead. Isaac Newton. Jerom Ripley.	" "	" "

TOWN OFFICERS

Selectmen and Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
	1797.	
Solomon Smead. Isaac Newton. Caleb Alvord.	Daniel Wells.	Daniel Wells.
	1798.	
Solomon Smead. Caleb Clap. Isaac Newton.	" "	" "
	1799.	
Isaac Newton. Caleb Clap. Hull Nims.	" "	" "
	1800.	
Solomon Smead. Caleb Clap. Isaac Newton.	" "	" "
	1801.	
Isaac Newton. Quintus Allen. John Russell.	" "	" "
	1802.	
Isaac Newton. John Russell. Quintus Allen.	" "	" "
	1803.	
Isaac Newton. Quintus Allen. John Russell.	" "	" "
	1804.	
Moses Arms. Eliel Gilbert. Samuel Newton.	" "	" "
	1805.	
Moses Arms. Eliel Gilbert. Samuel Newton.	" "	" "
	1806.	
Samuel Newton. Hull Nims. Eliel Gilbert.	" "	" "
	1807.	
Samuel Newton. Hull Nims. William Wait.	" "	" "
	1808.	
Isaac Newton. Hull Nims. William Wait.	" "	" "
	1809.	
Isaac Newton. William Wait. Thomas Smead.	John Russell.	John Russell.
	1810.	
William Wait. Thomas Smead. Eli Graves. (Selectmen.)	" "	" "
William Wait. Thomas Smead. Eli Graves. Julia Smead. Consider Cushman. (Assessors.)		
	1811.	
Thomas Smead. Eli Graves. David Ripley.	Hooker Leavitt.	Hooker Leavitt.

Selectmen and Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
1812. Thomas Smead. Eli Graves. David Ripley.	Hooker Leavitt.	Hooker Leavitt.
1813. Thomas Smead. Eli Graves. David Ripley.	" "	" "
1814. Thomas Smead. Oliver Wilkinson. Uriah Martindale.	" "	" "
1815. Thomas Smead. Samuel Pickett. Samuel Wells.	" "	" "
1816. Thomas Smead. Samuel Pickett. Samuel Wells.	" "	" "
1817. Thomas Smead. Samuel Pickett. Nathan Draper.	David Willard.	David Willard.
1818. Thomas Smead. Samuel Pickett. Nathan Draper.	" "	" "
1819. Thomas Smead. Nathan Draper. Thaddeus Coleman.	" "	" "
1820. Thaddeus Coleman. Isaac Newton, Jr. John Mason.	" "	" "
1821. Isaac Newton. Hart Leavitt. Julia Smead.	" "	" "
1822. Hart Leavitt. Julia Smead. Samuel Pickett.	" "	" "
1823. Hart Leavitt. Julia Smead. Eber Nash.	" "	" "
1824. Hart Leavitt. Julia Smead. Eber Nash.	" "	" "
1825. Samuel Pickett. Charles Williams. Luther Wells.	" "	" "
1826. Eber Nash. Charles Williams. Luther Wells.	" "	" "
1827. Eber Nash. Charles Williams. Luther Wells.	" "	" "

Selectmen and Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
	1828.	
Eber Nash. Luther Wells. Franklin Ripley.	David Willard.	David Willard.
	1829.	
Franklin Ripley. Asaph Smead. Isaac Newton, 2d.	Hooker Leavitt.	" "
	1830.	
Asaph Smead. Isaac Newton, 2d. John Russell.	" "	" "
	1831.	
John Russell. David Allen. Russell Hastings.	" "	" "
	1832.	
David Allen. Thomas O. Sparhawk. John J. Graves.	" "	" "
	1833.	
Eber Nash. Isaac Newton, 2d. Ambrose Ames.	" "	" "
	1834.	
Eber Nash. Isaac Newton, 2d. Ambrose Ames.	" "	" "
	1835.	
Eber Nash. Franklin Ripley. George Adams.	" "	" "
	1836.	
Selectmen. Assessors.		
Eber Nash. Lemuel H. Long.		
Franklin Ripley. John J. Pierce. George Adams. Priestly New- ton.	" "	" "
	1837.	
Thaddeus Coleman. Lemuel H. Long.		
George Adams. John J. Pierce. Franklin Ripley. Lucius Nims.	" "	" "
	1838.	
Thaddeus Coleman. Thaddeus Coleman. George Adams. George Adams. David Long, Jr. David Long, Jr.	" "	" "
	1839.	
George Adams. John J. Pierce. David Long, Jr. Russell Hast- ings.		
Quintus Allen. Albert H. Nims.	" "	" "
	1840.	
George Adams. John J. Pierce.		

TOWN OFFICERS

791

Selectmen.	Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
1840— <i>Continued.</i>			
David Long, Jr.	Albert H. Nims.		
Quintus Allen.	Peleg Adams.	Hooker Leavitt.	David Willard.
1841.			
Horatio G. Newcomb.	John J. Pierce.		
Thomas Nims.	Albert H. Nims.		
Lemuel H. Long.	Peleg Adams.	" "	" "
1842.			
Horatio G. Newcomb.	John J. Pierce.		
Thomas Nims.	Albert H. Nims.		
Lemuel H. Long.	Peleg Adams.	" "	" "
1843.			
Lemuel H. Long.	Lemuel H. Long.		
John J. Pierce.	John J. Pierce.		
Orrin Smith.	Orrin Smith.	Lewis C. Munn.	Lewis C. Munn.
1844.			
David Aiken.	David Long, Jr.		
Thomas Nims.	Isaac Barton.		
Hervey C. Newton.	Edmund Q. Nash.	" "	" "
1845.			
Hervey C. Newton.	William Keith.		
John J. Pierce.	Peleg Adams.		
Justin Root.	Lemuel H. Long.	David Willard.	Lewis Merriam.
1846.			
Hervey C. Newton.	Thomas O. Sparhawk.		
John J. Pierce.	John J. Graves.		
Justin Root.	George Adams.	" "	" "
1847.			
Priestly Newton.	Lyman A. Nash.		
Thomas Wait.	Peleg Adams.	" "	Charles K. Gren- nell.
Albert H. Nims.	William Keith.		
1848.			
Priestly Newton.	William Keith.		
Thomas Wait.	Lyman A. Nash.		
John J. Pierce.	Lemuel H. Long.	" "	Lewis Merriam.

TOWN OFFICERS

Selectmen.	Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
		1857.	
Samuel H. Reed.	Ptolemy P. Severance.		
Roswell W. Cook.	Charles J. J. Ingersoll.		
Albert Smead.	Frederick G. Smith.	Noah S. Wells.	Rufus Howland.
		1858.	
Wendell T. Davis.	William Keith.		
Lucius Nims.	Peleg Adams.		
George W. Potter.	Ptolemy P. Severance.	" "	" "
		1859.	
Wendell T. Davis.	William Keith.		
George W. Potter.	Alfred R. Field.		
Lucius Nims.	Peleg Adams.	" "	" "
		1860.	
Wendell T. Davis.	William Keith.		
George W. Potter.	Alfred R. Field.		
Lucius Nims.	Peleg Adams.	" "	" "
		1861.	
Alfred R. Field.	Peleg Adams.		
Hervey C. Newton.	William A. Walker.		
Anson K. Warner.	Sylvanus A. Smead.	" "	" "
		1862.	
Alfred R. Field.	Peleg Adams.		
Hervey C. Newton.	Sylvanus A. Smead.		
Anson K. Warner.	Major H. Tyler.	" "	" "
		1863.	
Humphrey Stevens.	Peleg Adams.		
Hervey C. Newton.	Daniel D. Fisk.		
Anson K. Warner.	Whitney L. Warner.	" "	Bela Kellogg.
		1864.	
Humphrey Stevens.	Peleg Adams.		
Henry L. Pratt.	Major H. Tyler.		
Frederick G. Smith.	Sylvanus A. Smead.	" "	" "

TOWN OFFICERS

795

Selectmen.	Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
		1872.	
William Keith.	Charles R. Field.		
George W. Potter.	Francis M. Thompson.		
Lyman G. Barton.	Elias A. Par- menter.	Noah S. Wells.	Noah S. Wells.
		1873.	
William Keith.	Francis M. Thompson.		
Lyman G. Barton.	Henry G. Nims.		
Edwin J. Jones.	George Pierce, Jr.	" "	" "
		1874.	
William Keith.	Francis M. Thompson.		
Lyman G. Barton.	Simon L. Shattuck.		
Charles R. Field.	Henry G. Nims.	" "	" "
		1875.	
William Keith.	Francis M. Thompson.		
Lyman G. Barton.	Simon L. Shattuck.		
Charles R. Field.	Henry G. Nims.	Franklin A. Pond.	Franklin A. Pond.
		1876.	
William Keith.	Francis M. Thompson.		
Charles R. Field.	Henry G. Nims.		
George A. Kimball.	Charles Keith.	" "	" "
		1877.	
William Keith.	Henry G. Nims.		
Seorem B. Slate.	Charles Keith.		
Levi J. Gunn.	Bowdoin S. Parker.	Francis M. Thomp- son.	Francis M. Thomp- son.
		1878.	
Seorem B. Slate.	Charles Keith.		
Levi J. Gunn.	Henry G. Nims.		
Manley McClure.	William M. Smead.	" "	" "

TOWN OFFICERS

Selectmen.	Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
		1879.	
Seorem B. Slate.	Henry G. Nims.		
Charles Keith.	William M. Smead.		
Manley McClure.	Franklin A. Pond.	Francis M. Thompson.	Francis M. Thompson.
		1880.	
Seorem B. Slate.	Henry G. Nims.		
Charles Keith.	William M. Smead.		
Manley McClure.	Franklin A. Pond.	" "	" "
		1881.	
Seorem B. Slate.	Bowdoin S. Parker.		
Charles Keith.	Job G. Pickett.		
Henry G. Nims.	George Pierce.	" "	" "
		1882.	
Newell Snow.	Austin DeWolf.		
Seorem B. Slate.	William M. Smead.		
Charles R. Field.	Job G. Pickett.	" "	" "
		1883.	
Newell Snow.	Henry G. Nims.		
Seorem B. Slate.	Job G. Pickett.		
Charles R. Field.	George Pierce.	Frank W. Foster.	Frank W. Foster.
		1884.	
Anson K. Warner.	Charles J. Day.		
Charles Keith.	Charles W. Leighton.		
Seorem B. Slate.	Henry Sheldon.	" "	" "
		1885.	
Anson K. Warner.	Charles J. Day.		
Charles Keith.	Charles W. Leighton.		
Seorem B. Slate.	Henry Sheldon.	" "	" "

TOWN OFFICERS

Selectmen.	Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
		1886.	
Anson K. Warner.	Frederick L. Greene.		
Seorem B. Slate.	Franklin E. Snow.		
Charles J. Day.	Charles W. Leighton.	Frank W. Foster.	Frank W. Foster.
		1887.	
Charles R. Field.	Frederick L. Greene.		
Seorem B. Slate.	Henry W. Warner.		
David Hunter.	Elihu C. Osgood.	" "	" "
		1888.	
Charles R. Field.	Frederick L. Greene.		
Francis M. Thompson.	Henry W. Warner.		
Elihu C. Osgood.	Elihu C. Osgood.	Frederick L. Greene.	Albert M. Gleason.
		1889.	
Charles R. Field.	Frederick L. Greene.		
Francis M. Thompson.	Henry W. Warner.		
Elihu C. Osgood.	John F. Griswold.	" "	" "
		1890.	
David S. Simons.	Frederick L. Greene.		
Baxter B. Noyes.	George Pierce.		
Elihu C. Osgood.	Francis H. Ballou.	" "	G. Harry Kaulbach.
		1891.	
Nahum S. Cutler.	Frederick L. Greene.		
Elihu C. Osgood.	George Pierce.		
Charles Keith.	Francis H. Ballou.	" "	" "
		1892.	
Nahum S. Cutler.	George Pierce.		
Charles Keith.	Frederick G. Smith.		
Elihu C. Osgood.	Seorem B. Slate.	" "	William B. Allen.
		1893.	
Nahum S. Cutler.	George Pierce.		
Charles Keith.	Seorem B. Slate.		
Job G. Pickett.	Francis H. Ballou.	" "	" "

TOWN OFFICERS

Selectmen.	Assessors.	Town Clerk.	Treasurer.
		1894.	
Francis M. Thompson.	George Pierce.		
Eugene B. Blake.	Seorem B. Slate.		
Job G. Pickett.	Francis H. Ballou.	Frederick L. Greene.	William B. Allen.
		1895.	
Francis M. Thompson	George Pierce.		
Eugene B. Blake.	Seorem B. Slate.		
Job G. Pickett.	Francis H. Ballou.	George Pierce.	" "
		1896.	
Eugene B. Blake.	George Pierce.		
Francis M. Thompson.	Seorem B. Slate.		
Job G. Pickett.	Francis H. Ballou.	" "	" "
		1897.	
Eugene B. Blake.	George Pierce.		
George A. Kimball.	Seorem B. Slate.		
Job G. Pickett.	Francis H. Ballou.	" "	" "
		1898.	
Eugene B. Blake.	George Pierce.		
George A. Kimball.	Seorem B. Slate.		
Nahum S. Cutler.	Frank Gerrett.	" "	" "
		1899.	
Nahum S. Cutler.	George Pierce.		
Eugene B. Blake.	Frank Gerrett.		
Martin J. Sauter.	Anson Withey.	" "	" "
		1900.	
Nahum S. Cutler.	Frank Gerrett.		
Martin J. Sauter.	Anson Withey.		
William A. Ames.	George F. Lamb.	" "	" "

At a meeting held December 1, 1823, Elisha Root, Esq., Eli Graves, George Grennell, Jr., Esq., Elijah Alvord, Esq., Isaac Newton, Jr., "together with the clergymen preaching in the several parishes in the town were chosen a Committee to superintend & visit the schools."

This is the first recorded action of the town in regard to a general school committee.

March 7, 1825. "Voted the clergymen officiating in the several parishes in town together with Hon, George Grennell

Jr, Isaac Newton, Jr and Thomas Nims be a committee to visit the schools."

In 1826 the legislature passed an act requiring every town to choose by ballot a committee of three, five or seven persons "who shall have the general charge and superintendence of all the public schools in such town."

At a town meeting held April 3, 1826, Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Rev. Wm. C. Fowler, Deacon Eli Graves, Curtis Newton, Daniel Wells, Esq., and Luther Wells, "were chosen School Committee under the New act."

At the March meeting, 1827, "Voted not to choose any superintending committee of schools."

1828. "Voted to choose a School Committee under the new Law for visiting the Schools &c &c &c &c &c." Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Geo. Grennell, Jr., H. G. Newcomb, Thomas Nims, and Levi P. Stone "were chosen committee under the last vote."

1829. Rev. Titus Strong, Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Rev. Caleb S. Henry, Curtis Newton and Thomas Nims, "were chosen school committee."

1830. Rev. Titus Strong, Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Rev. C. S. Henry, Dea. Curtis Newton, Elisha Root, Esq., "were chosen General School Committee."

1831. Rev. Winthrop Bailey, Rev. C. S. Henry, Curtis Newton, James H. Coffin, Almon Brainard, Eli Graves and Levi P. Stone, "were chosen General School Committee."

1833. Amariah Chandler, Thomas Bellows, Harvey C. Newton, Thomas Nims, "were chosen by ballot General School Committee."

1834. Thomas Bellows, Lyman A. Nash, James H. Coffin and Harvey C. Newton "were chosen by ballot General School Committee."

1835. Rev. Titus Strong, Rev. Amariah Chandler and Rev. Paul Townsend "were chosen General School Committee by ballot."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1836.
 Geo. T. Davis
 Lyman A. Nash
 James C. Alvord
 David Aiken
 Lucius Nims
 1837.
 Geo. T. Davis
 Almon Brainard
 Lyman A. Nash
 David Aiken
 Curtis Newton
 1838.
 Titus Strong
 Amariah Chandler
 Reuben Rawson
 Samuel Washburn
 John Parkman
 1839.
 Titus Strong
 Amariah Chandler
 John Parkman
 1840.
 Titus Strong
 Amariah Chandler
 Samuel Washburn
 1841.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 S. Washburn
 1842.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 Homer Merriam
 1843.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 I. Marcy
 L. L. Langstroth
 Whiting Griswold
 1844.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 L. L. Langstroth
 W. Griswold
 Albert H. Nims

1845.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 A. H. Nims
 David Aiken
 I. B. Mudge
 1846.
 David Aiken
 A. H. Nims
 Obed Newton
 1847.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 L. L. Langstroth
 1848.
 T. Strong
 A. Chandler
 Harvey C. Newton
 Thomas Marcy
 Daniel W. Alvord
 1849.
 A. Chandler
 Samuel O. Lamb
 George C. Partridge
 1850.
 A. Chandler
 T. Strong
 G. C. Partridge
 1851.
 T. Strong
 G. C. Partridge
 S. O. Lamb
 1852.
 Horatio G. Parker
 T. M. Dewey
 John F. Griswold
 1853.
 Same
 1854.
 A. Chandler
 T. Strong
 Wm. F. Nelson
 1855.
 Richard E. Field
 J. F. Griswold
 Charles L. Fisk

1856.
 William Flint
 Daniel H. Newton
 J. F. Griswold
 1857.
 William Flint
 Willard W. Ames
 J. F. Griswold
 1858.
 William Flint
 P. C. Headly
 Z. L. Raymond
 1859.
 Charles Mattoon
 P. C. Headly
 S. O. Lamb
 1860.
 Charles Mattoon
 S. O. Lamb
 S. Russell Jones
 1861.
 S. R. Jones
 S. O. Lamb
 John F. Moors
 1862.
 S. R. Jones
 J. F. Moors
 Joseph P. Felton
 1863.
 J. F. Moors
 Artemas Dean
 J. P. Felton
 1864.
 J. P. Felton
 J. F. Moors
 J. F. Griswold
 1865.
 J. F. Griswold
 J. F. Moors
 P. Voorhies Finch
 1866.
 J. F. Moors
 J. P. Felton
 Chester C. Conant
 1867.
 J. F. Moors
 J. P. Felton
 C. C. Conant

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1868.	1879.	1890.
J. F. Moors	A. G. Loomis	S. D. Conant
J. P. Felton	James R. Long	P. V. Finch
C. C. Conant	E. E. Lyman	Arthur A. Brooks
1869.	1880.	1891.
J. F. Moors	E. E. Lyman	P. V. Finch
J. P. Felton	J. R. Long	E. E. Lyman
C. C. Conant	P. V. Finch	S. D. Conant
1870.	1881.	1892.
C. C. Conant	E. E. Lyman	P. V. Finch
J. P. Felton	P. V. Finch	S. D. Conant
J. F. Moors	Mary J. Fessenden	Carey H. Watson
1871.	1882.	1893.
C. C. Conant	P. V. Finch	C. H. Watson
J. P. Felton	M. J. Fessenden	S. D. Conant
J. F. Moors	E. E. Lyman	P. V. Finch
1872.	1883.	1894.
J. F. Moors	Mary J. Fessenden	P. V. Finch
A. H. Ball	E. E. Lyman	C. H. Watson
Aretas G. Loomis	P. V. Finch	Delia Nims
1873.	1884.	1895.
A. G. Loomis	E. E. Lyman	P. V. Finch
J. F. Moors	P. V. Finch	C. H. Watson
W. S. Kimball	J. P. Felton	Delia Nims
1874.*	1885.	1896.
W. S. Kimball	P. V. Finch	Delia Nims
J. F. Moors	J. P. Felton	C. H. Watson
Edward E. Lyman	Freeman C. Griswold	P. V. Finch
1875.	1886.	1897.
J. F. Moors	J. P. Felton	E. E. Lyman
A. G. Loomis	P. V. Finch	C. H. Watson
E. E. Lyman	F. C. Griswold	G. Glenn Atkins
1876.	1887.	Dana Malone
A. G. Loomis	F. C. Griswold	Joseph W. Stevens
E. E. Lyman	P. V. Finch	Mary P. Dole
J. P. Felton	J. P. Felton	Herbert C. Parsons
1877.	1888.	William B. Keith
E. E. Lyman	P. V. Finch	Joseph G. Stoddard
J. P. Felton	J. P. Felton	1898.
A. G. Loomis	Samuel D. Conant	J. W. Stevens
1878.	1889.	C. H. Watson
J. P. Felton	J. P. Felton	Dana Malone
A. G. Loomis	P. V. Finch	Mary P. Dole
E. E. Lyman	S. D. Conant	Herbert C. Parsons
		Henry J. Field
		Lyman W. Griswold

* Miss Mary P. Wells was elected but resigned her office before the close of the year.

Lucy J. Kellogg
G. Glenn Atkins
1899.
J. W. Stevens
G. G. Atkins
Dana Malone
H. J. Field
L. W. Griswold

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Lucy J. Kellogg
Mary P. Dole
Clifton L. Field
George W. Forbes
1900.
J. W. Stevens
H. J. Field

Lucy J. Kellogg
C. L. Field
G. W. Forbes
C. H. Watson
L. W. Griswold
Wm. C. Townsend
Mary P. Dole

CHAPTER LV

GREENFIELD LAWYERS

JONATHAN LEAVITT, son of Reverend Jon^a Leavitt, of Heath, was born in that town February 27, 1764. He graduated at Yale in 1786, and studied law in New Haven, coming to Greenfield about 1790. He was state senator, judge of probate from 1814 to 1821, when he resigned his office. He was also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He married Emelia, daughter of President Stiles of Yale College. In 1797 he built the elegant mansion next east of the Mansion House, where their daughter Mary H. Leavitt was born July 27, 1798, and where she lived and died. "He was a close student, a good lawyer, and before his appointment to the bench had a very large and lucrative practice. His home was long the centre of the culture, taste and social refinement of the place, where judges, lawyers and the elite of the town were often and most sumptuously entertained." Judge Leavitt died May 1, 1830.

HOOKER LEAVITT

Hooker Leavitt, brother of Jonathan, was born in Heath January 3, 1785. He was for a season a member of Dartmouth College, studied law with Judge Leavitt and for many years was register of deeds and county treasurer. He was also town clerk and treasurer. He died October 28, 1842.

But few men have the opportunity to read their own obituary notices, but in 1831, while Mr. Leavitt was still alive and in good health, the Boston Journal published his death,

accompanied with a highly eulogistic notice of his life and character.

HART LEAVITT

Hart Leavitt, brother of Jonathan and Hooker, was born at the old parsonage in Heath, July 20, 1765, and came to Greenfield about 1790. He was the owner of much real estate, but died insolvent. He was selectman of the town several years, and a man of considerable prominence. He died in 1836. He was not a member of the bar.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN

Samuel C. Allen was a member of this bar, and established himself in Greenfield about 1822. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, and was settled at Northfield as minister in 1795. There he studied law with John Barrett, and was admitted to the bar about 1800. He did not remain here a great while, but purchased a farm in West Northfield which is still owned by one of his descendants.

Three of his sons became celebrated lawyers, and two of them were representatives in Congress from Maine. One of them, Elisha H. Allen, was at one time chief justice of the Sandwich Islands. Another son, Samuel C. Allen, Jr., long represented Northfield in the legislature, and was for some time postmaster at East Boston.

DAVID AIKEN

David Aiken was born of Scotch-Irish stock in Bedford, N. H., in 1804. He took his preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated with honor at Dartmouth in 1830. Like most young men in those days he taught school to aid him through college, and one term at least was in the old brick schoolhouse on School street. He came to Greenfield after his graduation and studied law with James C. Alvord. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1833, he formed a partnership with George Grennell, and took high rank in the profession. At a later day the firm of Aiken,

Davis & Allen—David Aiken, George T. Davis and Charles Allen—was a combination of great strength in legal learning, ability and tact. Mr. Aiken was for a season connected with Judge Forbes in Northampton. In 1856 he was appointed associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which place he held until the court was legislated out of existence in 1859. "He acquitted himself with distinguished ability in this position, and was soon recognized throughout the commonwealth as one of the most learned and able judges on the bench." After leaving the bench he was at times in partnership with Chester C. Conant, W. S. B. Hopkins and his son John A. Aiken. He was a member of the State Senate in 1874. He served as selectman in 1844 and a portion of 1853. For a time he was also a director of the Greenfield Bank, and served as a trustee of the Franklin Savings Institution. Whiting Griswold, in his address at the opening of the rebuilt courthouse in 1873, said of him: "After the promotion of Judge Wells in 1844, to the present day, with the exception of the period he was on the bench, he has been the acknowledged leader of our bar. He practises law, as he says, more from the necessity than the love of it; goes at once to the nub of his case; wastes no time or strength on immaterial issues; prefers a good horse to a law library; sifts witnesses, sways judges and jurors without remorse or any mercy for his timid and prostrate brothers of the profession." He died April 13, 1895.

JAMES C. ALVORD

James C. Alvord has always been accounted as one of the most brilliant men ever raised in Franklin county. He was a son of Elijah Alvord, graduated at Dartmouth in 1827 and studied law with his uncle, Daniel Wells, and completed his course at the New Haven law school. He became a member of the bar in 1830; was a member of the legislature; senator; and one of the commissioners to codify the laws of the commonwealth. He was elected to Congress in 1838, but

never took his seat, in consequence of his death in 1839. "As a lawyer and an advocate, at the time of his death, though but thirty-one years of age, he had few equals, and no superior at this or any other bar." (Griswold.)

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS

Benjamin R. Curtis, the great lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a member of the Franklin County bar. He studied eighteen months with Wells & Alvord, and practised for a year at Northfield.

CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Charles Devens, Jr., was born in Charlestown in 1820, and came to Greenfield with Wendell T. Davis, his classmate, in 1841. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and took a course at the Harvard law school. Davis and Devens became partners, Mr. Devens having an office at Northfield and Mr. Davis at Greenfield. When Daniel Wells became judge, the old firm of Daniel Wells and George T. Davis was dissolved, and that of Davis, Devens and Davis was formed, and in 1845 Mr. Devens came to Greenfield. Mr. Devens had become prominent in politics, having been elected senator in 1848 and 1849, and during the latter year he was appointed United States marshal by President Taylor. His subsequent career as justice of the Supreme Court, his services during the War of the Rebellion, entering the army as a major and leaving it a major-general, his re-appointment to the Supreme Court after his services as attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Hayes, and his death at Worcester, January 7, 1891, are all matters of general history, and his statue within the State House grounds at Boston, all testify to the high esteem in which he was held by the people of his native State.

WHITING GRISWOLD

Whiting Griswold, son of Major Joseph Griswold of Buck-

land, was born November 12, 1814, being the tenth in number of a family of fourteen children. He graduated at Amherst in 1838, carrying off high honors. He taught in Greenfield and other places to procure the means of education, being very successful as a teacher. He studied law with Wells, Alvord and Davis, and was for a time in the office of Grennell & Aiken. Being admitted to the bar, he opened an office in this town, and practised here until his decease, October 28, 1874. Mr. Griswold was an ardent politician, was very ambitious and took intense interest in all public questions, which detracted from the success which he might easily have won had he given his whole effort to his profession. He was a member of the legislatures of 1848-49 and 1850 and senator in 1851-52 and 1853, elected by Democratic votes. He was also elected a member of the Senate of 1862 by a coalition vote, and again in 1869 by the Republicans. He was nominated for important offices by the Democratic party, and in 1856 was a delegate to the convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency. He supported Stephen A. Douglass for the presidency, and followed him in declaring for the support of Lincoln. With Edward Everett he was elector at large in 1864, and supported Abraham Lincoln.

RICHARD ENGLISH NEWCOMB

Richard English Newcomb was the son of Hezekiah Newcomb, Esq., of Bernardston. He was born at Lebanon, Conn., October 30, 1770. Soon after his birth his father settled in Bernardston. Young Newcomb graduated at Dartmouth in 1793, and studied law with William Coleman, the first lawyer of Greenfield. In 1805 Mr. Newcomb was a representative at the General Court, and when Judge Leavitt resigned in 1821, Mr. Newcomb succeeded him as judge of probate, which office he filled until his decease, which occurred May 14, 1849. He was a ready debater and eloquent speaker, and was frequently called upon to deliver addresses on public oc-

casions throughout the county. Several such addresses were published and copies may be seen at the library of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

HORATIO G. NEWCOMB

Horatio G. Newcomb, a brother of Judge Newcomb, studied law with John Barrett of Northfield, and his brother Judge Newcomb, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He was for a short time judge of the Court of Insolvency until that office was added to the office of the judge of probate. He was often engaged in the settlement of estates and was a just and good man. He died September 19, 1857, aged seventy-one years.

ELIJAH ALVORD

Elijah Alvord, born November 18, 1777, studied law with Judge Newcomb and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from both Dartmouth and Williams Colleges. He was influential in getting Hampshire county divided, and in locating the county seat at Greenfield. He was a member of the legislature in 1812, and upon the organization of Franklin county was appointed register of probate, and in 1820 was also made clerk of the judicial courts. These offices he held until the date of his death, September 8, 1840. The Gazette & Mercury, commenting on his death, says: "Few men have passed through the active part of life, constantly employed in public and private trusts, with a reputation so pure and with ability so well and usefully directed. He lived without a known enemy and died lamented by all who knew him."

GEORGE GRENNELL

George Grennell, son of George Grennell, an old time merchant who came here from Saybrook, Conn., graduated at

Dartmouth in 1808 with high honor. He studied law with Judge Newcomb, and was afterward his partner, and at other times was connected with Almon Brainard, David Aiken, and James S. Grinnell. He was county attorney for eight years from 1820, a member of Congress from 1828 to 1838, register of probate from 1841 to 1849, judge of probate from 1849 to 1853, when he resigned; and clerk of courts from 1852 to 1861. He was presidential elector in 1840. His life "was filled with duty and crowned with honor." He died November 19, 1877.

FRANKLIN RIPLEY

Franklin Ripley, son of Jerome Ripley who was for almost fifty years a merchant in Greenfield, was born May 7, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1809, and studied law at Cooperstown, N. Y., and with John Barrett at Northfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised for a time in Northfield. He was brigade major on the staff of General Isaac Maltby of Hatfield of the state militia, and in 1814 the regiment was called out for coast defense for a short period. He was elected cashier of the Greenfield Bank in 1824, and was cashier, president or director until his decease. He became treasurer of the Franklin Savings Institution at the time of its organization in 1834 and continued in that capacity until his death June 9, 1860.

He was judge of the Probate Court from January 25, 1854, to May 13, 1858. In 1856 he was chosen presidential elector and was a trustee of the Northampton Insane Hospital at the time of his death. Mr. Ripley was a positive man in all of his convictions, strong in his friendships, liberal in his contributions when he had decided the cause was good, and had the fullest confidence of the community in his honesty, sound judgment and ability.

DANIEL WELLS

Daniel Wells, son of Colonel Daniel Wells, was born Janu-

ary 18, 1791, in the house now owned by Dr. W. S. Severance, which then stood where Wells street now is. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1810, studied law with his brother-in-law, Elijah Alvord, and was at the head of the Franklin Bar for thirty years. His practice extended all through western Massachusetts. He was district attorney for the four western counties from 1837 to 1844, when he was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he filled until his decease, June 23, 1854. After his appointment to the bench he removed to Cambridge, but he always had a strong interest in his native town. Among the distinguished lawyers who were connected with Judge Wells, either as students or partners, were Benjamin R. Curtis, James C. Alvord, George T. Curtis, Henry L. Dawes, George T. Davis, Charles Devens, David Aiken, Daniel W. Alvord, Ansel Phelps, Jr., and Henry Vose.

Addressing the Suffolk court upon resolutions concerning his death, Hon. George S. Hillard said: "When at the bar, Judge Wells was distinguished by industry, attention to the interests of his clients, unwearied patience in the investigation of legal questions, and a fairness and candor of mind which gave him the ear of the court and jury. His elevation to the bench met the hearty approval of all who had observed his professional course. As a magistrate, he was faithful, cautious, patient and courteous, with sufficient learning and conspicuous industry; more anxious that justice should be done than that business should be hastily dispatched; listening long and pondering carefully; making no distinction of persons; encouraging the young by a paternal kindness of manner; ever thoughtful of the rights of all, and invariably loyal to duty."

Probably the most important case ever tried by Judge Wells was when engaged with Mr. Huntington, district attorney of Middlesex for the commonwealth, against William Wyman, president of the Phoenix Bank of Charlestown, who was indicted for embezzlement. Mr. Wyman was defended by Daniel

Webster and Franklin Dexter, but the commonwealth won a conviction.

CHESTER C. CONANT

Chester C. Conant was a descendant in the eighth generation of Roger Conant, the Pilgrim. He was born in Lyme, N. H., September 4, 1831. He graduated with honor from Dartmouth in 1857. He earned the money for his education by the labor of his hands and by teaching during his college vacations.

After his graduation he took a course at the Albany law school and was admitted to the New York bar in 1859 and to the Franklin bar the same year. His first law partner was David Aiken, with whom he continued some years, and then formed an alliance with Edward E. Lyman which was severed when Mr. Lyman became clerk of the courts. In 1878 he took into partnership his nephew, Samuel D. Conant, who had studied law with him.

He was elected register of probate in 1863 and was promoted to be judge of that court in 1870. Judge Conant was an active and influential citizen, taking great interest in all matters affecting the public; was for years a working member of the school board, a generous contributor to all public enterprises and charitable objects, and active in matters relating to church work, especially so in connection with the Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant, and the superintendent of its Sunday school for many years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1888; was the active agent in the organization of the Greenfield Savings Bank, and a member of its board of directors until his decease; was secretary and trustee of the Greenfield Library Association for many years. His health having failed, he resigned his office as judge in 1899, and died November 6, 1899. The Franklin County bar passed resolutions of respect which were ordered to be placed upon the records of the Superior Court.

FRANKLIN G. FESSENDEN

Franklin G. Fessenden came to the Franklin County bar from Fitchburg in 1874. His family were originally from Lexington, but he was born in Fitchburg in 1849. He graduated at the Harvard law school in 1873 and was for a time instructor in French at the university. He served as clerk of the police court in Fitchburg, and it was owing to the close friendship of Alvah Crocker and Wendell T. Davis that through Mr. Crocker's influence with Mr. Fessenden he was induced to come to Greenfield and become Mr. Davis's partner. Upon Mr. Davis's appointment as register in bankruptcy, Mr. Fessenden continued business without a partner, and soon had a large practice. During the season of 1882 Mr. Fessenden lectured at the Harvard law school on criminal law. Governor William E. Russell appointed him judge of the Superior Court in 1891.

JOHN A. AIKEN

John A. Aiken was born in Greenfield, fitted for college at the high school, entered Amherst, but graduated at Dartmouth, studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He inherited largely his intellectual keenness from his father, Judge David Aiken, and from his mother that suavity of manner which marks him as a man. He immediately entered into a large practice with his father, and after a few years was the acknowledged leader of the Franklin County bar.

Unsolicited and without previous knowledge by him, he was appointed by Governor Walcott judge of the Superior Court, September 7, 1898, and still continues in office.

CHARLES MATTOON

Charles Mattoon studied law with William G. Woodard at Northfield, and became a member of the bar in 1839. He practised for some time at Muscatine, Iowa, returned to North-

field, and came to Greenfield in 1853. He was an active politician, a man of good abilities, and was register of probate from 1853 to 1858, when he succeeded Franklin Ripley as judge of the Probate Court, which position he held until his death, August 12, 1870. He served as selectman for two years, was manager of the Franklin Mutual Insurance Company for many years, and was an active and influential member of the Unitarian Society.

GEORGE T. DAVIS

George T. Davis was born in Sandwich in 1810, son of Wendell Davis, Esq., a leading citizen of that place. He graduated in 1829 from Harvard in a class of which Chief Justice George T. Bigelow, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Reverend James Freeman Clarke were members. He came to Greenfield and entered the office of Wells & Alvord, finding as fellow students, Benjamin R. Curtis and David Aiken. He graduated at the Cambridge law school and practised for a time at Taunton, but returned to Greenfield in 1833. He soon after established the Franklin Mercury, which was conducted with great skill, but his professional duties taking all his attention, he sold the paper to the Gazette in 1837. He was in the Massachusetts Senate and also a member of the House. He represented the old Connecticut river district in the National Congress, where he made a marked impression. "He was a keen, discriminating, able lawyer; a most charming conversationist and speaker; the brightest of men, bristling with wit, fun and raillery; most skilful in the examination of witnesses, and extracting amusement from the driest cases. He did more than all the others at law and *nisi prius* terms to incorporate into the cold and rigid logic and routine of courts and trials something of the cheerful, jolly, softer, and better side of human nature; and if he did not win verdicts from the hands, he drove dyspepsia from the bodies of the judges, jurors and lawyers, by the frequent convulsions of laughter which

followed his inimitable wit and repartee." (Griswold.) The first Mrs. Davis died in 1862, and in 1865 Mr. Davis removed to Portland, Maine, where he married a Mrs. Little. He died in Portland, June 17, 1877, aged 67.

WENDELL THORNTON DAVIS

Wendell Thornton Davis, brother of George T., graduated at Harvard in 1838, studied at the Cambridge law school and was admitted to the bar in 1841. For seven years he was the junior of the celebrated law firm of Davis, Devens & Davis. He was not enamoured with the law, and became largely interested in real estate operations, to the care of which he gave the most of his time. He became in 1844 the clerk and treasurer of the upper locks and canal at Montague, which became the Turners Falls Company, and to him, more than any other, belongs the credit of the building up of that busy place. Mr. Davis held many public offices, the duties of which he fulfilled faithfully and well, and to the satisfaction of the public. He was twice a member of the legislature, many years selectman, a trial justice for a long time, and register in bankruptcy under the United States government for several years. He was passionately fond of music and for a long time director of the choir in the Unitarian church. During his active practice in the courts, he had as partner, at one time, Austin DeWolf, and afterward Franklin G. Fessenden. Mr. Davis died, greatly lamented, December 3, 1876.

JAMES S. GRINNELL

James S. Grinnell was born in the ancient part of the Elm House, on Main street, July 24, 1821. He was the oldest of the seven children of the late Honorable George Grinnell of this town. He graduated at Amherst in 1842, studied law with Grinnell and Aiken, and at Cambridge law school, and was admitted to practice in 1846. He commenced practice in Orange and afterward became the partner of his father at

Greenfield. The practice of law was not to his taste, and he gave much of his time to the study of agriculture. In 1862 he was appointed chief clerk in the department of agriculture at Washington, where he remained three years and resigned to take the office of chief clerk in the patent office. In 1876 he returned to Greenfield and served upon the board of judges for agricultural implements at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was trustee and vice president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and for many years, by appointment of the governor, a member of the state board of agriculture, and vice president of the board. He was generally the presiding officer at its meetings, the governor not often being present to perform the duty. He was always a Democrat, but his popularity among the farmers of the county enabled him to be elected to the Senate in 1882, where he gave his attention to matters relating to farming interests. He was a strong advocate for the raising and keeping of sheep, and sought to legislate against the keeping of dogs, so that his favorite industry might better thrive. He was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with General Butler for two years, and also was nominated for Congress. Mr. Cleveland also honored him with the appointment of visitor to the naval school at Annapolis. In his elegant house at the head of Main street, he has collected one of the most complete and well selected private libraries to be found in the Commonwealth. Mr. Grinnell was twice married, his first wife, a Miss Stannard, of Fredericksburg, Va., died in 1857. In 1879 he married Kate (Russell) Denison, daughter of the late John Russell, who survives him, and with his sister, Mrs. Ella (Grennell) Ripley, reside at the old homestead.

CHARLES ALLEN

Charles Allen, son of Sylvester and Harriet (Ripley) Allen, was born in Greenfield, April 17, 1827. He is a grandson of the sterling old-time Greenfield merchant, Jerome Ripley,

and inherited good blood. He attended school at Greenfield and at Deerfield Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1847. After reading law in the office of George T. Davis he attended Cambridge law school and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Mr. Davis took him as a partner and the firm of Davis & Allen was formed, and January 1, 1852, David Aiken joined the firm, and it became Aiken, Davis & Allen. Mr. Aiken retired in 1855, and in 1860 James C. Davis, son of the senior partner, was admitted, and the firm became Davis, Allen & Davis.

The next year Mr. Allen was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court the reporter of its decisions. This caused the removal of himself and James C. Davis to Boston where they renewed their practice. In 1867 Mr. Allen was chosen attorney general of the Commonwealth and was annually re-elected until 1872. In 1880 he was appointed chairman of the board of commissioners to revise the laws of the Commonwealth. January 23, 1882, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, which position he resigned August 13, 1898.

During his residence in Greenfield, Mr. Allen was an active participant in every effort made for the advancement of the interests of Greenfield, and has by his frequent gifts to its institutions shown that he still keeps up his attachment to his old home. He organized the celebrated course of lectures which continued for four years and gave the people of this vicinity the opportunity to hear all the popular platform speakers of that period, the remembrance of which is so much cherished among the elderly people of the county at the present day. He was largely instrumental in the organization of both the Greenfield Library Association, and the Green River Cemetery Company. He was ever the beneficent and earnest supporter of the Unitarian society of Greenfield, presenting it with its parsonage and January 1, 1898, he gave the Franklin County Hospital \$10,000. Greenfield is proud of her distinguished son.

ALMON BRAINARD

Almon Brainard was a native of Randolph, Vermont. He graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., and studying law with George Grennell, was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1829. He met with that success which worth and work always award, and at one time had accumulated a large estate. But his kindness of heart and obliging ways led him to financial ruin, and he died a poor man. He was elected county treasurer in 1842 and also register of deeds. After fourteen years' service he was persuaded to resign those offices and accept an election to the state senate, with prospective advance to a seat in Congress, which honor he never realized. He was a trial justice for sixteen years. He married Margaret E., sister of Rev. L. L. Langworth, in 1848, and at his death, which occurred January 21, 1878, two sons survived him.

HORATIO G. PARKER

Horatio G. Parker was born at Keene, N. H., April 26, 1824. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, studied law with his father in Keene, with William C. Noyes of New York and Henry M. Parker of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1847 and to the Franklin County bar the next year. He settled in Greenfield, where he met with deserved success, until called to a larger field in association with his relative, Henry M. Parker of Boston. While here he represented the town in the legislature, served as selectman, and was judge of probate and insolvency from March 12, 1853, to December of the same year. He married first Harriet, daughter of Curtis Newton, and after her decease, Lucy, a daughter of the late Harvey C. Newton. He died in Cambridge, April 30, 1899.

GEORGE DUNCAN WELLS

George Duncan Wells, son of Judge Daniel Wells, was born in Greenfield, August 21, 1826. When a youth he was a member of the community under the care of George Ripley

at Brook Farm, his principal tutor being Charles A. Dana. Here he imbibed much of his love for poetry and art and his interest in the social problems of the day. He graduated at Williams College in 1846, and took up the study of law with his cousin, Daniel W. Alvord. He took the law course at Harvard and after his admission to the bar in 1849 he practised for a year or more in Boston in company with John G. King. In 1851 he returned to Greenfield and became the partner of Mr. Alvord. He was an eloquent speaker and soon obtained the reputation of being a good lawyer. He represented the town in the legislature in 1858 and 1859, and the latter year was the chairman of the judiciary committee. He was a good debater, strongly sympathizing with the free soil movement. In his tilt with Caleb Cushing, "the democratic giant," he won lasting honors. In 1859 he was appointed judge of the police court in Boston. He considered this a chance to put into practice some of the principles which were instilled into his mind when at Brook Farm, and gave his soul to the work in hand. But in the spring of 1861 he heard the call of his country, which was to him a call for open conflict with the forces he had been fighting against for years. May 22 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 1st Massachusetts regiment. He distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run, and at the siege of Yorktown upon the personal request of General Hooker to General Grover commanding his brigade, Colonel Wells led the assault on the redoubt in front of Yorktown, and was the first man to enter the fortification. He saw hard service in the Peninsular campaign. For a time he was provost marshal of Williamsburg. At one time he was in command of a demoralized Pennsylvania regiment, which he succeeded in bringing into good efficiency. In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 34th Massachusetts regiment, and spent a short time at home in drilling and organizing his men. His command was taken to Washington in August, 1862, and for a time garrisoned Fort

Lyon, chief among the defences of that city. In July, 1863, he was in command of Harper's Ferry at the head of a brigade under General Nagle. In October he drove back an invading force under the rebel General Imboden, pursuing them ten miles and making a remarkable march. In December he was in co-operation with Averill in his celebrated raid to cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. When near Harrisonburg his little army of 1,400 men was attacked by Early with a much larger force, but Wells held the enemy in check and effected a masterly retreat, reaching Harper's Ferry with his army in good condition and bringing a hundred prisoners. He was afterwards in command at Martinsburg, and in April, 1864, his regiment was joined to Sigel's command. He was in the most of the Valley fights during the autumn of 1864. October 13, 1864, he was in command of a brigade at South Cedar Creek, and was hard pressed by the enemy. While engaged in directing its movements he was pierced with a bullet and slid off his horse. He was soon surrounded by his officers, and just then came the order to retreat. He would not be moved, saying, "It's of no use. I cannot live. Gentlemen, save my regiment." The officers were obliged to retire to save themselves from capture. Lieutenant Cobb refused to go and was captured with his dying commander. Soon General Jubal Early came up and inquired who the wounded man was. Upon being told that it was Colonel Wells, he said, "What! The officer who commanded the force against us last winter? Send my ambulance for him." The next day our army recovered the lost ground, and Colonel Wells's body was found in the church in preparation by the people for a soldier's funeral. His body was brought to Greenfield and laid in the Green River cemetery which he had aided so much in making beautiful.

GEORGE W. BARTLETT

George W. Bartlett was a native of Bath, N. H., where he

was born in 1836. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1856, and the next year was principal of the Deerfield Academy. He graduated at the Albany law school and entered the office of Alvord & Wells. When George D. Wells removed to Boston, Mr. Bartlett became a partner with Mr. Alvord until his appointment as lieutenant in the 27th Massachusetts regiment, September 23, 1861. He was made captain May 2, 1863, and was provost marshal of Beaufort for a season. He was in the engagements at Roanoke Island, Newburn, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsbury and the siege of Petersburg. He was a brave, active and efficient officer. After his discharge from the army he formed a partnership with Edward E. Lyman, which continued until Mr. Lyman became clerk of courts. He was a member of the legislature in 1865. He was a popular young man and his future seemed full of promise, but his health, undermined by his military service, gave way and he died February 4, 1873.

DAVID WILLARD

David Willard, son of Beriah Willard, was born in Greenfield in 1790 and graduated at Dartmouth in 1809. He studied law with Judge Newcomb and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He had no affinity for the practice of law, and that profession was not his free choice, for in his "History of Greenfield," he says of himself, that no person could "expect a man to succeed in a profession every way uncongenial to his feelings, especially of one of unconquerable diffidence and inclined to despondency and depression of mind. Parents should not choose professions for their children; they should choose for themselves." He was a man of peace, and hated contentions of any kind. He was of benevolent disposition, kindly sympathetic, and had no known enemy. He was town clerk and treasurer from 1817 to 1829, when he gave way to Hooker Leavitt. In 1845 he was again elected town clerk and held the office until his death, July 16, 1855.

For fifteen years he was clerk in the office of the clerk of the courts.

He occasionally wrote articles for the village papers, which had much merit. His handwriting, almost like copper plate engraving, adorns the record books of the town and the county. His enduring monument will be his valuable "History of Greenfield," published in 1838, the value of which increases as the years go by. The writer wishes here to acknowledge his indebtedness to its author for much material gathered from its pages.

DAVID BRIGHAM

David Brigham of Shrewsbury was graduated at Harvard College, was admitted to the bar, married Elizabeth F., daughter of Jerome Ripley, and removed to Fitchburg.

FRANKLIN RIPLEY, JR.

Franklin Ripley, Jr., born in Greenfield, January 10, 1824, graduated at Amherst and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He removed to Milwaukee (?) and became a successful lawyer.

ELIHU LYMAN

Elihu Lyman, son of Major Elihu Lyman, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803, studied with Judge Newcomb and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He appears to have been the first county attorney, and was sheriff from November 11, 1811 to June 20, 1814. He removed to Hampshire county, and practised law in Greenwich. He was senator from that county.

SAMUEL WELLS

Samuel Wells, son of Colonel Samuel Wells, born in Greenfield, December 21, 1792, graduated at Dartmouth in 1813; studied law with Elijah Alvord, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He settled in Northampton and was clerk of the

Hampshire county courts for over thirty years. He died October 4, 1864.

HENRY CHAPMAN

Henry Chapman, son of Thomas Chapman, studied law with Judge Newcomb, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was representative in 1833, 1834, 1836 and 1837, and clerk of the courts from 1840 to 1852. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He was a man of brilliant attainments, but the latter part of his life was passed in hopeless insanity. He died in the insane hospital March 23, 1875.

DANIEL W. ALVORD

Daniel W. Alvord, son of Elijah Alvord, graduated at Union College in 1838, and studied law with Wells, Alvord & Davis, his father, his uncle Daniel Wells, and his brother James C. Alvord. He was district attorney of the Northwestern district from 1856 to 1862. Mr. Griswold said of him, "He had a fine legal mind, and had he devoted himself exclusively to his profession, he would have made one of the ablest lawyers in the state." He was state senator in 1854 and member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853, and was also collector of internal revenue in this district. After the close of the war he removed to Lewinsville, Virginia, where he died in August, 1871.

W. S. B. HOPKINS

W. S. B. Hopkins, son of Reverend Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1836, his father then being pastor of a Presbyterian church in that city. The father afterward removed to Northampton and was for many years president of the Connecticut River Railroad Company and was for several terms a member of the legislature. W. S. B. Hopkins was educated by private teachers

and at Williams College, where he graduated in 1855. He studied law with Judge William Allen in Northampton, and at Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. When the war opened he was practising at Ware, and enlisted in October, 1861, served as captain and lieutenant colonel of the 31st Mass., commanding the regiment from November 1, 1861 to April 8, 1864. He was in the first New Orleans expedition, being on the ship which landed General Butler at Ship island. Captain Hopkins and his company cleared the levee at New Orleans for the first landing of Butler's army. He was for six months in garrison at Fort Jackson, then in the Teche campaign and participated in the siege of Port Hudson. When stationed at Baton Rouge he received orders to transform his regiment into cavalry and as such took part in the Red River campaign. At its close he resigned and was honorably discharged. Soon after the close of his army service, he came to Greenfield and resumed the practice of law. Later he became a partner of David Aiken, and after two years, Mr. Aiken said, "Hopkins, we are on one side of most all the jury cases in the county. I guess we had better dissolve and be on both sides." He became the foremost jury lawyer in the county. His fair presentation of his side of a case, without any attempt at oratory, but in a quiet conversational manner, his fair and courteous treatment of witnesses and of his opponent, was very sure to engage the confidence of the jury and win a verdict, if among the possibilities. He had marked ability as an actor, and during his residence in town, the "Greenfield Dramatic Club," under his management, achieved remarkable success, and contributed much money to charitable purposes and to the Greenfield Library Association. He was an active member of the Grand Army Post, and delivered the first memorial address in this town. In 1871 he was elected district attorney for the Northwestern district. He went to Worcester in 1873, and became the leading member of the Worcester bar. He was city solicitor,

and was district attorney for the Middle district from 1884 to 1887. Colonel Hopkins was a college mate of President Garfield and a delegate to the convention which nominated him, and though not publicly announced, was offered a place as attorney general in the Garfield cabinet. He died at Pinehurst, N. C., January 14, 1900.

Senator Hoar said of Colonel Hopkins, "I mourn the loss of a dear friend. The public mourns a noble citizen. I regard Colonel Hopkins as the foremost advocate in New England—peer of the foremost anywhere. He was a model of the professional character, of great sagacity in taking his position, a champion, powerful alike in attack and defense, a favorite with courts, juries, clients and his brethren of the bar. The loss to the city, county and commonwealth is irreparable."

GEORGE L. BARTON

George L. Barton was born at the old Barton homestead in Gill, November 6, 1845. He was a pupil at Powers Institute and at Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated with honors at Harvard. He studied law at Madison, Wis., for two years, and was principal of the high school at Greenfield for two years, during which time his leisure hours were spent in the office of W. S. B. Hopkins. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and began his practice at Turners Falls. He was appointed trial justice in 1872, and was fast taking rank as a sound lawyer, when his promising career was cut short by his early death, February 19, 1879.

GORHAM D. WILLIAMS

Gorham D. Williams was admitted to this bar in 1868, and practised here for several years. He became interested in the manufacturing enterprises which were not wholly successful, and went to Boston where he wrote several law books of great value.

CHARLES G. DELANO

Charles G. Delano, son of Hon. Charles Delano of Northampton, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and became a partner of Whiting Griswold. He was register in bankruptcy after the death of Wendell T. Davis, but upon the death of his father he returned to Northampton.

WILLIAM A. GILE

William A. Gile became a member of this bar in 1869, and was for a time with Whiting Griswold, but soon removed to Worcester where he became eminent in his profession. He was a member of the legislature for several terms and quite active and influential in political affairs.

HENRY L. NELSON

Henry L. Nelson was admitted to the bar in 1876. He never practised here, however, but gave his attention to literary work in which he became celebrated. He is (1903) a professor in Williams College at the present time.

HENRY WARE JONES

Henry Ware Jones, admitted in 1881, took up his residence in New York soon after his admission.

CHARLES F. A. EDDY

Charles F. A. Eddy was admitted in 1883, and the firm of Eddy & Martin was in practice for some years. Mr. Eddy, however, of late years has given more time to mechanical inventions than to the pursuit of his profession, and has removed to Connecticut.

FRANK J. PRATT, JR.

Frank J. Pratt, Jr., studied law with John A. Aiken and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He soon after removed from town.

FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD

Freeman C. Griswold, son of Whiting Griswold, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and for some years practised law in town; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1888, and removed to New York city.

CLIFTON L. FIELD

Clifton L. Field, of Shelburne, son of Samuel T. Field, was admitted to the bar in 1885 and was elected clerk of the courts for Franklin county to succeed Edward E. Lyman, when he became judge of the District Court, so he is a citizen of Greenfield by adoption.

FRANCIS M. THOMPSON

Francis M. Thompson was admitted to the bar in 1876.

JUSTICE WILLARD

Justice Willard, son of Ruel Willard, was born in Greenfield in 1790, graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law with Elijah Alvord and Judge Newcomb, and was admitted to the Hampden bar in 1814. In 1815-16 he was deputy collector of internal revenue, and then editor of the Hampden Patriot, for some years. He was representative from Springfield in 1822, and two years later was in the Senate. In 1829 he became register of the probate court, and served in that capacity to the acceptance of all for twenty years. He died April 11, 1864.

AUSTIN DE WOLF

Austin DeWolf, son of Almon and Elvira (Newton) DeWolf, was born in Deerfield, April 29, 1838. He attended the district school and academies at Deerfield, Shelburne Falls and Westminster, Vt. He taught school in his native county and in Ohio, and while teaching school studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He formed a partnership with Wendell T. Davis which continued some years. He was secretary of the

Franklin County Agricultural Society for three years, chairman of the assessors of Greenfield one year, declining a re-election. He was often called to preside at town meetings, having given much study to municipal law, his book upon "The Town Meeting" being standard authority in such matters. He was for several years treasurer of the Turners Falls Company. In 1881 Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

October 17, 1866, he married Frances O. Oviatt of Litchfield, Conn., and had four sons. He removed to Marion, Indiana, in 1890, where he now resides.

EDWARD F. RAYMOND

Edward F. Raymond, son of Zebina L. Raymond of Greenfield, was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was secretary of the Franklin County Agricultural Society in 1855, but died in October of that year.

REJOICE NEWTON

Rejoice Newton, son of Captain Isaac Newton, was born in Greenfield, was a member of the Worcester bar, and became one of the leading citizens of Worcester.

HENRY K. NEWCOMB

Henry K. Newcomb, son of Judge Richard E. Newcomb, was also a prominent member of the Worcester bar, having studied law with Honorable Rejoice Newton.

JOSEPH WARREN NEWCOMB

Joseph Warren Newcomb, also a son of Judge Newcomb, was a member of the Worcester bar, and practised in Templeton and afterward in Arlington. He afterward became connected with the press.

BOWDOIN STRONG PARKER

Bowdoin Strong Parker, son of Alonzo and Caroline Gunn

Parker, was born in Conway, August 10, 1841. When ten years old he came to Greenfield with his parents, and this was his home till his removal to Boston in 1881.

He graduated from the Greenfield High School in 1859, and later studied under private tutors.

He served in the Civil War and returning home was for some years engaged in manufacturing. He studied law with the late Honorable Wendell T. Davis, and with Colonel Thomas Clarke of Boston, and graduated with the degree of L.L. B. from the Boston University law school in 1876; he was admitted to the Boston bar in December, 1875, and subsequently to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and has since practised in Greenfield and in Boston, principally in the branches of trade-mark, patent and equity law. In Greenfield he was a director of the public library, an engineer of the fire department, chairman of the board of assessors, etc. In Boston he served for three years as a member of the common council, was two years representative in the legislature; in 1893 being the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary for the House, and also a member of the Special Joint Committee for the investigation and revising the system of inferior courts of the Commonwealth.

He edited the Massachusetts Special Laws for the years 1889 to 1893, inclusive, and has contributed considerable to the press. He has served as an officer of the Mass. Vol. Militia continuously for over eighteen years, during which time he was promoted from the office of captain, to assistant adjutant general of the 1st brigade, and is now on the retired list with rank of colonel. He is a member of the Edward W. Kinsley Post No. 113, G. A. R., of Boston; The Massachusetts Union of Knights Templars Commanders, etc.

Colonel Parker married Katharine Helen Eagen of New York on June 25, 1867. She died September 22, 1899. They have one daughter, Helen Caroline Parker, who resides in Boston.

SAMUEL O. LAMB

•The time has not yet arrived for the publication of sketches of the lives of present active members of the Franklin bar residing in Greenfield, but in the case of Samuel O. Lamb, who has for fifty-two years been in active practice of his profession in this town, an exception may well be made.

Mr. Lamb was the son of Reverend Amherst Lamb, a Baptist minister who in the early years of the last century held pastorates in Whitingham, Vermont, and in Charlemont and Buckland in this county. As characteristic of the good sense and independence of the blood, it may be stated that upon one occasion Elder Lamb at the close of a morning service said, "As I came along to church I noticed that you have large quantities of hay out, and as the weather is threatening I shall have no service this afternoon, and I advise you to get in your hay, and if any of you need any assistance call upon me." Mr. Lamb had the usual school privileges of farmers' boys until he was of suitable age to help about the farm work in the summer months, when he was hired out to a neighbor. He was a great reader, an apt student, and easily learned by observation, and was qualified when he became of proper age to teach in the district schools. This he did for four winters, and without doubt learned as much during those seasons as he would had he spent the same time in attending school. Whiting Griswold of Buckland was admitted to the bar in 1842 and settled in Greenfield. Mr. Lamb coming to Greenfield the following year entered his office as a student at law. He was then twenty-two years of age, having been born in Guilford, Vermont, October 23, 1821. Later Mr. Griswold married Miss Jane Martindale and Mr. Lamb her sister, Miss Lucy Martindale, both of Greenfield. In July, 1845, while yet a student at law, he took the editorial and financial management of the Franklin Democrat. In his first editorial he announced the principles which would guide him in his political career, and if ever a man stood by his early political belief,

that man is Samuel O. Lamb. In the issue of the Democrat of June 13, 1848, Mr. Lamb announces himself the editor and proprietor of the paper, which condition continued until the concern was sold to Joseph H. Sprague in January, 1852.

Mr. Lamb's preparation for admittance to the bar was delayed by his editorial duties, but at the November term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1850 he became a member of the Franklin County bar, and entered into partnership with Whiting Griswold. The firm of Griswold & Lamb continued for four years; Mr. Lamb at the end of that time opened an office by himself. The firm of Davis and Lamb was formed in 1862 and continued until the removal of George T. Davis to Maine in 1866. Mr. Lamb continued his practice alone until 1895 when he admitted Frank J. Lawler as a partner and the firm of Lamb & Lawler is still in good standing at the Franklin County bar. During the term of James Buchanan as President, General James S. Whitney was collector of the port of Boston and Mr. Lamb served as his private secretary. He has twice served as representative to the General Court, held the offices of register of probate court, and clerk of the courts. He also served with credit as savings bank commissioner, resigning the office because of weakness of his eyesight. He has been honored by the party of his choice by nomination upon the state ticket at different times. He has always taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, and has often served on important committees and for several years as a member of the school board of the town. Mr. Lamb has been president of the Franklin Savings Institution and was for many years its attorney. His advanced age does not prevent his daily attendance at his office, and his quick and elastic step, his wonderful memory, his cheerful conversation, his remarkable fund of interesting stories, and his kindly disposition, all tend to mark him as a man who has learned one of the most difficult lessons of life, the way to grow old gracefully.

In recognition of the honor and esteem in which his brethren of the bar hold Mr. Lamb, upon his eighty-second birthday they tendered to him a complimentary banquet and presented to him a valuable gold-headed cane. To the congratulatory remarks of his fellows, Mr. Lamb replied in a reminiscent speech characteristic of the man, and of intense interest.

FAYETTE SMITH

Mr. Smith was born at Warwick, in 1825, and was the son of Reverend Preserved and Tryphena (Goldsmith) Smith, who then resided in that town. Rev. Preserved Smith was a well known Unitarian preacher who had held pastorates in Rowe, Deerfield and Warwick, and was for some years a resident in Greenfield. He was a descendant of Rev. Henry Smith who was pastor of the church in Weathersfield, Conn., as early as 1635.

Fayette Smith prepared for college at the old Deerfield Academy, then under the charge of Luther B. Lincoln, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1844. He studied law with his cousin John Wells of Chicopee, who became a justice of the Supreme Court. He came to the Hampden bar in 1847 and practised in Chicopee and Holyoke until 1851, when he located in Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he practised with increasing success and reputation until in 1878 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he retained for the usual term of five years. From his retirement from the bench in 1883 until 1895, when he gave up the practice of law and removed to this town, he was the head of the law firm of Smith & Martin who commanded a large and lucrative practice.

It happened that while Judge Smith was upon the bench that he was the presiding judge of the District Court, composed of three judges of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom came the celebrated case of Archbishop Purcell,—one of the most important cases ever tried by the Ohio courts.

Judge Smith wrote the opinion which held that the church property was held for religious and charitable uses, in trust, and could not pass to the assignee of the bishop. The opinion was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the writer of the opinion was complimented by the declaration of the court that it was "a very able and exhaustive presentation of the reasons which prompted the judgment."

Mr. Smith's first wife was a Cincinnati lady, and in 1875 he married Miss Mary P. Wells of this town, who has achieved renown as the author of juvenile books. Upon the death of Eunice, the widow of Rev. Dr. John F. Moors and sister of Mr. Smith, he came from Cincinnati and until his decease, which occurred January 4, 1893, he and his wife occupied the Moors' mansion which came to him by his sister's will.

On October 5, 1903, eleven ex-judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Ohio, appointed a committee by that court, reported resolutions highly eulogistic of the life and services of Judge Smith, which were ordered by the court to be spread upon the records. He was held in high esteem by the citizens of Greenfield.

CHARLES FIELD

Charles Field, judge of the first northern District Court of Worcester county, that grand old man of Athol, deserves a notice in this work as his parents were residents of Greenfield, and he was educated to the law in this town, but his modesty is so great that the editor has been unable to obtain memoranda sufficient for a worthy sketch of his career.

CHAPTER LVI

MINISTERS, NATIVES OF GREENFIELD

EDWARD BILLINGS, JR., son of Edward Billing, the first minister of Greenfield, was licensed by the Hampshire Association as a preacher but was never ordained. He was born in Belchertown in 1750, and when only four years of age came with his father to Greenfield, where he resided until his death in 1806. He preached but a short time and then studied medicine. (See Physicians of Greenfield.)

REVEREND CHARLES C. CORSE

Mr. Corse, son of Asher Corse, Jr., was born in Greenfield, May 23, 1803. He graduated at Amherst in 1830 and took a course in theology at Princeton, beginning to preach at Kingston, Pa., in 1834.

He preached in Wyoming valley until 1837 and was settled as pastor at Athens, Pa., February 27, 1838, where he remained about ten years. From that time until his decease, he resided at East Smithfield, Pa., where he preached as stated supply. He obtained his license from the Hampshire Association February 5, 1834, and was ordained at Susquehanna, Pa., August 27, 1836. In 1884 Mr. Corse was present at the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Eunice Williams, which is located upon the ancient Corse farm, and was one of the speakers upon that occasion. He was for several terms principal of the old Deerfield Academy. Mr. Corse died May 20, 1893.

REVEREND JOHN F. GRISWOLD

Mr. Griswold, the son of Reverend Theophilus Griswold, was born in Greenfield, April 14, 1795, and was graduated at Yale College in 1821. He studied theology at Andover and was ordained an evangelist by the Franklin (Congregational) Association November 8, 1825, the sermon being by Reverend Josiah Canning, of Gill. He was pastor at South Hadley Falls from December 3, 1828, to 1832; Newfane, Vt., from 1834 to 1839, and at Hartland, Vt., from 1839 to 1844. He was afterward a preacher at Washington, N. H.

REVEREND CHARLES P. RUSSELL

Mr. Russell was a son of Major John Russell, and was born in Greenfield April 3, 1801. He took a collegiate course at Amherst College, but did not graduate. His license came from the Franklin Association, bearing date August 11, 1830. He studied theology at Andover, and his first pastorate was at Candia, N. H., where he settled December 25, 1833. In 1841 his health having failed he gave up his profession and lived in Greenfield, Boston, and Washington, D. C. He was for some years connected with the post-office department in Washington.

His son, Charles P. Russell, who is at the head of the Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company, lives in this town.

GEORGE TEMPLE CHAPMAN, D.D.

Mr. Chapman was born in Devonshire, Eng., in 1786; was at school at Harrow; came to this country in 1795, and came to Greenfield with his father, Thomas Chapman, about 1799. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and wrote a history of that college which was extensively used. He was rector of churches in Portland, Me., Bennington, Vt., and Lexington, Ky. While at Lexington he was also professor in Transylvania University. Henry Clay was his parishioner and

intimate friend. After leaving Kentucky he was rector of churches in Newark, N. J., Worcester, Pittsfield and Lee in Massachusetts. He died in Newburyport, Mass., in October, 1872. He was a man of strong character much beloved by his family and friends.

REVEREND GEORGE, RIPLEY

Perhaps the most learned and accomplished scholar who ever originated in Greenfield was George Ripley. He was the son of Jerome and Sarah (Franklin) Ripley, and was born in this town at the "old Dr. Hovey place," October 3, 1802. His father came from Hingham in 1790, and was an old-time merchant, and his mother was a cousin to Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

George Ripley graduated at Harvard in 1823 with high honors. He remained at Harvard a year as tutor, and in 1826 graduated at Cambridge Divinity School. The next year he became the settled minister of the Purchase Street church in Boston where he remained until 1831, when he went to Europe where he remained for several years, engaged in the study of French and German literature. Upon his return to this country, he gave his attention wholly to literary pursuits, his first work being the editing of fourteen volumes of "Specimens of Standard Foreign Literature." During his European trip he had become very much interested in the solution of the social problems of the day. In the summer of 1840 he and Mrs. Ripley boarded on a milk farm at West Roxbury, and there they "found a spot on which to carry out what had become their dearest wish," which was to found an institution "to insure a more natural union between intellectual and manual labor than now exists; to combine the thinker and the worker, as far as possible, in the same individual; to guarantee the highest mental freedom by providing all with labor adapted to their tastes and talents, and securing to them the fruits of their industry; to do away with the necessity of menial serv-

ices by opening the benefits of education and the profits of labor to all, and thus prepare a society of liberal, intelligent and cultivated persons, whose relations with each other would permit a more wholesome and simple life than can be led amidst the pressure of our competitive institutions." "To accomplish these objects," Ripley wrote to Emerson, "we propose to take a small tract of land which under skilful husbandry, uniting the garden with the farm, will be adequate to the subsistence of the families, and to connect with this a school or college, in which the most complete instruction shall be given, from the first rudiments to the highest culture." So, during that winter he purchased the "Brook Farm," and September 29, 1841, "The Brook Farm Institute of Agriculture and Education" was organized. The farm contained about 192 acres, and at the height of its prosperity about 120 persons were connected with it. Associated with Ripley were a most remarkable group of gifted men and women, and this practical experiment in the principles of transcendentalism was given fair trial under the guidance of Ripley, Hawthorne, Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, and many others who believed in the doctrines of Schelling.

Financially the scheme was a failure, and Ripley withdrew and removed to New York where he became associated with Greeley in the editorial management of *The Tribune*, continuing its literary editor until his decease, July 4, 1880. He did much other literary work during this period with Charles A. Dana, editing the *New American Encyclopedia*. He was one of the founders of *Harper's Magazine* and its literary editor for many years. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree L.L. D. in 1874. He was always interested in Greenfield affairs and contributed \$100 toward the erection of the Greenfield Library Association building.

REVEREND SAMUEL MERRILL WOODBRIDGE

The subject of this sketch was the son of Reverend Sylves-

ter Woodbridge, the fourth pastor of the first church in Greenfield. He was born here April 5, 1819, and removed to New York state in 1823, and was graduated at the New York University in 1839. He studied theology at the Reformed Dutch Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., and was licensed to preach in July, 1842. He was soon called to the South Dutch Church at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained until 1850, when he became the pastor of the Dutch Church at Coxsackie, N. Y. Two years after he was called to the Second Reformed Church in New Brunswick. Here he attracted a large congregation and in 1857 was elected by the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America as professor of church history in its Theological Seminary in New Brunswick. Owing to his increasing years he resigned his chair in 1901, which was accepted, but the General Synod immediately elected him professor "emeritus," and until 1902 he continued to lecture as suited his convenience.

From 1857 to 1864 he was, coincidentally with his professorship in the Theological Seminary, professor of metaphysics and the philosophy of the human mind in Rutgers College. His successor in the pastorate of the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick (where Rev. Dr. Woodbridge still resides), Reverend Mancius H. Hutton, writes: "In 1897 a public celebration of his fortieth year in his professorship at the Seminary was duly held. Delegates from Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and from the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., were present, together with many distinguished visitors and a host of the Alumni of New Brunswick Seminary who were drawn together to do him affectionate honor. During his long service he has been the signal ornament of the Seminary. No citizen of New Brunswick is more honored or revered. His presence among us is regarded as a benediction. If Greenfield had produced nothing else, it might well be proud of having produced him."

REVEREND ARETAS G. LOOMIS

Mr. Loomis was son of Reverend Aretas Loomis, long a minister of Colrain and Bennington, Vt. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Elihu Goodman an early settler in Greenfield. He was born in Huntonville, W. Va., in 1821 and died in Greenfield, August 1, 1893. He graduated at Williams College under the tuition of Reverend Mark Hopkins, whom he ever held in grateful remembrance. After studying at Windsor, Conn., he preached for a season at Charlemont and at Colebrook, Conn. He was pastor at Bethlehem, Conn., for twelve years where he married Elizabeth M., a granddaughter of the celebrated Reverend Dr. Bellamy.

Mr. Loomis came from Bethlehem to Greenfield and supplied at the First Congregational Church for a year, and afterward preached occasionally in the adjoining towns. For several years he received into his family five or six Chinese boys who were sent to this country by their government for education. Mr. Loomis served for several years as a member of the school board of this town. He was a studious man, of fine sensibilities, modest and unassuming in his manner and the exemplar of a true Christian manhood.

REVEREND GEORGE LEWIS SMEAD

Mr. Smead was born in Greenfield and was the son of Deacon Charles L. and Lucy (Corse) Smead. He was educated in the district schools, the select school at Science Hill, and prepared at Williston Seminary for entrance to Amherst College, where he graduated in 1857. He began soon after his graduation to teach school in Circleville, Ohio, from there he was called to a position in the Ohio Institution for the Blind, at Columbus. He was assistant superintendent under Dr. Lord for nine years, and at his death was chosen his successor. After twenty-five years' continuous service he was ousted by reason of a political overturn, and in 1886 became

pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Savannah, Ohio. Here he remained until September, 1900, when he was again called to his old position at Columbus.

His people at Savannah, while feeling justly proud of the honor which had come to their pastor, parted from him with deep regret, as evidenced by the resolutions of the church passed in his honor.

REVEREND JOHN W. CUMMINGS

Father Cummings, the son of Patrick Cummings, was born in Greenfield and educated in the public schools of this town. He also studied at St. Charles School at Ellicott Mills, Md., took a collegiate course at Nicolet College, Can., and studied theology at Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained by the late Bishop Reily at the Cathedral at Springfield in 1883, priest in the diocese of Denver, Col. Arriving at Denver, he for a season did missionary work at Leadville, and afterward held a pastorate at Boulder, Col. Mr. Cummings health gradually failed him and he became attached to the Cathedral at Denver, where he did good work for several years. At last the insidious disease which had long been his foe gained such mastery that he returned to his father's home to die. He lingered for four months after his return to Greenfield, and died January 15, 1898, aged 37 years. His funeral was largely attended at Holy Trinity Church, high mass being celebrated by Reverend John A. Fitzgerald of Pittsfield, his friend and companion.

REVEREND JOHN A. FITZGERALD

Father Fitzgerald was born in Greenfield and the foundations of his education were laid in the public schools of this town. He is curate of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Pittsfield, Mass., where he has been located for several years.

REVEREND ALLEN C. MORGAN

Reverend Allen C. Morgan, born in Greenfield became an

Episcopalian minister, but I have been unable to obtain facts regarding his life.

REVEREND DAVID BACON

Reverend David Bacon, son of Jonathan Bacon, an early settler, was born in Greenfield and preached for many years in Kentucky, but I have no other information of him.

REVEREND HIRAM P. ARMS

Reverend Hiram P. Arms was a Congregational minister and spent some of his early days in this town. Reverend Jubilee Wellman, also a Congregational minister, was born in that part of Greenfield now Gill. Reverend Avery Williams, the father of the Misses Williams who became celebrated teachers, was a resident of this town.

CHAPTER LVII

SKETCHES OF LIVES OF FORMER CITIZENS

But little information can now be gained of the lives of men who were prominent in business affairs of the town in the early part of the nineteenth century.

1756, December 19, Edward Allen died. He built the fort where now stands the Hollister house.

1787, January 11, Ebenezer Wells died. Mr. Wells owned the land lying at the east end of Main street and northerly along High street.

1788, June 13, Captain Ebenezer Arms, an officer of the Revolutionary War, died, aged 68.

1801, May 25, Samuel Wells who built the large house at the west end of Main street which was removed when B. B. Noyes erected his residence. He was a man of prominence in his day. He was the father of Colonel Samuel Wells who died May 16, 1838, aged 68.

1813, March 6, died Jonathan Bird, Sr., aged 37. He married Betsey, sister of Hon. George Grennell, who survived him till December 27, 1873, being 94 years of age. Mr. Bird was a merchant. Their son Jonathan in 1845 built the present residence of Judge Fessenden. He died January 25, 1872, aged 65.

1815, July 26, Colonel Daniel Wells died, aged 55. He was the father of Hon. Daniel Wells, at one time chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. His wife, Rhoda (Newton) survived him until July 22, 1833, dying at the age of 73 at Byron, N. Y.

1819, May 25, died Thomas Chapman, aged 73. He was born in Barforth, England, and built the old Chapman house, owning the land where Chapman street is located. He was a fine courtly old English gentleman.

1821, November 10, Moses Munson, father of Morris Munson, late of this town, was drowned in Deerfield river. He was once an owner of an interest in the Green river mills. He was 54 years of age.

1828, May 30, Nathan Draper died aged 66. He was a man who had done much for the building up of the town, and was a good citizen.

1831. On the 28th of May, at Buffalo, N. Y., Pliny Martindale, of Greenfield, while on board a canal boat upon his passage home from a visit to the West, was struck by a bridge at the guard lock and falling into the water was drowned. He was the father of Mrs. S. O. Lamb.

1834, February 21, John Pinks, one of Burgoyne's men, died.

March 20, Moses Newton, a Revolutionary pensioner died, aged 78.

September 22, John Newton, aged 84, a Revolutionary pensioner died.

Jerome Ripley began business in Boston, but came to Greenfield in 1789 and began business as a merchant with small means but a strong determination to succeed. September 6, 1790, he purchased from Samuel Wells one of the original eight-acre home lots, bounded south on the highway, north on land of Lemuel Bascom, east on Beriah Willard. His store was where the old Dr. Hovey block now stands. Eight acres there now would be worth quite a little sum of money. By industry, economy, and perseverance he accumulated a handsome estate. For almost fifty years he gave daily personal attendance upon his affairs up almost to the close of his life. He was a member of the old Court of Sessions, and a magistrate for about forty years, a member of the General

court, and was called to other municipal and civil offices, all of which he filled with the same conscientious sense of duty that he gave his own business affairs. He was a gentleman of the old school, and held an important place in the business and social concerns of the town. He died December 28, 1838.

1840, March 25, died Samuel Pierce, aged 73. Mr. Pierce built the Pierce (now Strecker) block, was a first-class business man, engaged largely in boating, and carried on a coppersmith and tinning business. He manufactured lead pipe, pewter ware, block tin teapots and was a skilled mechanic. He was the grandfather of Captain George and John D. Pierce.

1840, April 22. Elihu Goodman, formerly of South Hadley but long a resident of Greenfield, and a much respected citizen, died aged 88. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

1844, March 8, died George Grennell, father of Judge George Grennell, aged 93.

1845, September 13, David Long, Jr., died, aged 43 years. He was a blacksmith having a shop near the fire department building on Federal street. His father, David Long, Sr., was born July 4, 1776, and died January 4, 1860. They were men of worth.

1847, February —, Lyman Kendall died in Cleveland, Ohio. He built the store at the corner of Main and Federal streets, and was a leading merchant for several years.

1848. April 10, Sylvester Allen died aged 66 years. He was born in Providence, R. I., the son of a farmer, and had the usual educational advantages of farmers' sons. When he was fourteen years of age his leg was crushed while working in the woods, and amputation followed. He went into business in Brookfield, and in 1812 removed to this place. He always declined public office, excepting in connection with the bank, but gave his life to mercantile affairs, being largely interested in boating upon the Connecticut. He was an honest man and his descendants have added honor to the family name.

Francis Russell, the youngest son of Major John Russell,

the silversmith, was born in Greenfield, August 9, 1806. He received his education at Westfield Academy, and entered the employment of Lyman Kendall in the "corner store." Kendall and Nathaniel Russell became partners both in general trade and in the manufacture of cashmeres at Factory Hollow.

When his brother John began manufacturing he became the New York agent, and went to England (perhaps more than once) and brought over skilled workmen to carry on their business. He was in delicate health, and returned to Greenfield, in 1848, purchasing from Cephas Root the house now owned by William H. Allen at the corner of Main and Congress streets, where he died of apoplexy, March 5, 1850. He married Dorcas, a daughter of Colonel Spencer Root, but left no issue. He was a bright and attractive man of singular personal beauty and his early death was mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

1849, Sept. 27, Thomas Nims died. The following notice is from the Franklin Democrat of October 1, 1849: "Mr. Nims was one of our most useful and esteemed citizens. In all the private relations of life he sustained an irreproachable character, and he discharged the duties of the various public stations to which the suffrages of his fellow citizens from time to time assigned him, with ability and the strictest fidelity. He faithfully served his town in the most important offices, and as a representative in the state legislature, and his county for several years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

He was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and was several times the candidate of his party for the state senate and for Congress. He was a man who did his own thinking; his investigations were philosophical and profound; his information was extensive; his views of private and public matters were characterized by sound common sense, which commended them to general approbation. His influence was extensive, and his loss will be severely felt by our community."

Mr. Nims, one son and three daughters all died the same year of typhoid fever.

1854, June 14. Samuel A. Winslow, a carpenter, was drowned while bathing near the Newton bridge.

1855, April 18. George P. Field, baker, was accidentally killed on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad track at Cheapside.

1858, June 20. George Bird, a native of Greenfield, died of apoplexy in New York city, aged 53. Mr. Bird was a successful merchant and "achieved an ample fortune and universal respect and confidence."

August 29, 1858. Ambrose Ames died, aged 94. Captain Ames came here about 1788 with Colonel William Moore, and was by trade a nail maker. He married December 9, 1790, Hannah, granddaughter of that Edward Allyn who built the fort where the Hollister place now stands. She was the daughter of Amos Allen and was born on the old Quintus Allen place, in Greenfield meadows, that house having been built about 1757. Mr. Ames was a very prominent man, he having been postmaster from 1805 until his removal by the Harrison administration, and was representative to the General Court in the years 1829-30-31-36 and 1840. He purchased the lot where the house of his grandson, W. A. Ames, now stands, in 1791, and the house was built soon after.

1860. Hon. Ansel Phelps, son of Colonel Ansel Phelps of Greenfield, ex-mayor of Springfield, died in that city June 2, aged 45.

1863, October. Deacon C. J. J. Ingersoll died, aged 57. Deacon Ingersoll spent the most of his very active and useful life in Greenfield. Apprenticed when sixteen years old to Colonel Ansel Phelps, he thoroughly learned the printers' art on the Gazette. Soon after he became of age he became the partner of Colonel Phelps and after four years he purchased the Franklin Mercury. In about two years the two papers were

consolidated, and he remained with Colonel Phelps until 1841, when he removed to Westfield, N. Y., where he published the *Messenger*. He was back in Greenfield in 1847 and for a year was again with Colonel Phelps. Disliking the tendencies of the Whig party, he withdrew and established the *American Republic* in 1848, becoming an active advocate of Free Soil principles. In 1857 he was appointed to the office of register of probate, and when the office became elective, he was continued in that position until the time of his death. Deacon Ingersoll was a conscientious and active Christian, faithful in all his duties, and died lamented by the whole community.

1864, April 11. Justice Willard, son of Ruel Willard, a native of Greenfield, born in 1790, died in Springfield. He studied law with Elijah Alvord, was representative and senator, and for twenty years register of probate for Hampden county.

1865, July 27. Deacon David Smead, formerly of Greenfield, and much beloved, was killed by a bull at Madison, Ohio. He once said, "There is a great deal of Christianity in a watering-trough."

1866, February 13. Charles Ripley, a native of Greenfield, and a successful lawyer at Louisville, Ky., died in that city. The Louisville bar passed very complimentary resolutions to his memory.

1867, February 23. Elijah Mitchell, printer, one of the "oldest of his craft" in the state, died at Adams in the almshouse. He was a native of Greenfield.

1867, November 5, Lucius Dickinson died. He was an old-time resident of Greenfield and well remembered by many of our older citizens. He lived for many years in the house which was moved back from Main street to Wells street when the Baptist church was built. He afterwards lived in the house at the corner of Franklin and Church streets, removed by W. N. Potter when his present residence was built. Mr. Dickinson was born in Amherst, July 13, 1788. He lived in

Cambridgeport fourteen years, where he was the keeper of a tavern. He came to Greenfield in early life and devoted himself to farming. He was the village wood measurer many years, and probably did more in that line than any other man who has ever lived here. Mr. Dickinson was the first messenger of courts in this county, a Whig in politics, and was a man of quiet, unassuming manner, and respected by his fellow townsmen. He was made a member of Republican Lodge of Masons in 1817. He was the father of nine children,—two sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Joel Lyons and Mrs. W. N. Potter were his children.

1868, January 31. William Wilson, formerly one of the leading business men of Greenfield, died of apoplexy.

1868, February 4. Rejoice Newton, son of Captain Isaac Newton, a native of Greenfield, aged 85, died at Worcester. Mr. Newton was a graduate of Dartmouth, was ten years a member of the legislature, and seven years county attorney of Worcester county.

1868, May 25. Eber Nash died aged 93 years and 4 months. He lived with his wife, Margaret Hitchcock, sixty-eight years. He was a prominent man in town affairs for many years.

1869, March 17, Henry W. Clapp died. Mr. Clapp was born in Springfield in 1798, and when sixteen years old began to learn the trade of goldsmith and jeweler at Newark, N. J. He entered into business in New York, and soon accumulated what was considered a good fortune in those days. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Henry Wells of Montague, which fact probably accounts for his location in this town. He came here in 1835 and purchased the Gould place, where he resided until his death. He took great interest and pride in everything which promoted the interests of the town. He never would accept political office, but was president of the Greenfield Bank, the Franklin County Agricultural Society, the Green River Cemetery Company, the Greenfield Gas Light Company, the Franklin Savings Institution and of the

Connecticut River Railroad Company. It was largely through the influence of Mr. Clapp that the "Greenfield Branch" of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad was made a part of the main line from Grouts to Greenfield, and from thence to Brattleboro, the branch. He was the leading spirit in the consolidation of the Springfield & Northampton and the Northampton & Greenfield railroads to form the Connecticut River Railroad Company. In this matter he had the sharp opposition of other leading men of Greenfield who were officers in the local road. As an example of his interest in the town, he and Jonathan Bird employed at their own expense a distinguished engineer to come here and estimate the expense of bringing in an abundant water supply, either by erecting a reservoir upon the Rocky Mountain and forcing the supply from the Connecticut, or other means. He built the first town hall, as is related in the town records. He sold to the laboring men of the town little homes, giving easy terms of payment and doing much for their prosperity and success. The great elms on Franklin and east Main streets are a living monument to his memory. He loaned his money to promote Greenfield industries, and at his death was mourned as the leading man and well beloved citizen of the town.

1869, April 7. Captain Daniel Crosby died, aged 67. For thirty-four years he was the sexton of the town and a respected citizen.

1870, October 31. Captain Alanson B. Long found dead in his office in New Orleans. Mr. Long was commander of the Greenfield company in the 52d regiment and was greatly beloved by his men. He was a young man of great promise and United States district attorney at the time of his death.

1871, February 8. Deacon Curtis Newton died, aged 88 years and 10 months. He was an officer of the first church many years, a son of one of the early settlers of the town and an honest man.

February 9. Joseph Severance died, aged 92 years. He was a hatter in early days and had a shop where Arms block now stands.

1871, June 12. John Newton, brother of Deacon Curtis Newton, died, aged 91.

1871, October 3. Albert Smead died after a short sickness. Mr. Smead was a descendant of one of the oldest families of the town and well sustained the family name. He was 69 years of age, had served the town as assessor and as selectman, was a good neighbor, a modest, kindly man and a Christian gentleman.

1872, May 7. Theodore Leonard died, aged 70. Mr. Leonard was born in Sandwich in 1802, and after clerking in a store at Boston became agent for a woolen mill located in Dudley. He came to Greenfield in 1843 to take charge of the woolen factories which had been owned by N. E. Russell & Co. These had been purchased by J. K. Mills & Brother of Boston.

This firm becoming embarrassed in 1857, the business passed into the hands of Mr. Leonard who successfully manufactured the finest of doeskins for many years. Failing in health, and adverse business conditions existing, the business was discontinued, and the once busy hamlet became like Goldsmith's deserted village. Mr. Leonard was one of the most public spirited men who ever lived in Greenfield, and he gave unsparingly of his money and time to advance every interest which he thought would make the town one more desirable for a home.

The New York Dry Goods Reporter of June 26, 1858, says: "Among the most beautiful blacks we notice those of the Greenfield Company. . . . The goods of this celebrated make have always approached more nearly the best styles of French and German doeskins than any other American manufacture and we are glad to see a full assortment in the market."

1872, September 23. Humphrey Stevens, register of deeds, having just come out of the courthouse for the purpose of attending a funeral, fell on the sidewalk opposite W. T. Davis's house and immediately expired. He was a son of Hon. Joseph Stevens of Warwick and aged 50 years. Mr. Stevens was station agent at Montague for the Fitchburg Railroad Company before he was elected register of deeds in 1855. He held the latter position until his death. He was for many years chairman of the selectmen, a director in the First National Bank, and prominent in business affairs.

Frederick G. Tuckerman, born in Boston, February 4, 1821, married Hannah L., the only child of General David S. Jones, and settled in Greenfield in 1847. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, Harvard College and the Harvard Law School. He read law in the office of Edward D. Sohier of Boston and was a member of the Boston bar. Having abundant means he spent some time in Europe, and in 1855 was the guest of Alfred Tennyson at Farringford, Isle of Wight. At this time the poet laureate presented him with the original manuscript of *Locksley Hall*. Mr. Tuckerman was a man of scholarly tastes and habits, and being a deep lover of nature, abandoned his profession and gave himself largely to the pursuit of his favorite studies. He was a skilful botanist and was acknowledged authority upon the flora of Franklin county. He was an occasional contributor to *Littell's Living Age* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. He wrote a hymn for the dedication of Green River cemetery and an ode which was sung at the dedication of the soldiers' monument. His poems were first collected and printed in 1860. They were published in London in 1863, and re-published in Boston in 1864, and again in 1869. He died May 9, 1873, leaving a daughter Anna, and a son, Dr. Frederick Tuckerman, of Amherst, both still living.

1873, September 6. Rinaldo R. Taylor, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Franklin Democrat*, and a leading demo-

cratic politician of the county, died aged 50. He built the Union block and did much for the welfare of the town.

1874, May 3. James White, born about 1802 in Colrain, died at the poorhouse. Thirty years ago "Jim," the colored barber of the village, was an amusing character. He "went west" early in life and led a rough life on the canal and learned many cute tricks which he never forgot. For a long time he was cook at the American House and was very skilful. He always attended the Greenfield boys when they went out of town to musters and on other occasions. He had at one time a little home on Silver street but lost all his estate by hard drinking and ended his days at the poorhouse. If any young man in town put on a little more style than "the boys" thought proper, within a few days Jim, through their assistance, would be sure to appear in imitation and cause much mirth by his perfect mimicry.

1874, June 18. Alpheus Loveland, aged 78, a soldier of the War of 1812, was killed on the railroad, near the Tool factory. He was in the battle of Plattsburg, and at Stone River and Otter Creek in 1814.

1874, July 10. Charles K. Grennell, a much respected citizen, aged 70, died from injuries received from falling from a tree.

1874. July 14. Samuel H. Reed, died aged 79. Major Reed was born in Petersham, but went early to Rowe, where he was clerk for his brother Solomon, with whom he was afterward in partnership. He was appointed sheriff of Franklin county in 1847 and removed in 1851, to make room for General James S. Whitney. He was again appointed in 1853 and subsequently removed by Governor Gardner who appointed Charles Pomeroy in his place. In 1856, the law having been changed, he was elected, and re-elected four times, holding the office for nineteen years. During his last years Major Reed suffered from blindness. He was a much respected citizen, and particularly active in the cause of temperance.

JOHN RUSSELL

A John Russell came up to Deerfield in 1756 from Wethersfield and married a daughter of John Sheldon, thus getting into good company. This John had a son John born in 1767 who learned the silversmith's trade and in May, 1792, formed a partnership with David Ripley in the jewelry business in Greenfield. He was commissioned major in the militia in 1804. His son John was born March 30, 1797. He learned his trade in his father's shop and when nineteen years of age went to Augusta, Georgia, and engaged in business, which he continued until he was about thirty-three years old, when he returned to Greenfield.

Late in 1833 John Russell & Company had in successful operation their chisel works, driven by a sixteen horse power steam-engine, probably the first engine ever used in Greenfield. Their shops were on the south side of Mill street, just west of the present Germania House. March 15, 1836, the large part of these works were destroyed by fire. Searching for a better location and cheaper and more abundant power, overtures were made to the owners of the water power at Nash's mills, but without success. The "Bascom dam" (now Wiley & Russell Company) and the buildings on the east side of Green river having been swept away in a flood in 1835, John Russell and his brother Francis purchased the property and at that place founded a business which was destined to become of world-wide reputation. Though the works were located within the bounds of Deerfield, the concern was a Greenfield institution and so remained until its removal to Turners Falls.

Francis Russell became the New York agent and only returned to Greenfield a short time before his sudden death in 1850. Under the skilful management of John Russell, the company changed its business from the manufacture of chisels to that of cutlery in its various forms, and aided financially by Henry W. Clapp, the concern soon became the foremost

work of its character in America. The trade-mark of "Green River Works" was adopted by the concern and their goods were boldly proclaimed to be "American Cutlery." The management was progressive, and the skilled workmen imported from Sheffield soon took up American methods, and gradually new and attractive patterns were introduced and hand work gave way to ingenious machinery which materially reduced the price of production.

After the death of Francis Russell, Nathaniel Russell became the New York agent, and by his large business experience, keen instincts, and correct business methods, aided largely in the success of the concern. The trying times of 1837-40 were safely passed and large increase of capital was earned and used in the extension of the works until in 1870 the completion of the facilities at Turners Falls gave opportunity for the construction of a plant of sufficient capacity to do their prospective business.

Mr. Russell retired from the active management of the concern when the re-organization took place, but it still remained the "J. Russell Cutlery Company." The Gazette says of him: "Through all the years of his business life, Mr. Russell was noted for sound judgment, untiring industry, and for his personal influence over his large number of sometimes turbulent workmen. He was a man of much natural dignity and presence. His word was a bond, and his signature was never in all the long years of his business dishonored by a protest."

Mr. John Russell died December 27, 1874, at the age of seventy-seven. He was married in 1830 to Juliana Witmer of Lancaster, Pa., and his wife survived him several years. One son, Francis B. Russell, died in 1870, and one, Charles W. Russell of New York, in 1903. Hon. John E. Russell of Leicester, and Kate, who was the wife of the late Hon. James S. Grinnell of Greenfield, are the surviving children.

1875, February 4. Colonel David Wright, aged 82, died

at South Deerfield. Colonel Wright kept the American House in this town many years, and was the "crier of the courts." Mr. Griswold, in his address delivered at the dedication of the rebuilt courthouse, thus speaks of him :

"Nor must I pass unnoticed Colonel David Wright, the old crier of the old courthouse of the old school. It is not disparagement to the present occupants of this office to say that Colonel Wright awake or asleep was the equal, if not the superior, of them all. Although there is the highest *profane* authority for saying that on one occasion, when suddenly aroused from a sound sleep, (which he was enjoying at the crier's desk,) to adjourn the court, he shocked the judge, the jurors, the witnesses, the spectators, and even the lawyers, so far as such language can shock their sensibilities, by adding, either by mistake or intentionally to the words, 'God save the Commonwealth,' an oath which it would be improper for me to repeat in this presence. But the legislature, in one of its spasms of reform arose in its might and majesty and swept this little office of crier of the court from the face of the earth, and with it went Colonel David Wright, the crier of this court."

1875, October 21. David R. Wait, a prominent citizen of Cheapside, died aged 76. It was no fault of Mr. Wait that he died in Deerfield instead of Greenfield, for he made a gallant fight for the annexation of Cheapside to Greenfield.

1876, January 19. Thomas Wait aged 67 died. "Uncle Tom" carried on an express business between Greenfield and Boston for forty-five years. Before the days of railroads he drove fine four-horse teams, laden with country produce of every kind and brought back all varieties of goods carried in country stores. His fidelity was never questioned.

1876, August 2. Alfred Wells died from injuries received in falling down stairs, aged 76. He was a son of Colonel Samuel Wells and descended from one of the first settlers of the town. He had been frequently assessor and selectman, and was for many years coroner.

1876, February 22. Died in Boston, Harriet Ripley Allen, a daughter of Jerome Ripley, aged 80. Jerome Ripley came from Boston to Greenfield in 1787 and built the Hovey house now standing at the corner of Main and Davis street.

1876, March 24. Samuel Sheldon Eastman died, aged 59. Mr. Eastman was born of Puritanic stock in Hadley in 1816. One of his ancestors was in Deerfield on the notable night of February 29, 1704. He was apprenticed when a boy to learn the printer's art in the office of the Hampshire Gazette at Northampton, and when he became a journeyman he worked at book printing for awhile in Amherst; later he found employment in Lenox. In 1838 J. C. Kneeland of Northampton and himself came to Greenfield and started the Greenfield Courier. They had but little money and they did nearly all the work of getting out the paper with their own hands. Mr. Eastman soon became the sole owner, and within a short period united the Courier with the Gazette & Mercury owned by Colonel Ansel Phelps, and the Gazette & Courier made its first appearance in 1841, under the full control of Mr. Eastman. Colonel Phelps died in 1868, having been connected with the Greenfield press for fifty-eight years. The next year Mr. Eastman took as partner the late Eben A. Hall, and the paper constantly grew in popularity.

Men who only occasionally met Mr. Eastman, thought him often abrupt and discourteous, but by those who knew his solid worth as a man, his inflexible determination to do what he believed to be just and right, these characteristics were forgotten. He was a most generous, kindly man, and was always willing to do his full share in aiding every good work. He nearly always declined public office when tendered him but in 1870 became a member of the General Court.

1878, March 22. John J. Pierce died. He was born in Greenfield, May 26, 1793, and always lived in town. His father, Samuel Pierce, built what is known as the Strecker block, and for many years carried on the tinner's trade there,

and this son was with him until he purchased the Pierce farm. He was for many years assessor of the town, and was a charter member of Franklin Royal Arch Chapter of Masons.

1878, April 13. Bela Kellogg died, aged 68. Mr. Kellogg came here from Montague about 1853 and was for several years in the shoe trade. He changed to the grocery business which his son continues. He was county treasurer for twelve years, an honest man and a good citizen.

1878, October 24. General James S. Whitney, born in Deerfield, May 19, 1817, died at Brookline. Governor Everett appointed him brigadier-general when he was twenty-three years old. He was sheriff of Franklin county from 1851 to 1853, and it is claimed that his vote caused the election of Charles Sumner to the United States senate in 1851. In the soil of his birth place in South Deerfield sleep the "Flower of Essex" slain at Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675. Henry M. and William C. Whitney, of national reputation, are his sons.

1879, January 13. Peter T. Sprague died, aged 86. Mr. Sprague was a native of Malden and came to Greenfield in 1815. He was very peculiar in his manners but a very generous hearted man, and it was his custom for years to leave with his grocer a sum of money to be given as he should see fit to the deserving poor. He erected a fountain on the common at considerable expense as a gift to the town. He was for many years a shoe merchant, always honest and honorable in his dealings.

1879, January 31. A. P. Cooley, died aged 69. Mr. Cooley was a free and independent thinker, strong in argument, intelligent, and knew no such word as fear. He took great interest in the lyceums, was active in the fire department and was an authority in horticultural affairs.

1879, April 21. Lucius Nims died, aged 72. Mr. Nims was born in Greenfield on the farm which was laid out to his ancestor at the settlement of the town. He was prominent in

town affairs ever after his arrival to man's estate, serving as selectman and on the finance committee of the town, and was a member of the legislature in 1843, 1846, 1847 and 1851. At the last term he aided in the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. He was for nine successive years commissioner of Franklin county. The Gazette in its notice of his death, says: "It is sufficient to say, as was said by his pastor over his coffin, that he honored every office in which he was placed. . . . But it was not in public office alone that Mr. Nims served his fellowmen and earned and received the approbation of the community in which he lived. It was as a neighbor, a friend, and a man of generous sympathy, good counsel and kindly acts, that he won the hearts of the people. He was truly the friend of the poor man. To the appeal of the needy his heart and his hand ever readily opened without regard to the security offered. There are many yet who remember, and whose eyes soften as they remember, the kind words and the substantial aid which in their hour of need they received from Lucius Nims."

1879. George W. Mark, known as the "Count" died July 29, aged 83. He came to Greenfield in 1817 and was a skilful sign painter, but had aspirations for higher art, and gained much celebrity by the exhibition of his works in his "Art Gallery."

1880, April 15. Rev. Dr. Roger Howard died, aged 73. He was the father of the first wife of the late Judge Conant, and was a native of Thetford, Vt., and had only resided in Greenfield about a year. He, however, was well known by the citizens of the town as he often officiated at St. James's Church when on visits to his daughter. Dr. Howard graduated at Dartmouth and from that college received his doctorate. He was for seventeen years a teacher at Newburyport and nine years at Bangor, Me. His reputation as a teacher was very high. He had been rector at St. Stephen's Church in Portland, Me., at Rutland and Woodstock, Vt., and

recently at Webster, Mass. He was president of Norwich, Vt., University for several years but resigned on account of ill health. He had a fine presence, was a ripe scholar and a Christian gentleman. His remains rest in Green River cemetery.

1880. Samuel Wilder, for a half century a resident of Greenfield, died at Hinsdale, N. H., April 20.

1881, February 28. Lemuel H. Long died, aged 81. Mr. Long was assessor many years and selectman in 1841-42-43.

1881, April 5. Major William Keith died, aged 72. Mr. Keith was of Scotch descent, born in Enfield and came to Greenfield in 1820. He worked for some years as a painter in the old Birge chair factory on School street and then went to York state, but in 1839 returned to town and purchased the American House which he managed until 1861. He was for several years captain of the old Greenfield artillery company, and as a lieutenant had a handsome young law student, who afterward became of world-wide fame,—General Charles Devens. Major Keith received many honors at the hands of his townsmen, having been selectman seven years, member of the legislature two years, and was deputy sheriff under General James S. Whitney. In 1870 he became the president of the Franklin County Bank which office he retained until his death. He was a man of sound business qualifications, good solid common sense, and commanded universal respect.

1881, April 15. Deacon John J. Graves, aged 82. Mr. Graves's ancestors were among the first settlers of Deerfield and Greenfield, he being the grandson of John, who escaped, and the great-grandson of Daniel, who was killed by the Indians at Country Farms, August 23, 1756. He was for many years a blacksmith at Nash's mills and in connection kept a small store. He became the agent of the Union store in the village, and after several years successful management

purchased the stock of the Union at an advance of fifty cents upon the dollar. He was a kindly, honest man, and beloved and respected by all. In his younger days he was the adjutant of the famous cavalry corps which then existed, and delighted to relate interesting anecdotes of the doings of the old-time musters.

1881, May 12. "Aunt Nancy" Lester died at the town farm aged 105 years.

1881, June 26. Whiting Draper died, aged 87. He was a son of Nathan Draper, an early settler of Greenfield, and was a very ingenious workman.

1881, July 30. Reverend Preserved Smith, died aged 92. Mr. Smith was born in Rowe, August 1, 1789. He came of a race of ministers, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been preachers. He was the minister for Warwick for thirty years, and afterward in Pembroke and in Deerfield. He came to Greenfield in 1863, as he says in his diary, "that he might have more time to study and more opportunity for improvement." He was the father of our honored citizen, Judge Fayette Smith, and of the late Mrs. John F. Moors.

1881, August 3. Reverend Walter A. Henneberry died aged 40 years. He was born in Luffaney, Ireland, and was educated at the theological school of his faith in Troy. He was assistant priest at Pittsfield, and came from there to this parish when it was nearly disrupted by differences between priest and people. He was one of nature's noblemen, and made all the people, whether of his faith or not, love and honor him, and he died mourned by the community in which he had lived.

1881, September 11. Captain Thomas Lyman, aged 94, died. He was father of Mrs. Dr. W. S. Severance, and the oldest person in the town. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

1882, March 17. William N. Nims died of heart disease, aged 54. He was son of Albert H. Nims.

1882, May 1. Josiah Day, aged 55, died at Jacksonville, Ill., having removed from Greenfield in 1858. He was a jeweller in company with G. C. Munsell, and married Martha B., youngest daughter of Colonel Ansel Phelps. He was a fine singer.

1882, June 12. John Osterhout died, aged 55 years.

1882, November 6. Ira Carpenter was thrown from his wagon and killed.

1883, April 13. Hervey C. Newton, aged 74, died. Mr. Newton was the son of Curtis Newton and grandson of John Newton, who was brother of Captain Isaac Newton and Samuel Newton, who with their father came here from Durham, Conn., in 1772. Mr. Newton was selectman of Greenfield for eight years, and during the War of the Rebellion gave much time to its duties. He was a man of capacity, of strong will, and faithful in every trust committed to him.

1883, May 22. William Pierce, son of Proctor Pierce, and grandson of Rev. Dr. Roger Newton, born in Greenfield, died at Charlestown, aged 77. He was clerk in the state's prison for twenty-eight years and a faithful man.

1884, February 10. Nathaniel E. Russell, died, aged 84. Mr. Russell was born in Greenfield, a son of Major John Russell, who had a jewelry store in Pierces's (now Strecker's) block. There were four brothers, John, Nathaniel E., Francis and Charles, the last being a clergyman and father of Charles P. Russell. John, Nathaniel and Francis without doubt did more for the advancement of manufactures in Greenfield than has any other family. Nathaniel E. began his business life as clerk in a store in Colrain; afterward was in partnership with Lyman Kendall in this town at the "corner store," which Kendall built in 1814. The firm name was Kendall & Russell, which afterward became N. E. Russell & Company. William Elliot was his chief clerk. In the spring of 1825 Mr. Russell purchased the woolen mills at the "Hollow" and successfully carried on the manufacture of satinets until crippled

by the financial crash of 1837. He made sale of his property and for twenty years after was engaged in settling his old indebtedness which he accomplished, dollar for dollar. His brothers, John and Francis, had established the manufacture of chisels, which after a season was changed to cutlery, and he united his energies with them, and the business became so successful that in 1840 a house was established in New York and Nathaniel took it in charge. He severed his connection with the company in 1864 and returned to Greenfield to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of his well earned competency.

1884, February 29. Major Henry G. Nims died, aged 42. The Gazette says of him: "Major Nims was the oldest son of the late Lucius Nims and has held many positions of public trust. He was one of Greenfield's volunteer soldiers enlisting in the 52d at the age of twenty-one and serving through the Louisiana campaign until his regiment was mustered out. He was soon after appointed paymaster by the government, his commission giving him the rank of major. He was entrusted with large sums of money and by his faithful and efficient services gained the fullest confidence of the government officials, and was made a lieutenant-colonel by 'brevet.' At Fort Vancouver, in 1866, Major Nims received an accidental wound by which he lost a foot by amputation, which caused his resignation from the army. He was appointed deputy by Sheriff Kimball, and was 'crier' at the sessions of the court. He served the town as assessor and selectman, and was always a popular and efficient official."

1884, May 7. Levi Jones died at St. Louis, aged 71. Mr. Jones was a native of Winchester, N. H., but came to Greenfield and bought an interest in the old Green river foundry in 1839 and was engaged in manufacturing there for thirty years. In company with his brother-in-law, Hugh M. Thompson, he built the present gristmill in 1852.

1884, November 6. Nathan F. Henry, president of the

Packard National Bank, died. Mr. Henry was born in the old stage tavern in Halifax, Vt., and kept hotel all his business life. In the old boating days he kept the hotel at Cheapside, and in after years purchased the house at Montague City, now the residence of B. N. Farren, where he accumulated much money. He came to Greenfield and purchased a farm in the Meadows where he lived a few years, and then moved to Conway street in this village. "He was a careful, conservative man, possessing rare good judgment and sound common sense."

1884, November 14. Richard E. Field died, aged 88. He was one of the old time-business men of Greenfield, building stage coaches, at which business he kept employed a large number of men. He was an ardent Whig, a zealous Episcopalian, and for a time in old Whig days, a custom house officer.

1884, November 17. Spencer B. Root died, aged 59. Mr. Root was the son of Colonel Spencer Root and was a former merchant here in company with his uncle, Cephas Root, under the name of C. & S. B. Root. About 1854, he, with John P. Rust, another Greenfield merchant, went to New York and made a fortune in the oil trade. Retiring, he took up his residence in Greenfield a few years before his death.

1884, November 22. Quintus Allen died, aged 79. He was of the fourth generation from Edward Allen of the old Allen fort and the owner of the old homestead in the Meadows. He inherited property and added to it, and became one of the wealthy men of the town. He became president of the Franklin County Bank at the death of William Keith, which office he resigned in 1884. He was selectman in 1839-40. He was a man of strong convictions, honest, and of great tenacity of purpose. He left no children.

1884, April 1. Died David Pratt in Bernardston. Mr. Pratt was born in Shutesbury, November 27, 1780, but for several years lived in Greenfield. He was in the battle of

Plattsburg and witnessed the naval fight between McDonough and the British on Lake Champlain, and was one hundred and three years, four months and one day old when he died. He had a pension of ninety-six dollars a year.

1885, March 18. Lorenzo D. Joslyn died, aged 69. "Deacon" Joslyn served as deputy sheriff for many years and sustained a high reputation for courage and ability as an officer.

1885, April 24. Lucy P. Billings died, aged 96 years and 5 months. She was the granddaughter of the first minister of Greenfield and with her died much knowledge of the early history of the town.

1885, May 23. Solomon C. Wells died, aged 77. He was a native of Montague and served many years as deputy sheriff. He was elected in 1868 to succeed Major Reed as sheriff, which office he held for ten years.

1885, June 22. Robert Wiley died, aged 77. Mr. Wiley built the Wiley block on Main street and was the owner of much real estate in the village.

1885, July 25. J. Gilbert Wilson died in Springfield, aged 44. Mr. Wilson was a native of Greenfield and achieved success as an organist and musician.

1885, October 19. John Keith, aged 59, one of the most skilled and successful paper makers in the United States, died. He built the Keith mill at Turners Falls.

1886, February 21. Edmund Q. Nash died, aged 70. The Nash house is perhaps the oldest one in Greenfield. Mr. Nash a few years before his death moved it from its original location to the rear, and built a story underneath the old house which was found to be strong and sound. Mr. Nash inherited an interest in the mills known by the family name, and afterward was the owner for several years of the Green river mills. He was impulsive in his generosity as well as in business affairs, but thought his services were valued too highly when a judge of the Superior Court fined him fifty dol-

lars for not putting in his appearance when summoned on a jury.

1886, December 23. Rufus Howland, aged 79, died. Mr. Howland was born in Barre, January 7, 1808. He came to Greenfield in 1835, having been for a few years in Wendell and Ashfield. He became a clerk in the store of Allen & Root, now S. Allen's Sons, and for several years was at Cheapside in charge of their storehouse which stood on the river bank opposite the old Abercrombie tavern. In 1846 he purchased the drug store left vacant by the death of T. O. Sparhawk, and in 1868, took Charles R. Lowell into partnership. He was town treasurer for several years, and largely interested in many of the business corporations of the town. He was candid and outspoken, and the people trusted and honored him.

1887, February 28. Thomas Wade, aged 75, died. Mr. Wade was a druggist and established a store in the Mansion House block in 1851. He was not successful in business and received an appointment in the Boston Custom House in 1861, which he held for 13 years.

1887, April 10. James W. Lander died, aged 79. He was in the United States navy in the War of 1812, and in the Chesapeake and Shannon fight.

1887, September 8. Peleg Adams died, aged 88. He was born in Northbridge, December 29, 1799, and came to Greenfield with his father, Andrew Adams, when four years old. By his perseverance, close economy, and good business ability, he accumulated, in his long life, a handsome fortune. At the time of his death he owned the Mansion House, but he resided on his fine farm near Fall river.

1887, October 1. George W. Potter died, aged 75. He was born in the old yellow one-story house which formerly stood on the Spear lot south of the cemetery on High street. He was in early days a raftsmen on the river. He had the Yankee faculty of knowing how to do things, and his most

notable work was the construction of the present Turners Falls dam. He was a selectman for seven years, and a member of the legislature for one year. He became a large owner of real estate, but lost his property by endorsing for others. His courage and coolness was much relied upon during the troublous times and drafting riots of the Civil War.

1887, October 5. William B. Washburn died. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn were in attendance at the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Springfield, and Mr. Washburn had just taken a seat upon the platform, and in answer to an inquiry about his health, had said that he was feeling very well. Soon after those near him noticed that his head fell forward as though he would fall from his chair, and he was helped into an ante-room and laid upon a sofa, but before a physician upon the platform could reach him he had expired.

Mr. Washburn was born in Winchendon, January 31, 1820. His father died when he was but a child, and his means were limited, but he had industry, ambition and a great desire for learning, and improved every opportunity to obtain an education. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy in Groton, and there made the acquaintance of a clerk in the village store, in the person of George S. Boutwell, whom he was destined in after life to meet in the Congress of the United States. He was graduated with honor at Yale, in 1844, and was for many years in after life a trustee of that college. When he left college he intended to make the law his profession, but the business affairs of his uncle, William B. Whitney, of Orange, being in a condition requiring immediate attention, he felt called by ties of kindred and in return for the aid he had received in obtaining his education to enter business with him, and if possible avert the danger which threatened his affairs. This proved impossible, but it introduced Mr. Washburn to business conditions which led him to succeed where his uncle had failed. He was elected state senator

in 1850, but declined re-election the succeeding year. In 1854, at the urgent demand of those interested in the Hoosac Tunnel scheme, he accepted an election to the House of Representatives from Orange, where he then resided.

By the ability and efficiency displayed in these positions, he laid broad and deep the foundation of that political success which came to him in later years. He was a promoter and an original director of the Franklin County Bank, but resigned the position after several years' service. He came to Greenfield in 1857 and soon after was elected president of the Greenfield Bank, (which afterward became the First National,) and held that position until the day of his death. He was also a trustee from 1856 of the Franklin Savings Institution, and nearly all the time a member of its investing committee. When settled in Greenfield he immediately became interested in the Greenfield Library Association, and gave to it the building (except its foundations) which it now occupies, and an endowment fund for the purchase of books, which yields the sum of six hundred dollars per year. He contributed largely toward the erection of the Second Congregational church, the various missionary societies received his generous aid, and for several years he was the president of the American Missionary Society, and a corporate member of the American Board. He was at times a member of the Board of Overseers of Amherst College, one of the trustees of Massachusetts Agricultural College and also of Smith College. He gave largely to Smith's and built the Washburn house connected with that institution.

He was active in procuring enlistments at the beginning of the Rebellion, and when in 1862 it became necessary to nominate a member of Congress for the ninth district, the desire was expressed that only one candidate be put forth, and that Mr. Washburn be sent to represent the district at Washington. He received all but three votes at the election, and in 1864 had 12,000 plurality. His work in Congress is known to the

nation. In 1871 he was called upon to become the candidate of the Republican party against the self-seeking of a distinguished citizen of the commonwealth, for the office of governor, and received the nomination, and subsequent election by large pluralities. He was three times governor of Massachusetts. In 1874, upon the death of Charles Sumner, a long contest took place in the legislature for the election of a successor, which finally resulted in the choice of Governor Washburn as a compromise. He ably sustained the high reputation which he had gained in the House of Representatives, and retired with honor. President Hayes tendered him the position of collector of the port of Boston, but the place did not attract Governor Washburn from his home.

1887, October 20. Manley McClure, for some years selectman, died aged 60.

1887, December 5. George Field, a native of Greenfield, and formerly proprietor of the Mansion House, died in Chicago, aged 71.

1888, April 29. William Elliot died aged 86. Mr. Elliot came from Boston to Cheapside about 1819 as a clerk for Clark Houghton, who did an extensive wholesale trade at that busy place. In 1820 he came to Greenfield and entered the employ of Lyman Kendall at the "corner store." Mr. N. E. Russell was also connected with Mr. Kendall, and by their aid, Mr. Elliot went into trade on his own account. Richardson Hall was his partner for some years. They did business in the Bird block, now the Hovey drug store. Later Mr. Elliot went into the agricultural tool and seed trade in the store then standing where the Arms block now is. Mr. Elliot was an original Free Soiler, strong in his convictions of the sin of slavery. He was active in the warfare against the sin of intemperance; it was with him a matter of conscience, he did not believe in licensing an evil, and never feared to express his convictions. For many years he was the prudential

committee in charge of the village schools, and performed the trying duties of that position to the satisfaction of the people. He was a consistent and devout member of the Second Congregational Church for sixty years. With him died much knowledge of the early history of the town in which he had so long lived.

1888, October 28. Sarah H. Kellogg died, aged 93. The same day, six hours later, her husband, Asa Kellogg, died, aged 93. They were married sixty-eight years. They came to this town in 1858 from Halifax, Vt.

1889, January 8. Willis H. Beals, son of Dr. Joseph Beals, aged 30, died. He was an artist of much promise.

1889, March 8. Oren Wiley died aged 84. Mr. Wiley was born at Rockingham, Vt., went west when a young man, and settled in Greenfield in 1845. He was a tinner and celebrated for doing good honest work. He was an ingenious, well-informed man of the old school.

1889, September 10. Seth Wood, for many years postmaster at the Factory Hollow, died, aged 84.

December 14, 1889. Reverend John Shepardson died at Taunton, aged 72.

1889, August 19. Newell Snow died, aged 73. Mr. Snow was born in Savoy, and at a very early age found himself the main reliance of his widowed mother and a family of six. He worked in the cotton mills at North Adams and in Colrain, and became the superintendent of the Griswold mills. In 1850, having accumulated a small capital, he removed to Shelburne Falls and began a mercantile business, in which he was successful. From 1857 to 1864 he was in the grocery trade in Chicago. He became interested in gold mining in Nova Scotia, and took the management of property there which yielded him a competency, and came to Greenfield to enjoy his later years with more leisure. He was a person of good business qualifications, and his word was as good as his bond. He was greatly interested in Masonic affairs, and during his

residence in the provinces was grand lecturer for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The town impressed with his integrity called him to the office of selectman, and he was a member of the legislature in 1877. He was president of the Greenfield Savings Bank for several years, but resigned because of failing health, a year before his death.

1890, April 9. John Thayer was injured by a bull, and died, aged 75. He was a son of Ebenezer Thayer, Sr., and studied at Franklin Academy, Shelburne Falls, and had aspirations for a college education, but his father had recently removed from Charlemont to Greenfield and purchased the expensive farm known as the Arms place in the Meadows, and felt that he must have the aid of his son, so the current of his life was changed. He kept a hotel at Wilmington several years, then removed to Greenfield and conducted the Severance farm, while P. P. Severance was living at the canal headquarters in Montague. He afterward purchased of his father the western part of the Arms place, and accumulated a competence in the dairy business. He was a rough diamond, a kind-hearted generous man, always ready to aid those who needed help.

1890, June 25. Hopkins Woods died, aged 77. Mr. Woods came to Greenfield with the Greenfield Tool Company. He was much interested in the fire department and was at one time chief engineer. He carried on the marble industry for many years. He was a keen observer of public events and a man of good information.

1890, August 20. Roswell Wells Cook died, aged 83. He was a native of Hadley and came to Greenfield to learn the blacksmith's trade of his brother-in-law, the late John J. Graves. In 1837, while with his brother, Dr. Cook, in Canada, he was taken prisoner charged with aiding the insurgents in their disturbances, but was released when quiet was restored. He was selectman and assessor, and a good citizen. By rigid economy he accumulated a handsome estate.

1890, August 28. Elijah Coleman, of Philadelphia, died at Cottage City, aged 77. Mr. Coleman was born at the old Coleman place in the Meadows,—son of Captain Thaddeus Coleman. Soon after he became of age he was drawn into a purchase of the Mansion House property, and lost a good share of his patrimony. He found employment in the Adams Express Company, and soon became the agent at Bridgeport, Conn. He was soon called to Philadelphia and was for many years superintendant of the company. He spent his business life in their service, and was a valued officer. He created a sufficient fund for the perpetual care of the North Meadows cemetery in which his forefathers are buried, and its well cared for grounds are a constant memorial of his generosity.

1890, October 16. William Riddell died, aged 92. He was a native of Colrain, lived in Charlemont and came to Greenfield in 1872. He was for many years deputy sheriff for this and Berkshire counties. His memory was good to the last and he had an interesting way of telling of events which happened early in the nineteenth century.

1890, October 17. George Kendall; a son of Lyman Kendall, the Greenfield merchant, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., aged 77. He was born in Greenfield and went west in 1840. His contemporaries say, "He was a man of great purity of thought and speech, and his heart went forth to the poor and suffering." He was a man of prominence and wealth.

1890, December 14. Lyman A. Nash died, aged 86. Mr. Nash was one of the owners of Nash's mills, had been town assessor and school committee and was a respected man.

1891, January 16. Edwin J. Jones died, aged 63. He was a native of Deerfield and by industry and good business habits acquired a competency. He was elected selectman of the town but resigned the office, the duties of which were not congenial to his taste.

1891, January 19. Elias A. Parmenter died, aged 81. Deacon Parmenter was a native of Bernardston and came to

Greenfield in 1849. He was assessor for several years, a forehanded farmer, a deacon in the Baptist Church for many years, and one of its chief supporters, a man of influence and character.

1891, February 21. Colonel Charles H. Munn died at Holyoke, aged 74. Colonel Munn was the son of Loring Munn, who kept a hotel where the Union House now stands, and his grandfather, Calvin Munn, kept the old Munn tavern, now the Mansion House. Colonel Munn when a boy was the leading athlete of the old Fellenberg Academy in its palmy days. General Whitney when sheriff of this county appointed him a deputy and jailor. He gained his military title in the militia. He was a power in the management of town affairs, and gained the name of the "watchdog of the treasury."

1891, May 24. James C. Converse died, aged 84. He was president of the National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa., and came to Greenfield about 1875 and purchased the residence of his brother-in-law, P. P. Severance (the present Franklin County Hospital), which he improved and made into an elegant country home. He was chairman of the first Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners, and had a high reputation as a business man.

1891, August 19. James Newton died aged 90 years. Mr. Newton came here from Hubbardston in 1835. The first five years he lived at the H. G. Woodard place, and in 1840 built the house in which he died. In 1848 he built the sawmill which was the foundation of the Newton fortunes. The idea of building a sawmill on the little stream where it is located was scoffed at by his neighbors, but it proved that the Newtons knew best. He was a man of strong convictions, quiet, determined and prosperous. He took great pride in the success of his sons at Holyoke.

1891, December 19. George B. Grinnell died at Audubon Park on the Hudson, aged 68. He was a son of the late Judge Grinnell, and was for a time in the mercantile business

in New York with his cousin, George Bird. He afterward was in business with Levi P. Morton. When the War of the Rebellion came the repudiation of southern dues caused their failure. The firm paid fifty cents on the dollar and were discharged from their debts. In seven years' time, Mr. Grinnell had paid, at an expense of \$330,000, the balance of every one of those claims with interest. He retired from business in 1875, and afterward spent much time upon his fine farm at Milford, Ct.

1891, December 21. George H. Hovey died, aged 71. Mr. Hovey came here with his father, Dr. Daniel Hovey, in 1842. He was with him in the drug business until 1857, when he began business for himself, leaving the old stand to his brother Luther. He was a successful business man, and at the time of his decease owned some of the most valuable real estate in the village.

1892, February 14. Joseph W. Miller died, aged 73. Mr. Miller was of Colrain birth and had lived here forty years, manufacturing in a small way fanning mills and baby carriage material. He was a peculiar man, kind hearted and a good citizen.

1892, March 1. David S. Simons aged 70 died. He was a native of Oxford, New Hampshire. He commenced life as a day laborer, removed to Lawrence, and began to take small contracts, made some money, and went to North Adams and took contracts in tunnel work, which ended in his financial ruin. He became a drover, in which business he made money and bought the Berkshire House. In 1867 he came to Greenfield and bought of William Keith the old wooden American House. He built the large new block, and became a man of property. He was interested in town affairs, was selectman for one year, and the staunch friend of the Free Library.

1892, March 12. Lewis Merriam, aged 81, died. He was born in West Brookfield in May, 1811. He was a member of

the celebrated book-making Merriam family. He came to Greenfield when about thirty years of age as clerk in the store of his brothers, and in 1843 commenced business as L. Merriam & Company. He was a good citizen, always attended the town meetings, and took great interest in the schools, and in fact in everything which he thought would make the town better and more desirable as a home. He was a good business man, an active and zealous member of the Second Congregational Church, and was largely instrumental in procuring the nomination of William B. Washburn as governor. For twenty-one years he was the village postmaster, the duties of which office he performed to the acceptance of all parties.

1892, March 31. Noble P. Phillips died, aged 85. An honest and respected man.

1892, May 16. Alonzo Parker died, aged 85. Mr. Parker was suffocated by entering the well containing a gas machine which supplied gas for his house. He came to Greenfield when the manufacture of planes was removed from Conway to this town, and was the agent and active manager of the Greenfield Tool Company. He was a builder of great experience, having designed and built two churches in Conway, one in South Hadley and one in North Adams. He was a fine mechanic, and was instrumental in bringing to town some of the best citizens the place ever had. When the Greenfield Tool Factory began work, with its hundred young men, mostly direct from the farms of Franklin county, the town received a direct benefit of countless value, far transcending any pecuniary loss suffered by the failure of the concern.

1892, June 5. Henry A. Potter died, aged 73. He was brother of George W. Potter, an honest, exemplary man. He was extremely fond of fox hunting, and never became so old but that with elastic step he would travel the hills and valleys in successful pursuit of the cunning fox.

1892, June 6. William L. Taintor died, aged 60. Mr. Taintor was constable of the town for many years, and never

failed to perform any duty imposed upon him by his superior officer.

1892, October 19. Charles Henry died, aged 76. Mr. Henry was a native of Halifax, a descendant of Hugh Henry, one of the first settlers of Colrain. He lived in Greenfield about forty years. He was one of the stage drivers on the old line extending from Hartford to Hanover, N. H. For several years he was partner of John J. Graves in the grocery trade and afterward with L. L. Luey, and later with Wm. M. Smead. He was fond of a practical joke, was everybody's friend, a good citizen and kind neighbor. Everybody loved him, and when it was found that he was the bondsman holden for a large sum to the town for money embezzled by its treasurer, the town voted to instruct its officers not to enforce the penalty of the bond.

1893, January 8. James Madison Ames died, aged 87. Son of Captain Ambrose Ames, always lived in Greenfield, was a farmer, upright, honest and a capable business man.

1893, March 7. George E. Lyons died, aged 42. Mr. Lyons was a native of Gill. He was a well known granite contractor, and was connected with A. H. Wright. He had recently purchased extensive quarries at Dummerston, Vt., and was giving employment to a large number of hands. He was a respected citizen, doing much for the prosperity of the town.

1893, August 3. Charles M. Stratton died, aged 70. Mr. Stratton and his brother Edwin A. came to Greenfield in 1848, and were connected with the steammill (now B. B. Noyes). In 1869 they obtained a patent for a spirit level which they have manufactured with success ever since. They were both fine mechanics and citizens of solid worth.

1893, September 1. Charles P. Wright died, aged 62. Mr. Wright was an honored citizen of Montague for many years, where he was in trade with Isaac Chenery. While well known in Greenfield he had been a resident but a com-

paratively short time, but he was known to be of sterling worth.

1893, December 3. John C. Spring died, aged 70. A native of Palmer; came to Greenfield in 1848. He was engaged in manufacturing sash doors and blinds for some years. He collected the taxes in town for many years, and was a faithful officer.

1893, November 4. Salmon H. Long died at Danville, Cal., aged 60. He was son of Lemuel H. Long, born in Greenfield; he was musical in his tastes and had a music store in San Francisco until about four years before his death he retired to a fruit farm on account of poor health.

1893, December 8. Joel Lyons died, aged 80. Son of Dr. Joel Lyons of Gill he learned his trade of cabinet making of his kinsman, Lucius Lyons of Colrain. He formed a partnership with the late Isaac Miles in 1837, which lasted for thirty-two years. He continued the business alone until his age and deafness rendered it desirable that he retire. He was upright and honorable and died much respected.

1894, January 2. Frederick G. Smith died, aged 70. Mr. Smith came to Greenfield with his father, Deacon Moses Smith in 1839. He was the youngest of thirteen children. He resided on the old family homestead in the Meadows until about 1887, when he removed to the village. He was assessor for many years, and selectman in 1864-67-68-69, and just finished a service of nine years as county commissioner. "He was a man of few words, dignified and reserved, but kind of heart, a good neighbor and constant friend."

1894, March 4. Samuel J. Lyons died, aged 82. He was a brother of the late Joel Lyons, and well known in Franklin county, where he had been the leading insurance agent for forty years. He was secretary of the Franklin County Agricultural Society for several years. He was trustworthy and reliable in his business affairs and a companionable man.

1894, December 26. Rufus A. Packard died, aged 60. Mr. Packard was a native of Monson. He came to Greenfield from Palmer in 1855, as a clerk in the Franklin County Bank, when Charles I. Fuller was made cashier. After five years Mr. Fuller died and Mr. Packard became cashier. The bank took possession of its present building in 1870, and when the Greenfield Savings Bank was organized, Mr. Packard became its treasurer, in addition to his other duties. In 1873 he resigned and established a private banking house, but in 1875 organized the Packard National Bank, of which he became cashier. In 1884 he became president of the Packard National Bank, and William G. Packard cashier. He was often called to positions of trust in the settlement of sizable estates, and was conservative and painstaking in the discharge of all such matters. He did much for the interest of the Library Association, and was a valued citizen.

1895, January 2. Elisha Wells died, aged 74. Mr. Wells was born in Buckland. Nearly all his life was spent in the working of steel in some of its forms, and there was no man who better understood the capabilities of that metal. In early life he worked at the Russell cutlery, and during the war in the manufactory of firearms at Windsor, Vt., where he discovered the adaptability of the drop in forming interchangeable parts of fire locks. In 1870 he and his sons Frederick E. and Frank O. Wells organized the firm of Wells Brothers, which is now one of the most flourishing business industries of the town. He was a man of tireless activity and though modest and retiring, he took great interest in all public affairs.

1895, January 8. Frank B. Whitney died, aged 57. Mr. Whitney was a native of Marlboro, Vt., and came here in 1866. He was an intelligent, honest and hard working mechanic, whose thorough work upon some of the best of our houses will serve to bring him to the kindly remembrance of our citizens for many years to come.

1895, January 22. David Lyon died, aged 67. He was born in Ludlow, came here from Cabbotville (Chicopee), when he was twenty years old and began work for Richard E. Field, who in those days was a noted coach builder. For many years he was connected with the water department as chief engineer or water commissioner, and was always faithful in every position of trust.

1895, February 1. Eunice Wells Moors died aged 68. Mrs. Moors only survived her husband, Reverend Dr. Moors, three days. She was a daughter of Reverend Preserved Smith, a celebrated teacher, and a woman of solid worth.

1895, February 6. Miss Frances Bardwell, for many years a member of the faculty at Mount Holyoke, died aged 67.

1895, February 20. Charles Keith died, aged 66. Mr. Keith was a native of the town and a brother of William Keith, deceased. He was the clerk of the American House for his brother, and finally purchased the personal property and sold it to Mr. Simons. After leaving the hotel business he was in the grocery trade during the rest of his life. He was a sterling Democrat, and was postmaster during Cleveland's first term. Kind and obliging, he satisfied all whether of his political opinion, or of another faith. He was a director in the Franklin County National Bank, and served as selectman many years. "He was not only true and upright in all his dealings, but he had a heart full of charity for those who needed it."

1895, May 22. Henry W. Warner died aged 71. Born at Weathersfield, Conn., in 1828, when quite young he learned the trade of an axe maker. He came early to the cutlery works of the J. Russell Company and was always actively connected with the mechanical industries of the town. He made a snug fortune in the manufacture of baby carriage trimmings, and articles of that nature. He was very ingenious, and had the ability and courage necessary to make a success of his opportunities.

1895, May 30. Joel DeWolf died, aged 71. Born in

West Deerfield, he was always well known in Greenfield, and became a resident of this town about 1890. He was a man of good judgment and the owner of much valuable real estate.

1895, June 3. John Putnam, a well known colored man, died at the Insane Hospital at Northampton, aged 75. For years John was the village barber and the prompter at all the village dances. He was polite and gentlemanly to every one, and a kindly man.

1895, October 23. James L. Farr, killed by fall from his hay mow, aged 64.

1896, January 8. Daniel W. Spear died, aged 79. He was a son of Benjamin Spear, and a native of Greenfield. He was a man of good judgment, and becoming possessed of land near the village by its rise in value, and his good management, he accumulated a good estate. He graded and gave the larger part of the land where Union street now is. When he built his house on High street, in 1856, there was no other house between that and the Clapp corner.

1896, January 9. Henry C. Harris died, aged 76. Born in Brattleboro, Vt., he came here in 1852, and was for many years in the employ of the Russell Company. For many years he was always the first man to pay his town taxes.

1896, July 27. Joseph H. Hollister died, aged 74 years and six months. He was born at Fairfield, N. Y., the son of an Episcopal minister, whose acquaintance with Reverend Dr. Strong made the way for Mr. Hollister's coming to Greenfield. He came to Greenfield in 1843, and worked for the resident jeweller, whom he soon bought out, and began a business career which lasted for forty-three years, he being at his decease the only person doing business in the village who was in trade when he commenced. He was a person of great individuality, of strong common sense, industrious, of the most strict integrity, and fair in all his business relations. He took deep interest in everything which could in any way promote the advancement of the town, always refused public

office, but carefully watched public officers, and made his influence felt for the public good.

1896, September 2. Henry Sheldon died, aged 76. Born in Leyden he came to Greenfield about 1876. He was selectman and assessor of Leyden several years, and also served as assessor in Greenfield. He was quiet in manner, honest and respected.

1896, October 26. Ralph Wells died, aged 92. Mr. Wells was the last of the children of Captain William Wells of Shelburne, and had lived in Greenfield many years. His grandfather, Colonel David Wells, was a noted officer in the Revolutionary War, and the family were noted for strong good sense and ability. Mr. Wells was a very modest man, of keen intellect and great kindness of heart.

1897, January 23. Obed U. Bass, died at Elba, Minn. He was a native of Greenfield, and was a self-made man. Having a great desire for an education, and having of necessity to make his own way in the world, he studied and recited to Reverend Dr. Chandler, who took great interest in him. He graduated at Union College, and was a successful teacher for many years. He established a young ladies' school at Smyrna, Del., which was successfully sustained for several years.

1897, January 30. John Horr died, aged 86. He was a faithful employee of the Russell Cutlery Company for the greater part of his life.

1897, February 9. Dr. Frank D. Beals died, aged 46. Born in Greenfield, and learning his profession from his father, the late Joseph Beals, he was one of the best known dentists in the valley. He was a fine singer, of very pleasant manners, and a favorite in the village society. He was located in Corning, N. Y., from 1876 to 1886, otherwise his life was spent in Greenfield.

1897, February 12. Charles R. Field died, aged 67. Mr. Field was born in Greenfield, son of Richard E. Field, the old-time coach builder. When a young man he entered the gro-

cery trade with the late Thomas Wait and Charles F. Fay. About 1856 he began the manufacture of children's carriages, which he continued until nearly the time of his death. He was much interested in every movement which tended to make Greenfield a handsomer and better town, and faithfully served in the offices of assessor and selectman for many years. He was a strong man in the Democratic party, and was honored in being its nominee as auditor for the commonwealth. He faithfully fulfilled all the requirements of true citizenship, and died honored and respected.

1897, May 15. George A. Arms died, aged 82. Mr. Arms was born in Deerfield, but when a child moved to Canada, into the wilderness. Afterward the family returned to Deerfield, where the young man received his schooling at the district school and the old academy. When nineteen he went to Boston to seek his fortune, having upon his arrival \$1.27 in his pocket. He found employment and after three or four years went to Northfield as a clerk, and soon entered business for himself. He spent several years in the south and west, and accumulated some estate. In 1859 he purchased the stock in trade of Wells & Smead in Greenfield, and successfully carried on business here until he retired in 1887, with a good fortune.

1897, November 5. Matthew Chapman died, aged 85. Mr. Chapman was a native of Scotland; he learned his trade in Sheffield, and in 1841 came to America, and soon after came to Greenfield in the employ of the Russell Cutlery Company. He was a man of great mechanical skill, and soon worked himself up to the charge of the forging department of that concern, and was in a few years the superintendent of the works. He was a man of sterling worth, greatly respected by all who knew him.

1897, November 6. At Omaha, Neb., John Sawtelle Newton, a brother of Harvey C. Newton. Mr. Newton was a descendant of that John Newton who came here from Con-

necticut about the time of the Revolution, and settled about two miles north of the village. He was an honest, intelligent, hard working farmer, and a man of sterling worth.

1897. Captain Henry T. Hall, a native of Greenfield, and a member of the 34th Massachusetts Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, died at Medford, November 15. He was a son of Richardson Hall, a former Greenfield merchant.

1897, December 5. William H. Sanborn died, aged 75. Mr. Sanborn was born at Strafford, Vt. When a youth he went to Boston and became a clerk in the store of Jordan, Marsh & Co. In 1852 he came to Greenfield, and in company with the late T. Dwight Root established a first-class dry-goods store under the name of "The Ladies' Exchange." Soon after he came into possession of the property now known as "Sanborn's Block" which consisted of three old wooden two-story buildings, which had been badly damaged by fire at different times. Mr. Sanborn achieved success, and in 1864 retired from business and removed to New Haven. While there he was a member of the city government, but in 1881 came back to Greenfield and resumed business with a nephew as his partner. He was captain in the military of the village, state senator in 1863, and for many years a member of the finance committee of the town. He was generous in matters which excited his interests, a good neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

1898, February 13. Lathrop T. Smith died, aged 62. Born in Greenfield where he spent his life, he was much respected as a faithful, honest man.

1898, April 14. Brooks M. Lincoln died at Hartford, aged 46. He was a native of Greenfield and was a well known architect, having been for two years engaged upon plans for Trinity College. He also drew the plans for Madison Square Theatre, New York.

1898, May 5. Miss Catherine C. Kendrick died from the result of burns caused by the overturning of a kerosene

lamp. She was about eighteen years of age, a member of the high school and greatly beloved.

1898, September 14. John Flavel Griswold aged 73, died. Mr. Griswold was a grandson of Reverend Theophalas Griswold, an early settler of Greenfield, and was born and always lived on the old family homestead. He was a celebrated local teacher and nearly his whole active life was spent in teaching in Greenfield.

1898, October 10. Station Agent Mark M. Howard, aged 58, died from the effect of an overdose of laudanum, purposely taken. He had been in the employ of the railroad company at this place many years and was a valuable man, but became discouraged by ill health.

1898, November 17. Hart Phillips, aged 98 years, 7 months and 4 days, died at Hoosac Falls, N. Y. Although a native of Gill, he was well known in Greenfield, and was a carpenter by trade and largely employed by the Walter A. Wood Company. He was a grandson of Captain Elisha Mack, a Revolutionary soldier.

1899, January 4. Ansel A. Rankin, for half a century a citizen of Greenfield, died in Springfield, aged 74. He came from Montague and entered into the manufacture of monumental work which he continued during his residence in town. He was chief of the fire department for many years and long a member of the water board.

1899, March 1. Levi W. Rice, for more than half a century a well known resident of Greenfield, died aged 77. Mr. Rice was a bookbinder and was a first-class workman. His good work shows in our libraries and county offices. He became partially paralyzed a few years before his death and was compelled to give up his work, and died of a paralytic shock.

1899, March 8. Edward N. Childs, aged 64, a citizen of Greenfield, was found dead in his sleigh in the road near Briar Hill, Ashfield. He was a member of the Edwin E. Day Army Post and served in the 15th New York Engineers dur-

ing the War of the Rebellion. He was a mason by trade and died of heart disease. He had lived in Springfield for a short time before his death.

1899, May 8. John F. Washburn, aged 84, died at the house of Marvin S. Fellows of heart complaint. Mr. Washburn was a native of Colrain, but the greater part of his life was spent in Barre, where he was one of its leading citizens.

July 21, 1899. Sylvester W. Hall, over sixty years a resident of this town died, aged 83. He was born in Ashfield; for many years he followed the business of moving buildings.

August 19, 1899. Jonas W. Moore died, aged 97 years. He was born in Malboro, Vt., and came to Greenfield when twenty-one years of age. His father purchased the farm now known as the "town farm" where he resided until 1844. Mr. Moore, the subject of this sketch, retained his activity and memory to a remarkable degree, and his relations of the manners and customs of the early times were very interesting. He was an honest and intelligent citizen.

August 24, 1899. Frederick Hawks died, aged 82. Mr. Hawks represented the ancient family of that name in Greenfield, and was a descendant of the "hero of Fort Massachusetts," a fact in which he took much pride, as he ought. He was born in Deerfield and learned the trade of bridge building of Major Ora Sheldon of Cheapside. He had a most wonderful memory for dates and occurrences, and was a valued member of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

September 14, 1899. Barnabas Snow, aged 81, died from heart trouble. He was returning from the village to his home, when driving up Federal street an electric car came up behind, frightening his horse, which ran, the carriage striking a tree and throwing Mr. Snow out. Mr. Snow was dead when Dr. O'Brien arrived, although no injuries appeared upon his body.

November 11, 1899. David Wright aged 72, died. He had been employed in the railroad service for forty-two years.

He was trackman, fireman, engineer, and for thirteen years master mechanic at the East Deerfield station. He retired in 1892, because of failing health.

November 28, 1899. Timothy McDonald died, aged 103 years, 7 months and 22 days. He was born "two days after the French entered Bantry bay," which was April 4, 1796. He came to America in 1848, and worked for Parley Starr in Jacksonville, Vt., fourteen years. He was a tanner and came to Greenfield and worked for Lyman G. Barton for many years.

December 2, 1899. Henry C. Willard aged 63, died. Mr. Willard was a son of the late David Willard, the historian of Greenfield, and had been for several years managing the Hovey pharmacy. Mr. Willard was a warm-hearted gentleman, and had many friends.

December 8, 1899. Henry W. Brackett died, aged 76. He was born at Green River, Vt., and came to Greenfield in 1856, and worked for the J. Russell Cutlery Company many years. He was a soldier in the 10th regiment.

February 1, 1900. Major H. Tyler aged 77, died. He was the pioneer newsman and telegraph operator of the town, and was for many years express agent. His bright sayings and cheerful ways made him a general favorite.

February 25, 1900. Miss Emma E. Cottrell died from injuries caused by a fall on the ice. She was an untiring worker in the Second Congregational parish, and greatly aided in the charitable work of the town.

February 27, 1900. Charles H. McClellen, aged 55, of Troy, N. Y. died of heart disease at Windsor, Vt. He was a native of Colrain, but came to Greenfield when a youth and was for many years one of its leading merchants. He was very prominent in Masonic affairs, and had given much time and study to the early history of his native town, and had frequently delivered addresses upon historical occasions,

March 17, 1900. Eben Allen Hall, editor and publisher of the *Gazette & Courier*, died in New Orleans, aged 60. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were members of the New England party attending the meeting of the National Editorial Association at New Orleans. Mr. Hall had been in delicate health for several years, but he had taken long periods of rest and had lately seemed much improved. He was a native of Taunton, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Bristol County Republican*. His brother, James M. Hall, was a resident of Greenfield, and this in part induced him to come here as the foreman of the office of the *Gazette & Courier*, then owned by S. S. Eastman and Colonel Ansel Phelps. Mr. Hall had just returned from service in the war, being orderly sergeant of a company in the 39th Massachusetts Volunteers. Colonel Phelps died in 1868 and Mr. Eastman purchased the interest of his estate, and January 1, 1869, sold one-third interest in the office to Mr. Hall. February 1, 1876, Mr. Eastman sold out to Mr. Hall, his health requiring his relinquishment of business. His management of the *Gazette* was eminently successful. Mr. Hall was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1879, and of the Council in 1883 and 1884. His life and character was summed up by a number of his contemporaries, in the *Gazette* of March 24, 1900.

April 27, 1900. Mrs. Maria E. Conkey, aged 69, living alone in Cheapside, undertaking to burn some brush near her house, in some way set her clothes on fire, and was fatally burned.

1900, June 1. Dr. Samuel Leonard aged 81, died. Dr. Leonard was a dentist and practised in this town for many years. He was a kindly hearted gentleman and very fond of a good horse.

August 15, 1900. Jonathan Johnson aged 75, died. For years he was a subscription agent, and travelled this county and the neighboring counties of Vermont and New Hampshire over in pursuit of his calling. He was a valuable mem-

ber of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, as he knew every spot of historical interest in this vicinity.

1900, September 24. Frank J. Pratt aged 71, died. Mr. Pratt was a prominent citizen of the county for many years. He was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, and was the delegate to three national conventions, by reason of which he became intimate with the leaders of that party. He was a polished gentleman, of fine personal appearance, and had great persuasive powers. He did efficient service as collector of internal revenue during one of Cleveland's administrations. In Masonic circles, Mr. Pratt stood very high, and was largely instrumental in organizing Mountain Lodge at Shelburne Falls. He was an invalid for the last five years of his life, but brave and patient to the end.

CHAPTER LVIII

MILITARY

THE military services of men who held commissions during the Indian and Revolutionary wars have been described in the general body of this work. I have at considerable trouble and expense gathered from the State Archives the names of the officers who have been commissioned in the military service of the commonwealth since the close of the Revolutionary War down to a recent date. In the following list the infantry service was, in nearly every case, the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 4th Division. The artillery and cavalry service was sometimes organized as battalions or corps, but always attached to the 2d Brigade, 4th Division. Where no designation is given, the service was in the infantry.

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
Adams, Nahum	Lt. of Art.	1818	
	Captain	1820	
	Major	1824	1829
Allen, Elisha	A. D. C.	1825	
	B. Q. M.	1826	1828
Allen, Quintus	Ensign	1800	
	Lt.	1800	
	Captain	1804	Not given
Allen, Quintus, Jr.	P. M. Cavalry	1830	1837
Alvord, Caleb	Reg. Q. M.	1788	Not given
Alvord, Elijah, Jr.	Reg. Q. M.	1800	
	Adjutant	1802	1806
Ames, Ambrose	Cornet, Cavalry	1793	
	2d Lt.	1794	
	Captain	1795	Not given
Arms, Ebenezer	Q. M. Bat. Art.	1796	"
Arms, Moses	Captain	1781	"
Arms, Moses, Jr.	Lt. Cavalry	1811	1815

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged
Bailey, Winthrop	Chaplain	1828	1838
Bascom, Chester	Ensign	1819	
	Lt.	1823	
	Captain	1825	1827
	Ensign	1827	1829
Bascom, George W.	Ensign	1811	1813
Bird, Jonathan	Adjutant	1818	
	Ensign	1819	
	Lt.	1823	1825
	Captain	1829	1831
Bissell, Jabez F.	Surgeon's mate	1825	
	Surgeon	1830	1831
	Paymaster	1830	1838
Bradley, David M.	A. D. C.	1819	
	Brig. Q. M.	1821	
	Brig. Maj. and Ins.	1825	
	Brig. General	1831	1833
Brigham, Amariah	Cornet Cavalry	1817	
	Lt.	1819	
	Captain	1821	1823
	Reg. Q. M.	1809	1813
Brainard, Almon	Cornet Cavalry	1808	
	Lt.	1810	
	Captain	1810	1814
	Surgeon's mate	1831	
Clark, Alanson	Surgeon	1836	1838
	Adjutant Bat. Artillery	1793	1807
	Q. M. Bat. Cavalry	1796	Not given
	Chaplain	1826	1828
Clark, Erastus	Cornet Cavalry	1789	
	2d Lt.	1793	
	1st Lt.	1793	
	Captain	1794	
	Major	1795	
	Lt. Col. commanding	1796	1803
	Ensign	1814	
	Lt.	1815	
Clay, Daniel	Brig. Major	1816	
	Brig. General	1825	1829
	Adjutant	1826	1833
	Adjutant	1813	
Coleman, Thaddeus	Brigade Major	1815	1816
	Ensign	1825	
	Lt.	1826	1827
	Ensign	1804	Not given
Dean, James	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
Forbes, Daniel	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
Forbes, William	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
Fowler, William C.	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
Gilbert, Eliel	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
Gilbert, Thomas	Ensign	1814	
	Lt.	1815	
	Brig. Major	1816	
	Brig. General	1825	1829
Graves, John J.	Adjutant	1826	1833
	Adjutant	1813	
	Brigade Major	1815	1816
	Ensign	1825	
Grennell, George, Jr.	Lt.	1826	1827
	Ensign	1804	Not given
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
Griswold, Lyman	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
Hale, Calvin	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
Hastings, Russell	Lt.	1816	
	Captain	1817	
	Ensign	1815	
	Lt.	1816	

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
Hastings, Russell	Major	1819	
	Lt. Colonel	1823	
	Colonel	1824	1827
Hinsdale, Samuel, Jr.	Cornet Cavalry	1814	
	Lt.	1815	1817
Holland, Samuel	Adjutant	1806	1811
Howland, John	Lt.	1787	Not given
Jenkins, Charles	Chaplain	1823	1826
Jones, David S.	Brig. Qr. Master	1831	1834
See additional list.			
Judd, Reuben	Lt. of Artillery	1791	Not given
Larrabee, Hart	Cornet Cavalry	1827	
	Lt.	1828	
	Captain	1832	1834
Lyman, Elihu	"Capt. Light Artillery"	1787	
	Captain	1792	
Lyman, Theo. D.	Major Bat. Artillery	1794	1800
	Ensign	1812	
	Lt.	1814	
	Captain	1815	
	Major	1817	
	Lt. Colonel	1818	
Moore, William	Colonel	1819	1822
	Captain Cavalry	1787	
	Lt. Col. Cavalry	1792	Not given
Nash, Robert	Ensign	1816	
	Lt.	1817	D. Nov. 3, 1817
Nash, Tubal	Lt.	1788	
	Captain	1793	Not given
Newcomb, Richard E.	Q. M. Batt. Cavalry	1804	
	Judge Advocate Brig.	1806	
	Lt. Col. Commandant	1807	1812
Newton, Curtis	Ensign	1810	1812
Newton, Isaac	Captain	1781	Not given
Newton, Isaac, Jr.	Reg. Q. M.	1816	
	Adjutant	1823	1825
Newton, Priestly	Ensign	1823	
	Lt.	1825	1826
Nims, Hull	Ensign	1788	
	Lt.	1793	Not given
Nims, Thomas	Lt. Cavalry	1824	1827
Nims, Lucius	Adjutant	1837	Not given
Parsons, Amos, Jr.	Lt.	1818	
	Captain	1819	1823
Pierce, Proctor	Q. M. Bat. Cavalry	1804	Not given
Phelps, Ansel	Captain	1815	
	Major	1818	
	Lt. Col.	1822	1828

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
Pickett, Benj. E.	Ensign	1828	1830
Putnam, Andrew	Lt.	1781	Not given
Ripley, David	Regt. Qr. Master	1802	1809
Ripley, Franklin	Qr. Master of Artillery	1818	Not given
Roberts, Amariah	Ensign	1787	Not given
Russell, John	Ensign	1797	
	Captain	1800	
	Major	1804	Not given
Severance, Rufus	Lt. Bat. Artillery	1800	" "
Severance, Solomon	Lt. Artillery	1792	
	Captain	1800	" "
Smead, Asaph	Ensign	1807	
	Lt.	1810	
	Captain	1812	
	Major	1814	
	Lt. Colonel	1816	1817
Smead, Charles	Adjutant, Cavalry	1831	1834
Smead, Julia	Lt. Battery Artillery	1800	
	Captain	1805	
	Major	1809	1812
Smead, Lemuel	Lt.	1781	Not given
Smead, Seth	Lt.	1807	
	Captain	1810	1812
Smead, Thomas	Ensign	1803	
	Lt.	1804	
	Captain	1805	1810
Smith, Martin	Paymaster	1823	1830
Smith, Orrin	Lt. of Artillery	1824	
	Captain	1833	
	Major	1835	
	Colonel	1835	1837
Spaulding, Aaron	Ensign	1826	
	Captain	1827	
	Major	1829	
	Lt. Colonel	1830	1833
Stebbins, Samuel	Lt. Batt. of Cavalry	1803	
	Captain	1807	Not given
Stone, Alpheus F.	Surgeon's mate	1804	
	Surgeon	1812	1812
Stone, John	Surgeon's mate	1794	1804
Stockbridge, Hiram F.	Brig. Qr. Master	1829	
	Brig. Inspector	1831	1834
Strickland, David, Jr.	Lt.	1812	
	Captain	1814	Not given
Tyler, Joseph	Adjutant of Cavalry	1826	1831
Wait, William	Lt. Batt. of Cavalry	1796	Not given
Wells, Daniel	Ensign	1793	
	Captain	1797	

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
	Lt. Col. Commandant	1800	1807
Wells, Daniel, Jr.	Div. Judge Advocate	1817	1825
Wells, Henry E.	Lt.	1828	
	Captain	1829	1833
Wells, Horatio	Ensign	1817	1818
Wells, John	Lt.	1781	Not given
Wells, John, Jr.	Lt. Bat. of Artillery	1792	" "
Wells, Reuben	Lt.	1781	" "
Wells, Samuel	Lt. Bat. of Cavalry	1802	
	Captain	1803	
	Lt. Colonel	1807	1810
Wells, Silas	Ensign	1800	Not given
White, Luke A.	Brig. A. D. C.	1831	1833
Wilkinson, Oliver	Ensign	1797	
	Lt.	1797	Not given
Willard, Daniel W.	Brig. A. D. C.	1822	1825

About 1840 the militia of this portion of the commonwealth was reorganized and Company B of Greenfield became a part of the 3d Regiment, 6th Brigade, in the 3d Division. In the 40's the company belonged to the artillery branch of the militia. Afterward the Greenfield company as infantry at times belonged to the 11th Regiment and at other times to the 12th. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion the new 10th was formed and the company with others transferred to that. Whatever the number of the regiment the command was attached to the 6th Brigade and 3d Division. In the following list the company and regiment is not given :

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
Boylston, Francis	3d Lt.	1853	
	2d Lt.	1854	1858
Chase, Edwin H.	Captain, A. D. C.	1844	1847
Coleman, Elijah	Adjutant	1847	Not given
Crosby, Daniel	1st Lt. Artillery	1840	
	Captain	1842	1843
Clark, Levi I.	3d Lt.	1854	1858
Davis, Wendell T.	1st Lt. Artillery	1853	
	Captain	1854	
	Qr. Mr. 10th Regt.	1859	1861
Decker, Jefford M.	Captain	1855	
	Colonel	1859	
	Lt. Col. 10th, Civil War	1861	1863

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
Devens, Charles	3d Lt. Artillery	1844	
	Major	1846	
	Brig. General	1847	1849
	(Major General in Civil War)		
Day, Edwin E.	Captain	1859	Killed, 1862
Elwell, Charles W.	Qr. Mr. 10th, Civil War.		
	Captain	1862	1865
Field, George	3d Lt. Artillery	1844	1846
	2d Lt.	1844	
Field, Charles	Adjutant	1853	1854
Fisk, Charles L., Jr.	Surgeon	1859	1861
Grinnell, James S.	Brig. Quar. Master	1843	
	Adjutant	1850	
	Major	1858	
	Paymaster 10th	1861	1863
Holton, John R.	Qr. Master (Light Infantry)	1850	Died
Harding, Wm. F.	Surgeon's mate	1859	1861
Jones, S. Russell	Chaplain	1860	1862
Jones, Leonard S.	Brigade Inspector	1843	
	Div. Inspector	1847	1849
	Lt. Colonel	1841	
Jones, David S.	Brigadier General	1843	
	Major General	1847	1849
	Chaplain	1846	1849
Keller, Robert	1st Lt. Artillery	1843	
Keith, William	Captain	1844	
	Major	1845	
	Brig. Inspector	1849	1849
	2d Lt., Co. G	1858	
Mirick, Henry D.	Adjutant	1861	1862
	Captain	1851	
Munn, Charles H.	Major	1854	
	Lt. Colonel	1854	1854
	4th Lt. Co. G, 10th	1860	
Nutting, Joseph H.	Lt. Col. 27th Infantry	1861	1865
	1st Lt.	1858	
Pierce, George, Jr.	Captain	1861	1864
	Surgeon's Mate	1851	1854
Revere, E. H. R.	2d Lt.	1861	1863
	1st Lt.	1861	1862
Remington, Lorenzo M.	Brig. A. D. C.	1843	
	Division A. D. C.	1847	
	Major	1850	1854
	1st Lt. Civil War	1862	1865
Sanborn, Wm. H.	2d Lt.	1853	
	1st Lt.	1854	
	Captain	1855	1858
Seymour, L. Dwight	Surgeon's Mate	1847	

Name.	Office.	Commissioned.	Discharged.
	Surgeon	1851	1856
Stone, John	Qr. Master 11th Regiment	1851	1852
Tucker, John L.	Qr. Master 11th Regiment	1852	1853
Wait, Thomas	2d Lt. Artillery	1844	Did not qualify
Wells, George D.	Brigade A. D. C. Colonel in Civil War	1847	1849
Wells, John W.	3d Lt.	1861	1862
Walker, William A.	Adjutant 10th Major Major in Civil War.	1859 1860	Killed 1864

In 1798 the United States government levied a direct tax, and for its assessment Greenfield, Bernardston, Leyden and Gill constituted the 9th district of the 8th division. Caleb Clap was principal assessor and Daniel Wells, Lemuel Foster, Moses Bascom, Sr., Hezekiah Newcomb and Hart Leavitt were assistant assessors.

Our interest in this assessment is that it gives the names of all owners of real estate in Greenfield in 1798; the names of occupants of houses or lands owned by others; the comparative values of dwellings and their outhouses; and of the owners of farming lands. In column 1 are given the names of the owners of houses or lands, and they are the occupants unless otherwise indicated by a name in (); column 2, the number of rods in the lot included in the assessed value of the buildings; column 3, the assessed value of houses and outhouses; column 4, the value of remainder of the person's real estate and lands without buildings.

PART I. BUILDINGS NOT LESS THAN \$100 IN VALUE:

1.	2.	3.	4.
Arms, Ebenezer	80	\$400	\$2,858
Arms, Mary	80	125	2,605
Arms, Moses	80	700	2,323
Arms, Seth			1,490
Arms, Solomon			1,150
Ames, Ambrose	80	450	330
Atherton, Jonathan	80	275	1,300
Atherton, Oliver	80	325	1,970
Allen, Amos			747
Allen, Ebenezer, Sr.	80	275	2,225
Allen, Ebenezer, Jr.	80	110	1,200

I.	2.	3.	4.
Allen, Elijah	80	\$ 150	\$ 575
Allen, Job	80	150	1,025
Allen, Joel			450
Allen, Quintus	80	750	1,075
Billings, Edward (Dr.)	80	150	
Bascom, Ezekiel	80	750	2,025
Bascom, Ezekiel (Elijah Alvord, oc.)	40	325	
Bascom, Moses			1,546
Bascom, Moses, Jr.			985
Bell, John	80	200	460
Bradley, Stephen R. (non-res.) (John E. Hall, oc.)	80	2,500	(Hollister place.)
Billings, Edward			860
Barnard, Samuel			120
Chapman, Thomas	80	2,000	1,200
Clark, John	80	325	1,000
Cornwell, Amos	80	200	
Clay, Daniel	80	600	100
Corse, Asher	80	225	3,296
Coleman, Elijah	80	175	2,325
Cushman, Consider	80	110	665
Dickman, Thomas	40	1,100	334
Edwards, William (William Starr, oc.)	80	500	
Edwards, William (Amos Walton, oc.)	80	450	
Foster, Isaac	80	600	1,900
Foster, Isaac	14	220	
Foster, Isaac (Elijah Mitchell, oc.)	80	110	
Forbes, William (Daniel Forbes, oc.)	80	475	485
Forbes, Daniel			100
Francis, Benjamin			110
Grennell, George	80	455	3,575
Grennell, George (Caleb Alvord, oc.)	80	550	
Grennell, George (Abiel Stevens, oc.)	80	140	
Grennell, Wise	80	250	1,862
Graves, Ebenezer (Job Graves, oc.)	80	110	1,607
Graves, Ebenezer, Jr.	80	125	957
Graves, John	80	500	1,930
Graves, Rufus			800
Goodman, Elihu	80	175	
Goodenough, David	80	110	

1.	2.	3.	4.	
Griswold, Theophilus	80	\$ 125	\$ 850	
Hastings, Ephraim	80	150	793	
Hastings, Benjamin, Jr	80	500	2,000	
Hastings, Lemuel	80	120	697	
Hastings, Selah	80	110	540	
Hall, Timothy	40	600	300	
Hubbard, Ephraim	80	110	830	
Hail, Calvin	80	185	190	
Hinsdale, Ariel	80	500	1,340	
Hinsdale, Samuel	80	225	1,180	
Hall, John E.			393	
Jones, Phineas	80	110	200	
Leavitt, Jonathan	80	1,200	370	(Hovey House.)
Leavitt, Hart	80	565	2,178	
Lyman, Elihu	80	750	2,400	
Lyon, John, one-half a saw mill on Job Allen's land			110	
Martindale, Uriah	80	300	900	
Martindale, Christina	80	175	200	
Munn, Calvin	80	3,000	770	(Mansion House.)
Merriam, Isaac	80	325		
Nims, Hull	80	350	3,477	
Newcomb, Richard E.	80	550	400	
Nickerson, Enoch	80	220	540	
Newton & Green			450	
Nash, Daniel	80	270	996	
Nash, Tubal	80	150	2,000	
Newton, John, Jr.	80	375	2,400	
Newton, Isaac	80	350	3,350	
Newton, Samuel	80	300		
Newton, Asher	80	250	628	
Newton, Roger (Rev.)	80			(Exempt.)
Nash, Silvanus	80	250	1,736	
Pierce, Samuel	80	900	100	
Pickett, Daniel	80	375		
Pickett, Samuel	80	225	400	
Pickett, Samuel, Jr.			2,298	
Pratt, Stephen	80	125	333	
Phillips, Samuel	80	140		
Phillips, Israel			360	
Ripley, Jerom	80	1,900	850	
Russell & Ripley			195	
Rugg, Joshua	80	170	337	
Stebbing, Asa (non-res.) (Wm. McHard, oc.)	80	125		
Stebbins, Asa (non-res.) (John Woodward, oc.)	80	110		
McHard, William			395	

1.	2.	3.	4.
Smith, Clement	80	\$ 175	\$ 740
Strong, Betsey	80	320	500
Smead, David	80	350	
Smead, Daniel			2,466
Smead, Lemuel	80	400	2,496
Smead, Jonathan	80	375	2,530
Smead, Julia	80	265	220
Smead, Solomon	80	800	4,478
Smead, Thomas	80	175	145
Stone, John			710
Stone, John (occupied by Caleb Clapp)			500
Strickland, David			306
Strickland, John	80	110	294
Smith, Simeon (non-res.) (Eliel Gilbert, oc.)	80	1,400	250 (American House.)
Severance, Jonathan	80	1,100	2,240
Severance, Rufus			100
Stebbens, Samuel	80	500	2,795
Severance, Joseph	80	400	
Sawtell, John	80	105	
Smith, Elijah	80	200	185
Smith, Joel			150
Strong, Jane			306
Smead, Abner, Heirs	80	900	3,260
Starr, William, one-half saw mill on Joel Allen's land			80
Wells, Agrippa	40	120	82
Wells, Abner	80	750	2,630
Wells, Elisha	40	360	326
Wells, Eleazer	80	110	1,730
Wells, Ephraim	80	250	
Wells, Daniel	80	1,200	5,307
Wells, Joseph	80	420	2,500
Wells, Joel			2,030
Wells, Obed	80	255	1,620
Wells, Silas	20	400	220
Wells, Samuel, Jr.	80	700	4,400
Wait, William	80	475	323
Wetmore, Thomas	80	110	443
Willard, Beriah	32	1,850	
Willard, Beriah	80	110 (Occupied by Warham Hitchcock.)	
Willard, Beriah	80	2,700 " Elijah Lamb—Tavern.)	
Willard, Ruel	80	700	
Willard, Ruel	80	300 " Samuel W. Lee.)	
Willard, Ruel	80	125 " Wm. Grennell.)	
Willard, Ruel (Other lands)			5,072
Wilkinson, Oliver			220

PART II. BUILDINGS LESS THAN \$100 IN VALUE, AND OTHER LANDS.

I.	2.	3.
Adams, Caleb (Oc. by John Eason and Lemuel Foster.)	20	\$ 600
Alsop, Mary (non-resident) (14a)		105
Allen, Joel	25	
Anderson, John (80a)		640
Bascom, Joseph (65a) (Oc. by Jona. Parker.)	60	310
Billings, Ebenezer	50	140
Billings, Thomas	60	130
Boyington, John	30	475
Cone, Robert	50	94
Daggett, Gideon	50	400
Denio, Enos	60	275
Dix, Elijah (land oc. by Caleb Clap)		120
Edwards, William	30	4,533
Fraizer, Jabez	60	70
Grennell, George	50	(Oc. by Daniel Whipple.)
Hastings, Joseph	70	660
Hawkins, Jordon	10	220
Hitchcock, Merrick	30	240
Hastings, Oliver	60	520
Johnson, Richard	45	430
Lyon, Caleb	70	200
Mott, Joseph	10	980
Mack, Abner	30	215
Nicholson, David	30	220
Newton, Asher	60	
Newton, Jeremiah	70	370
Owen, Ephraim	60	240
Pendell, Elisha	40	194
Skinner, Benjamin	30	80
Woodward, John		150
Wells, William and Walter (non-res.)	60	1,393
Strong, Sarah	40	90 (Oc. by C. George.)
Taylor, Stephen		80
Number of houses over \$100 in value		115
Number of outhouses		36
Acres in house lots in this class	55a.	86r.
Value		\$52,265
Number of houses less than \$100 in value		29
Acres taxed with houses		274
Acres without buildings	10,412 a.	116 p.
Total value, including buildings, not over \$100		\$157,382

GREENFIELD, August 20, 1799.

CHAPTER LIX

RECORD OF THE SERVICE OF GREENFIELD MEN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THE Commonwealth of Massachusetts has published ten volumes of the records of men serving to the credit of Massachusetts during the war for independence. The names are entered in alphabetical order, according to the spelling of the officers who made the returns. The same soldier may be entered under many different names. No index indicates the names of men serving to the credit of any particular town or city, making it necessary to examine the names of thousands in order to find the representative of any particular town. Beside the ten volumes already issued, proof sheets of the eleventh volume are nearly completed. The unpublished list will fill some six or seven volumes, and the names are in manuscript in the Public Archives. No person who is not familiar with the names which would be most likely to be found on the official lists, can make any progress in the search for names of men belonging to any particular locality. The compiler of this work has felt that for the present an incomplete list can only be furnished, and as the history is to be electroplated, the list may be completed in a future edition which may be issued after the publication of the remaining volumes by the state.

In many instances the name of the town to which the soldier should have been credited does not appear. In such cases, when the soldier served in a Greenfield company, the family name being common to the town and not claimed by other neighboring towns, the name is entered as of Greenfield, with a suggestion that an error may have been made.

Allen, Appollos. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; company return [probably Oct. 1775]. Order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775; also Capt. Sam^l Taylor's Co., Col. Nicholas Dykes' regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance dated Sept. 17, 1776. Also pay the same . . . dated Nov. 28, 1776, Dorchester Heights; also Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; enlisted Aug. 14, 1777, discharged Aug. 18, 1777; service 4 days on an alarm at Bennington; also descriptive list of enlisted men detached from 3d and 10th Co's., 5th Hampshire Co. regt., as returned by Maj. David Dickinson, dated July 24, 1780, at Deerfield, age 23 yrs., stature 5 ft. 11 in., complexion light, hair light, eyes light, residence Greenfield; joined Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., enlistment 3 months; also private Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted July 13, 1780, discharged Oct. 10, 1780, service 3 mos., 7 days, enlistment 3 mos; Co. raised to re-inforce Continental Army.

Allen, David. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; enlisted Aug. 14, 1777, discharged Aug. 18, 1777; service 4 days on an alarm at Bennington.

Allen, Ebenezer. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; enlisted Aug. 14, 1777; discharged Aug. 18, 1777; service 4 days on an alarm at Bennington.

Allen, Ebenezer, Jr. Same as two preceding.

Allen, Ithamar. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; enlisted Feb. 24, 1777, discharged April 10, 1777; service 1 mo., 17 days. Also Capt. Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; enlisted Aug. 14, 1777, discharged Aug. 18, 1777; service 4 days on alarm at Bennington.

Allen, Jeremiah. Descriptive list of men raised to reinforce Continental Army for term of 6 mos. agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, age 49 years, stature 5 feet, 6 in., complexion light. Arrived at Springfield July 31, 1780; that day marched

to camp under Capt. Greenleaf. Also list of men raised for the six months' service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster, in a return dated Camp Totoway Oct. 25, 1780; also pay roll for 6 mos. men raised by town of Greenfield for service in Continental Army during 1780. Marched July 30, discharged Nov. 16, 1780.

Allen, Joel. Descriptive list of enlisted men returned by Maj. David Dickinson at Deerfield July 24, 1780, 3d or 10th Co., 5th Hampshire Co. regt., age 20 years, stature 5 ft. 7 in., complexion dark, hair brown, eyes dark, joined Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., enlistment three months; also Private Capt. Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted July 13, 1780, discharged Oct. 10, 1780.

Allen, John. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., enlisted Feb. 24, 1777, disc. Apr. 10, 1777, also Capt. Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt., enlisted Aug. 14, disc. Aug. 18, 1777, service 4 days on an alarm at Bennington.

Allen, John. Descriptive list of enlisted men belonging to Hampshire Co., age 21 years, stature 5 ft. 9 in., complexion light, hair light, occupation farmer. Enlisted May 21, 1781, enlistment three years.

Allen, Moses. Private Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., company return (probably Oct. 1775); also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775, also Capt. Timothy Child's Co., Col. David Field's regt., enlisted Aug. 14, 1777, disc. Aug. 18, 1777, service 4 days on an alarm at Bennington.

Arms, Ebenezer. Captain, 10th Co., 5th Hampshire Co. regt.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned May 3, 1776; also, resignation, dated Greenfield, April 10, 1780 of his commission as captain of the 10th Co., Lt. Col. David Wells' (5th Hampshire Co.) regt., accepted by council April 25, 1780.

Arms, Moses. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response

to the alarm of April 19, 1775, service 14 days, also Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt., service 4 days in Aug. 1777, marched on an alarm at Bennington.

Atherton, Asahel. Capt. Moses Harvey's Co., Col. John Brewer's regt. ; order for cartridges dated Cambridge, June 24, 1775, also, private ; roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted June 3, 1775, service 1 mo., 3 weeks, 4 days ; also company return [probably Oct. 1775] ; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 26, 1775.

Atherton, Jonathan. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt., which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, service 15 days ; also Capt. Wells' Co., Col. Sam^l Brewer's regt. pay abstract for mileage &c sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777. Company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1776.

Atherton, Joseph. Private, Capt. Samuel Taylor's Co., Col. Nicholas Dyke's regt., pay abstract for mileage dated Sep. 17, 1776, also pay abstract for mileage dated Dorchester Heights, Nov. 28, 1776, also Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted Dec. 23, 1776, disc. April 1, 1777, service 100 days, marched to Ticonderoga, enlistment to expire Mch. 25, 1777, also Capt. Wells' Co., Col. David Wells' (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted Sep. 22, 1777, disc. Oct. 23, 1777, service 1 mo., 2 days, in northern department, roll dated Shelburne, also descriptive list of enlisted men detached from 3d or 10th Co., 5th (Hampshire Co.) regt., as returned by Maj. David Dickinson dated Deerfield, July 24, 1780, age 22 yrs., stature 5 ft. 11 in., complexion light, hair light, eyes light, joined Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., enlistment 3 mos., also corporal, Capt. Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted July 13, 1780, disc. Oct. 10, 1780. Service 3 mos., 7 days. Enlistment 3 mos.

Atherton, Oliver, Sergeant. Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Saml. Williams' regt., which marched Ap. 20, 1775, in response to alarm of Apr. 19, service 10 days ; reported enlisted

into army May 1, 1775, also Capt. Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775, service 3 mos., 8 days, receipt for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Nov. 20, 1775, receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Prospect Hill, also 2d lieutenant, 10th Co., Lt. Col. Wells' (5th Hampshire Co.) regt., list of officers of Mass. militia commissioned Aug. 14, 1780.

Bascom, Ezekiel, Private. Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Childs' regt., pay roll for service from Aug. 14 to Aug. 18, 1777, 4 days on an alarm at Bennington.

Bascom, Timothy, Private. Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt., which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to alarm of Apr. 19, service 10 days; reported enlisted May 1, 1775, also Capt. Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775, service 3 mos., 8 days, receipt for wages Sept. 1775, dated Prospect Hill, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775.

Battis, John. Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., order for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Prospect Hill, also private company return [prob. Oct. 1775] reported disc. Sept. 23, 1775; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Brown, David. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt., service, 4 days on an alarm at Bennington, Aug. 14, 1777.

Bush, John. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co. of minute men, Col. Saml. Williams' regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, service 10 days, left place of rendezvous May 1, 1775, also Capt. Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt., enlisted July 10, 1777, disc. Aug. 12, 1777, service 38 days, marched to reinforce Northern army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga.

Butler, John. Descriptive list of men enlisted from Hamp-

shire Co. agreeable to resolve of June 9, 1779, Capt. Arms' Co., Col. Wells' regt., age 17 years, stature 5 ft., complexion dark, hair black, enlistment 9 months, delivered to Lieut. R. Lilley.

Butler, Samuel. Descriptive list of enlisted men raised agreeable to resolve of June 9, 1779, Capt. Arms' Co., Col. Wells' regt., age 21 years, stature 5 ft. 8 in., complexion dark, hair black, enlistment nine months, delivered to Lt. R. Lilley, (also given Col. Wells,) also private, Major Joseph Thomson's Co., Col. Thomas Nixon's regt., pay abstracts for Aug. Sept. & Oct. 1779, enlisted Aug. 17 [year not given, probably 1779], reported sick at Bedford in Oct. 1779, also Major Peter Harwood's Co., Col. Nixon's (6th) regt., pay abstract for Nov. 1779, reported deserted Nov. 5, 1779.

Carey, Simeon. Descriptive list of men enlisted fr. Hampshire Co. for term of 9 mos. fr. time of their arrival in Fishkill July 11, 1778; also descriptive list of enlisted men dated Feb. 20, 1782, age 27 yrs., stature 5 ft. 10 in., (also gives 4 ft. 11 in.,) complexion dark, hair dark, enlisted Ap. 12, 1781, joined Jonathan Felt's (also given Capt. Furner's) Co., Lt. Col. John Brook's (7th) regt., enlistment 3 years; also private, Capt. Asa Coburn's Co., Lt. Col. Brook's regt., muster roll for Aug. 1781; also Capt. Jonathan Felt's Co., Lt. Col. Brook's regt.; muster roll for Jan. 1782, dated York Hutts.

Carley, Jonathan. Palmer, also given Brimfield and Greenfield. List of men mustered in Suffolk Co. by Nath^l Barber, muster master, dated Boston Apr. 27, 1777. Col. Crane's regt.; also Matross, Capt. Thos. Seward's Co., Col. John Crane's (Artillery) regt., Continental Army pay accts. for service fr. Mch. 20, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779, res. Brimfield, credited to Brimfield, also muster roll for Sept. 1777, reported on command at Bethlehem, also muster roll for Nov. & Dec. 1777, reported on command at Reading, also descriptive list of enlisted men dated Camp, New Windsor, Jan. 12, 1780, age 21 yrs., stature 5 ft. 8 in., complexion light, residence Palmer,

enlisted Mch. 22, 1777, by Lt. Parsons, joined Capt. Thos. Seward's Co., 3d artillery regt., enlistment during war; also Capt. Seward's Co., Col. Crane's regt., Continental Army pay accounts for services fr. Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also 3d Artillery regt. list of men entitled to receive 200 acres of land or \$20.00, agreeable to resolve of Mch. 5, 1801, residence Greenfield.

Carey, Jesse. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted July 15, 1775, service 17 days; also company return (probably Oct. 1775); also receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Prospect Hill, also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Carey, Simeon. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., Co. raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga, service 1 mo., 17 days, descriptive list of men raised to reinforce Continental Army for term of 6 months agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, age 26 yrs., stature 6 ft., complexion dark, arrived at Springfield Aug. 1780, marched to camp Aug. 2, 1780, under command of Lt. Brig. Pike, list of men raised for six months' service and returned by Brig. Gen. Patterson as having passed muster in return dated, Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780, pay roll 6 mos. men raised by town of G'nf'd for service in Continental Army during 1780, marched July 25, 1780, disc. Feb. 3, 1781, service 6 mos., 9 days; descriptive list of men enlisted to serve in the Continental Army as returned by Noah Goodman, Supt. for Hampshire Co., age 27 yrs., stature 6 ft., complexion dark, hair dark, occupation farmer, enlisted Apr. 12, 1781, enlistment 3 yrs; also private, Capt. Asa Coburn's Co., Lt. Col. John Brook's regt., roll for June, 1781, also Capt. Jonathan Felt's Co., Lt. Col. Brook's regt., roll for Feb. 1782, dated York Hutts, reported sick in Massachusetts.

Childs, Timothy. Capt. 3d Co., Col. David Field's (5th Hampshire Co.) regt., list of officers, Mass. Militia dated

Deerfield Apr. 22, 1776, ordered in council May 3, 1776, that a commission be issued, commissioned May 3, 1776; also same regt. return dated Boston, Apr. 8, 1777, of Hampshire Co. militia who volunteered under Col. David Leonard to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga, agreeable to order of council of Feb. 1777, also Col. David Wells' regt. rule for make up for service at Ticonderoga fr. May 10, 1777 to July 8, 1777, also Col. David Field's regt., service fr. Aug. 14, 1777, 4 days, marched towards Bennington in an alarm resignation dated Greenfield, Apr. 10, 1780, of commission as Capt. of 3d Co., Lt. Col. David Wells' (5th Hampshire Co.) regt., on acc't of old age and infirmity, resignation accepted in council Ap. 25, 1780.

Childs, Eliphaz. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co. of minute men, Col. Sam^l Williams' regt., which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to alarm of Apr. 19; service 10 days; reported enlisted into army May 1, 1775, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775; service 3 mos., 8 days; receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Prospect Hill, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; served from Aug. 14, 1774, four days; marched towards Bennington on an alarm.

Cile, John. Return of men enlisted into Continental Army fr. Lt. Sam^l Wells' Co., sworn to Apr. 7, 1779, res. Greenfield; enlisted for town of G'nf'd, joined Capt. Coburn's Co., Col. Alden's regt.; enlistment 3 yrs.; private, Capt. Coburn's Co., John Brooks' regt. (late Alden's), Continental Army pay accts. for service fr. Mch. 19, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779, Lt. Col. Wm. Stacey's Co., Col. Ichabod Alden's (6th) regt.; roll for Mch. & Apr. 1779, dated Fort Alden, continental pay accts. for service from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1780.

Clark, Martin. Greenfield list of men (dates & particulars not given).

Clark, Matthew. Descriptive list. Men raised to re-enforce Continental Army for 6 mos., agreeable to resolve of June 5,

1780; returned as received of Justin Ely, commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springf'd, July 20, 1780, age 22 yrs., stature 5 ft. 9 in., complexion ruddy; marched to camp July 20, 1780, under Capt. Benj. Warren; also list of men for 6 mos. service, returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780; pay roll for 6 mos.; men raised by Greenfield for service in Continental Army during 1780; marched July 17, 1780, discharged Jan. 17, 1781; service 6 mos.

Coombs, Caleb. Enlisted or hired to serve in Continental Army fr. Lt. Sam^l Wells' Co., sworn to Apr. 7, 1779, engaged for town of Greenfield, joined Capt. Keith's Co., Col. Jackson's regt., term 3 yrs.; also private Capt. James Keith's Co., Col. Michael Jackson's regt., Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 10, 1777, to May 15, 1778; reported died May 15, 1778.

Coombs, Joshua. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; marched toward Bennington Aug. 14, 1777, on an alarm; service 4 days; descriptive list of men enlisted to serve in Continental Army as returned by Noah Goodman, Supt. for Hampshire Co., age 16 yrs., stature 5 ft. 5 in., complexion & hair light, occupation, farmer; enlisted Mch. 30, 1781, for 3 yrs.; also receipt dated Apr. 17, 1781, for bounty paid s^d Coombs by Lt. Sam^l Wells in behalf of a class of the town of Greenfield to serve in Continental Army for three yrs.; also list of men hired to serve in Continental Army for 3 yrs., agreeable to resolve of Dec. 2, 1780, ret. by selectmen of G'nf'd, & sworn to in Hampshire Co., June 7, 1781; also private, Col. Benj. Tupper's (10th) regt.; service from Mch. 18, 1781, 9 mos., 13 days; also same regt. service from June 1, 1782, 12 mos.; also Capt. Matthew Chambers' Co., Lt. Col. Galvin Smith's (6th) regt.

Convis (Converse), Zechariah. Private, Capt. Joshua L. Woodbridge's Co., Col. Nathan Tyler's regt.; enlisted June 25, 1779, service 5 mos., 6 days, at Rhode Island, roll sworn

to at Newport; also same Co. & regt. pay roll for Dec. 1779, allowing 1 mo. 7 days' service at R. I., sworn to at Newport.

Cornnell, Daniel. Descriptive list of men raised to reinforce Continental Army for term of 6 mos., agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover at Spring'd, Aug. 9, 1780, age 22 yrs., stature 5 ft. 8 in., complexion dark; arrived at Sp'g'f'd., July 20, 1780, marched to camp Aug. 9, 1780, under command of Capt. Daniel Hunt (see Daniel Hollewell & Dan^l Holloway).

Cors, Daniel. Serg., Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Sam^l Williams' regt. of minute-men which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service 10 days; reported enlisted into the army, May 1, 1775.

Cors, James. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; also Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; Co. raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; service 1 mo., 17 days; also Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; marched toward Bennington on alarm of Aug. 14, 1780; service 4 days.

Covel, Peter. List of men enlisted from Hampshire Co. for its term of 9 months from their arrival at Fishkill, July 24, 1778; reported not mustered.

Cowell, Peter. List of men enlisted from Hampshire Co. for the term of 9 months from their arrival at Fishkill, July 24, 1778.

Davidson, Barnabas. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted July 15, 1775, service, 17 days; also, receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Prospect Hill; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp at Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775.

Davis, David (also given Bern.). Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Sam. Williams' regt. of minute-men which

marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775; also, Capt. A. Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Dean, Samuel. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Whitcomb's regt. of minute-men which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775.

Dean, Samuel. Descriptive list of men raised in Hampshire Co. to serve in Continental Army as ret. by Noah Goodman, Supt. for sd. Co., age, 25 yrs., stature, 5ft. 9 in., complexion and hair light, occupation, shoemaker; engaged for town of Greenfield, Jan. 18, 1781, for 3 yrs.; also, private, Capt. John Williams' Co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) regt.; muster rolls for May, 1781, and Jan., 1782; muster roll for Mch., 1782, dated York Hutts.

Demont, John B. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days.

Denio, Aaron. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; Co. raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; enlisted Sept. 22, 1777; discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 2 days in Northern department; Co. raised from Hampshire Co. militia.

Denio, Eli. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; Co. raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; enlisted July 10, 1777; disch. Aug. 12, 1777, service, 38 days, travel included. Co. marched to reinforce Northern Army after evacuation of Ticonderoga.

Denio, Frederick. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; left place of rendezvous May 1, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army; also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's (23d) regt., muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775; also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt., marched for home July 9, 1777; enlisted July 10, 1777; disch. Aug. 12, 1777, service, 38 days, travel included. Co. marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga. Descriptive list dated Deerfield, July 24, 1780, of men mustered and ret. by Maj. David Dickinson as detached agreeable to resolve of June 22, 1780, by order of Lt. Col. David Wells, 3d or 10th Co., 5th Hampshire Co. regt., age 28 yrs., stature 5 ft. 9 in., complexion, dark, hair, dark, eyes, dark, engaged for town of Greenfield for 3 mos.; also, private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days, travel included. Co. raised to reinforce Continental Army for 3 mos.

Denio, Israel. Descriptive list dated Dfd., July 24, 1780, of men mustered and returned by Major David Dickinson as detached agreeable to a resolve of June 22, 1780, by order of Lt. Col. David Wells' 3d or 10th Co., 5th Hampshire Co. regt.; age 17 yrs., stature 5 ft. 4 in., complexion, dark, hair, brown, eyes, brown, engaged for town of Greenfield for 3 mos.; also, private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days, travel included. Co. raised to reinforce Continental Army for 3 mos.

Denio, Seth. Private, Capt. Samuel Taylor's Co., Col. Nicholas Dyke's regt., pay abstract for mileage, dated Roxbury, Sept. 17, 1776; also same Co. and regt., pay abstract

for mileage from place of disc. home, dated Dorchester Heights, Nov. 28, 1776, credited with 6 days allowance; also, Capt. Hugh McClellan's Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; enlisted Sept. 22, 1777; disc. Oct. 18, 1777; service, 1 mo., 2 days, travel included, with Northern Army.

Denio, Solomon. Corporal, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt., engaged May 10, 1777; disch. July 8, 1777; service, 2 mos., 8 days, travel included. Co. raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days at Bennington on the alarm of Aug. 14, 1777; also, Capt. Abel Dinsmore's Co., Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regt., engaged Aug. 17, 1777; disch. Nov. 29, 1777; service, 3 mos., 22 days, travel included, with the Northern Army; engagement to expire Nov. 30, 1777; receipt dated Apr. 17, 1781, for bounty paid said Denio by Ens. Jona. Severance, chairman of a class of the town of Greenfield to serve in Continental Army for 3 yrs. Descriptive list ret. by Noah Goodman, Supt. for Hampshire Co.; age, 27, stature, 5 ft. 8 in.; complexion and hair, light; farmer; res., Greenfield, engaged Mch. 28 (also given 18), 1781, for 3 yrs.

Dewey, John. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Saml. Williams' regt. of minute-men which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to an alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 10 days, reported enlisted into army, May 1, 1775.

Dewey, Zenas (also given Deerfield). Same as above. Also corporal, Capt. Edward Blake's Co., Col. Jona. Brewer's regt.

Duey, John. Greenfield; list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army, as returned by Lieut. Samuel Wells; sworn in Hampshire Co., April 7, 1779; residence, Greenfield; engaged for town of G.; joined Capt. Brewer's Co., Col. Brewer's regt., term, during war; also list of men enlisted into Continental Army, from 5th Hampshire Co. regt. (year not given) endorsed "Col. David Field's return."

Edson, Abijah. Greenfield (also given Springfield), list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army, as returned by Lieut. Samuel Wells; sworn in Hampshire Co., April 7, 1777; residence, Greenfield; joined Capt. Maxwell's Co., Col. Bailey's regt., term, 3 years; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 5th Hampshire Co. regt., endorsed, "Col. David Field's return," also, private, 1st Co., Col. John Bailey's regt., residence, Springfield; reported, died April 15, 1778; also, Capt. Hugh Maxwell's (1st.) Co., Col. John Bailey's regt., company return dated Camp near Valley Forge, Jan. 24, 1778.

Edwards, Daniel. Greenfield, private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; returned home May 6, 1775; service, 15 days; also Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's regt., detachment of militia, enlisted Dec. 23, 1776, discharged April 1, 1777; service, 100 days; company marched to Ticonderoga; enlistment to expire March 15, 1777.

Ellis, (?) Zebediah. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for mileage and travel allowance from place of discharge home; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1777.

Farnsworth, William. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance for travel from place of discharge home, etc.; sworn to at Deerfield Dec. 10, 1777; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1777.

Folton, John. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt., pay abstract for mileage and travel allowance, sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777; company served at Ticonderoga 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1777.

Foster, David. Ensign, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., list of officers. (Year not given.)

Foster, Ezekiel. Greenfield (also given Bernardston), lieut., Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co. of minute-men, Col. Samuel Williams' regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775; also, ensign, Capt. Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., list dated camp at Cambridge June 3, 1775, of lieutenants and ensigns belonging to said regiment recommended for commissions in Committee of Safety at Cambridge June 9, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress June 12, 1775, that said officers be commissioned; also, 2d lieut., Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days; also, same co. and regt., company receipt for wages for Sept., 1775, dated at Prospect Hill; also, ensign, same co. and regt., company return (probably Oct. 1775).

Foster, Ezekiel. Sergeant, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., service 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Foster, Ezekiel. Private, Capt. Amasa Sheldon's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt., enlisted July 10, 1777; discharged Aug. 8, 1777; service, 1 mo., 4 days, travel included, on expedition to Northern department. Roll sworn at Deerfield.

Foster, Ezekiel. 2d Lieut., Capt. Daniel Pomroy's detachment from Gen. Danielson's (Hampshire Co.) brigade; entered service July 1, 1778; service to Oct. 31, 1778, under Gen. Stark in Northern department.

Foster, Ezekiel. Greenfield (also given Bernardston). Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co. of minute-men, Col. Samuel Williams' regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775; also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May, 1775; service, 13 mos., 8 days; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated

Camp at Prospect Hill ; also, company return (probably Oct. 1775) ; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Foster, Ezekiel, Jr. Corporal, Capt. Amasa Sheldon's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt., enlisted July 10, 1777, discharged Aug. 8, 1777 ; service, 1 mo., 4 days, travel included, on expedition to Northern department. Roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Foster, Isaac. Private, Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia ; enlisted Dec. 23, 1776 ; discharged April 1, 1777 ; service, 100 days ; company marched to Ticonderoga ; also, Capt. Wells' Co., Lieut. Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia ; muster roll dated Garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777 ; enlistment to expire March 25, 1777.

Foster, Isaac. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co. (Greenfield), Col. David Field's regt., service, 4 days, at Bennington on alarm of Aug. 14, 1777.

Foster, Isaac, Jr. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co. (Greenfield), Col. David Field's regt., service, 4 days, at Bennington on alarm of Aug. 14, 1777.

Fulton, Nathan. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt., pay abstract for mileage and travel allowance ; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777 ; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 10, 1777.

Frary, David. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., service 1 mo., 17 days ; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.*

Frizzle, Michael. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775 ; left place of rendezvous May 3, 1775 ; service, 13 days ; reported returned home.

* May not have been of Greenfield.

Graves, Ebenezer. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt., service, 4 days; company marched towards Bennington on the alarm of Aug. 14, 1777.

Graves, Job. Private, Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; enlisted Dec. 23, 1776, discharged April 1, 1777; service, 100 days; company marched to Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Wells' Co., Lieut. Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777; enlistment to expire March 23, 1777; also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; enlisted July 10, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, travel included; company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga; roll sworn to at Deerfield; also, Capt. James Walsworth's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 22, 1779; discharged Aug. 27, 1779; service, 1 mo., 11 days, travel included, at New London, Conn.

Graves, Simeon.* Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt., service, 2 mos., 8 days; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga, and was discharged July 8, 1777.

Goodman, Elihu. South Hadley (long a resident of Greenfield). Private, Capt. Moses Montague's Co. of minute-men, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 8 days; also, Capt. Noadiah Leonard's Co., Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's regt. (20th), receipt for advance pay, signed by said Goodman and others, dated Cambridge, June 24, 1775; also, private, same co. and regt.; muster roll

* May not have been of Greenfield.

dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 28, 1775; service, 3 mos., 11 days; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Cambridge, Dec. 25, 1775; also, private, Capt. Enoch Chapin's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt.; enlisted Sept. 24, 1777, discharged Oct. 11, 1777; service, 23 days, travel included, in Northern department; also, Lieut. Martin Waite's Co., Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regt.; service, 4 days, in Northern department; pay roll for travel allowance, etc., sworn to in Hampshire Co., Jan. 6, 1778. Company reported to have marched to New Providence on an alarm at Bennington, Aug. 17, 1777.

Green, Benjamin.* Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days, travel included; company raised to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Green, Josiah.† Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Amasa Sheldon's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt., enlisted July 10, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 1 mo., 8 days, travel included, on expedition to Northern department; roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Harbert, John. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hall, Reuben. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hall, Jonathan. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hail, William.‡ Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col.

* He may have lived in Bernardston.

† Possibly not from Greenfield.

‡ Probably from Greenfield.

Asa Whitcomb's regt.; company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775; dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp at Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775.

Harrington, William. Private, Capt. Keith's Co., Col. Michael Jackson's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 20, 1777, to July 7, 1777; residence, Greenfield; reported deserted July 7, 1777.

Hastens, Benjamin. Drummer, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hastens, Ephraim. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days, on alarm at Bennington, Aug. 14, 1777.

Hastens, Joseph. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days on the alarm at Bennington, Aug. 14, 1777.

Hastens, Medad. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days, on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Hastings, Benjamin. Lieutenant, Capt. Timothy Childs' (3d) Co., Col. David Fields' (5th Hampshire Co.) regt. of Mass. militia; list of officers chosen in said regiment, dated Deerfield, April 22, 1776; ordered in Council, May 3, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned May 3, 1776; also, lieutenant, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; engaged July 10, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles); company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga; roll sworn at Deerfield; also, Capt. James Walsworth's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; entered service July 20, 1779; discharged Aug. 27, 1779; service, 1 mo., 13 days, at New London, Conn., including 6 days travel home (113 miles); roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Hastings, Ephraim. Private, Capt. John Wells' Co., Lieut. Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777; enlisted Dec. 23, 1776; enlistment to expire March 23, 1777; also, Capt. Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; enlisted Dec. 23, 1776; discharged April 1, 1777; service, 100 days at Ticonderoga; mileage (175 miles) allowed.

Hastings, Jonathan. Sergeant, Capt. John Wells' Co., Lieut. Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777; entered service Dec. 23, 1776; enlistment to expire March 23, 1777; also, 1st sergeant, Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; entered service Dec. 23, 1776; discharged April 1, 1777; service, 100 days, at Ticonderoga; mileage (180 miles) allowed.

Hastings, Joseph. Sergeant, Capt. John Wells' Co., Lieut. Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777; entered service Dec. 23, 1776; enlistment to expire, March 23, 1777; reported sick at barracks; also, Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; entered service Dec. 23, 1776; discharged April 1, 1777; service, 100 days, at Ticonderoga; mileage (175 miles) allowed.

Hastings, Joseph. Descriptive list dated at Deerfield, July 24, 1780, of men detached from Hampshire Co. militia, agreeable to resolve of June 22, 1780, and returned by Maj. David Dickinson as mustered by him by order of Lieut. Col. David Wells; 3d or 10th Co., 5th Hampshire Co. regt.; age, 17 years; stature, 5 ft. 6 1-2 in.; complexion, dark; hair, brown; engaged for town of Greenfield; term, 3 months; also, private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged

Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days; including 9 days travel home (172 miles); company raised to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Hastings, Samuel. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; left place of rendezvous May 6, 1775; service, 15 days; reported returned home.

Hastings, Benjamin. 1st Lieut. 3d Co., petition addressed to the Council, dated Greenfield, June 12, 1780, signed by Hastings and others, of Greenfield, stating that they had been commissioned as officers in 5th Hampshire Co. regt. of Mass. Militia, May 3, 1776, but that owing to infirmities they were no longer able to perform their duties properly, and asking that their resignations be accepted; certificate signed by Lieut. Col. David Wells states that the officers in question were no longer able to serve the public usefully; ordered in Council, June 19, 1780, that the resignations be accepted.

Hastings, Oliver, Greenfield. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., company return [probably Oct. 1775].

Herinton, William, Greenfield. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army, as returned by Lieut. Samuel Wells, sworn to in Hampshire Co., April 7, 1779; residence, Greenfield; enlisted for the town of Greenfield; joined Capt. Keeth's [Keith] Co., Col. Jackson's regt.; enlistment, 3 years.

Herrington, William. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 5th Hampshire Co. regt., endorsed, "Col. David Field's Return" [year not given] engaged for town of Greenfield; joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Marshall's regt.; term 3 years.

Hermon, Elijah.* Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co.,

* Not certain that he belonged to Greenfield.

Col. Samuel Brewer's regt., abstract for travel allowance, etc., sworn to at Deerfield; 100 miles travel allowed said Hermon; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1776; also, corporal, Capt. Caleb Montague's Co., Col. Williams' regt., engaged July 11, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 1 mo., 9 days, on expedition to Northern department, including 6 days travel home (120 miles).

Hinsdell, Ariel. Corporal, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co. of minute-men, Col. Samuel Williams' regt.; which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; left place of rendezvous May 6, 1775, and returned home; service, 15 days.

Hinsdale, Ariel. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hinsdale, Ariel. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, including travel home (180 miles); company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga; sworn to at Deerfield.

Hinsdale, Samuel. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days; company marched on the alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Holmes, Philip. Hardwick (also given Greenfield and Deerfield); return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Isaac Power's Co., 4th Hampshire Co. regt., as returned by Lieut. Col. R. Woodbridge, dated South Hadley; engaged for the town of Greenwich; joined Capt. Oliver's Co., Col. Greaton's regt.; term during the war; reported a transient; also, list of men mustered by Thomas Newhall, muster master for Worcester Co.; Capt. Oliver's Co., Col. Greaton's regt., mustered Feb. 27, 1777; also, private Capt. Oliver's Co., Col. John Greaton's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 26, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Capt. Edward Cumston's Co., Col.

John Greaton's regt. ; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough ; also, Capt. Robert Oliver's Co., Col. Greaton's (2d) regt., return (year not given) ; enlisted for town of Worcester ; mustered by County Muster Master Newhall ; also, Capt. Thomas Prichard's Co., Col. Greaton's regt., Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780 ; residence, Hardwick ; also, descriptive list dated West Point, Jan. 25, 1781 ; Col. John Greaton's (3d) regt. ; age, 40 yrs. ; stature, 5 ft. 10 in. ; complexion, dark ; hair, dark ; eyes, dark ; residence, Greenfield (also given Deerfield) ; enlisted Feb. 1777, by Maj. Oliver ; enlistment, during war ; also, list taken from Lieut. James Davis' book (year not given) of men belonging to 4th Co., 3d Mass. regt., who enlisted for the war.

Hollewel, Daniel. Pay roll for 6 months men raised by the town of Greenfield for service in the Continental Army during 1780 ; marched July 17, 1780 ; discharged Jan. 18, 1781, 172 miles from home ; service, 6 mos., 1 day. (See Daniel Holloway and Daniel Cornwell.)

Holloway, Daniel. Greenfield. List of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780. (See Daniel Cornwell and Daniel Hollowel.)

Horsley, Benjamin. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt. ; service, 4 days ; company marched on the alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Horsley, Jonathan Jewett. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt. ; service, 1 mo., 17 days ; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga ; also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt. ; marched from home July 9, 1777 ; enlisted July 10, 1777 ; discharged Aug. 12, 1777 ; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles) ; company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga ; roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Horsley, Samson. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hosley, Sampson. Private, James Walworth's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's (Hampshire Co.) regt., enlisted July 22, 1779; discharged Aug. 27, 1779; service, 1 mo., 11 days, at New London, Conn., including 6 days travel home (113 miles); also, pay roll for same service sworn to at Deerfield; also, Capt. Oliver Shattuck's Co., Hampshire Co. regt., commanded by Lieut. Col. Barnabas Sears; enlisted Aug. 12, 1781; discharged, Nov. 8, 1781; service, 3 mos., 2 days, including 5 days travel home (100 miles); company raised for 3 months; roll dated Deerfield.

Hosley, Thomas. Private, Capt. Oliver Shattuck's Co., Hampshire Co. regt.; commanded by Lieut. Col. Barnabas Sears; enlisted Aug. 12, 1781; service, 3 mos., 2 days, including 5 days travel home (100 miles); company raised for 3 months; roll dated Deerfield.

Houland, George. Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days; company marched on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Houland, John. Same Co., same regt., and same service.

House, Elisha. Corporal, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; service, 2 mos., 8 days, including travel home; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga and was discharged July 8, 1777.

House, Zacheriah. Same co., same regt., same service.

Hunt, John. Corporal, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Hunt, Thomas. Bernardston (also given Greenfield). Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775; also, Capt.

Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, company return [probably Oct. 1775]; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Hunt, Thomas. Private, Capt. John Wells' Co., Lieut. Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 24, 1777; enlistment to expire March 23, 1777; also, Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. Timothy Robinson's detachment of Hampshire Co. militia; enlisted Jan. 4, 1777; discharged April 1, 1777; service, 88 days, at Ticonderoga; mileage (175 miles) allowed.

Jackson, Nathaniel. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., from place of discharge home; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777; 167 miles travel allowed said Jackson; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos., from Sept. 1, 1776.

Johnson, Jonathan. Descriptive list of men raised in Hampshire Co. for the term of 9 mos. from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, agreeable to resolve of April 20, 1778; Capt. Arms' Co., Col. Wells' regt.; age, 18 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 4 in; complexion, light; residence, Greenfield; arrived at Fishkill, July 7, 1778; also, list of men returned as received of Jonathan Warner, commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Fort Arnold, July 10, 1778.

Johnson, Richard. From Old Haddam, Conn.; service not found. He held a commission as lieut. in the Revolutionary Army. Lived and died in Greenfield.

Jones, Phineas. Greenfield. Private, Capt. Seth Murray's Co., Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's (25th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 17, 1775; service, 2 mos., 20 days; also, company return dated Prospect Hill,

Sept. 30, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Cambridge, Oct. 25, 1775.

Jones, Phineas. Greenfield; Capt. Ichabod Dexter's Co., Col. Benj. Ruggles Woodbridge's (25th) regt.; receipt for advance pay, signed by said Jones and others, dated Cambridge, July 7, 1775; also, private, same co. and regt.; company return [probably Oct. 1775].

Jonson, Jonathan. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army for the term of 9 months, agreeable to resolve of April 20, 1778, as returned by Capt. Timothy Childs' and Capt. Ebenezer Arms, dated Greenfield, Sept. 25, 1778; also, descriptive list of 9 months men raised in Hampshire Co., as returned by Noah Goodman, superintendent for said county; Capt. Arms' Co., Col. Wells' regt.; age, 18 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 4 in.; hair, light; engaged for town of Greenfield.

Kar, Benjamin. Corporal, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Kile, John. Private, Lieut. Col.'s Co., Col. John Brooks' regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Capt. Eliphalet Thorpe's Co., Lieut. Col. Brooks' (7th) regt.; muster rolls for Jan.—May, 1781, dated West Point; reported on command at the lines in Jan. 1781; also, muster roll for June, 1781; also, muster roll for July, 1781, dated at Phillipsborough; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept. 1781, dated at Peekskill; reported on command with Col. Scammell; also, muster roll for Dec. 1781, and Jan. 1782, dated York Hutts; also, descriptive list dated Feb. 20, 1782, Capt. Eliphalet Thorpe's Co., Lieut. Col. J. Brooks' (7th) regt., age 17 yrs., stature, 5 ft. 7 in., complexion, light; hair, dark [also given brown], occupation, laborer, birthplace, Malagash, North Scotland; residence, Greenfield; enlisted May, 1779, enlistment during the war; also, muster roll for Feb. 1782, dated Hutts and sworn to at West Point; reported mustered by Lieut. Curtis; also, pri-

vate, 4th Co., Lieut. Col. John Brooks' (7th) regt., inspection return for the month of May, 1782, and an account of clothing received between Nov. 1, 1781, and May 31, 1782; reported with sappers and miners; also, Capt. Thorpe's Co., Lieut. Col. J. Brooks' (7th) regt., list of men who died or were discharged subsequent to Jan. 1, 1781; said Kile discharged June 7, 1783, by Gen. Washington, term of enlistment having expired; also, list of men belonging to Col. J. Brooks' (7th) regt., who were entitled to honorary badges for faithful service; said Kile served from March, 1778, entitled to one stripe.

King, Ezra. Descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of six months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, commissioner, by Maj. Peter Harwood of 6th Mass. regt., at Springfield, July 1, 1780, age, 18 yrs., stature, 5 ft. 4 in.; complexion, light; engaged for town of Greenfield; marched to camp July 1, 1780, under command of Ensign Joseph Miller; also, list of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780, residence, Brattleboro; also, pay roll for 6 months men raised by the town of Greenfield for service in the Continental Army during 1780, marched June 30, 1780, discharged Jan. 3, 1781, 172 miles away from home; service, 6 mos., 4 days.

Kingsland, Jesse. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Kingsley, Elijah, Greenfield (also given Bernardston). Sergeant, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 10 days, reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775; also, third sergeant, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos.,

8 days; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated camp at Prospect Hill; also, company return [probably Oct. 1775]; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Kimpland, William, Greenfield. Private Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; left place of rendezvous May 6, 1775; service, 15 days; reported returned home.

Kelley, Seymour. List of men raised in Hampshire county for the term of nine months from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, agreeable to resolve of April 20, 1778; residence Greenfield; engaged for the town of Greenfield; arrived at Fishkill, July 20, 1778.

Kelcy, Seymour. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army for the term of nine months, agreeable to the resolve of April 20, 1778; as returned by Capt. Timothy Childs and Capt. Ebenezer Arms, dated Greenfield, Sept. 25, 1778.

Kelsy, Ahiel. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 30, 1780; service, 2 mos., 20 days, including nine days travel home (172 miles); regt. raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for three months.

Kane, Asaph, Greenfield. Private, Capt. Nathan Rowle's Co., Col. John Jacob's regt.; enlisted Aug. 1, 1778; service, 5 mos., 4 days, at Rhode Island, enlistment to expire Jan. 1, 1779; also, Capt. Joshua L. Woodbridge's Co., Col. Nathan Tyler's regt., enlisted July 20, 1779, discharged Dec. 25, 1779; service, 5 mos., 11 days, at Rhode Island; roll sworn to at Newport; also, same co. and regt. pay roll for Dec. 1779, sworn to at Newport, allowing 1 mo. 5 days service at Rhode Island, travel (91 miles) included; also, Capt. Joseph Browning's Co., Col. Seth Murray's regt.; enlisted July 30, 1780, discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 2 mos., 18 days, in-

cluding 7 days travel home (140 miles); regt. raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for three months.

Larkin, William, Greenfield. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 10, 1775; service, 2 mos., 26 days; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, company return [probably Oct. 1775]; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Larkin, William. Private, Capt. Oliver Shattuck's Co., in a regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Barnabas Sears; enlisted Aug. 12, 1781; discharged Nov. 8, 1781; service, 3 mos., 2 days, including 5 days travel home (100 miles); regiment raised from Hampshire Co. militia to serve for 3 months; roll dated Deerfield.

Leach, Ephraim. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce the Continental Army for 3 months.

Leech, Ephraim. Descriptive list dated at Deerfield, July 24, 1780, of men detached from Hampshire Co. militia, agreeable to resolve of June 22, 1780, and returned by Maj. David Dickinson as mustered by him by order of Lieut. Col. David Wells; 3d or 10th Hampshire Co. regt.; age, 16 years; stature, 5 ft. 3 in.; complexion, light; hair, light; eyes, light; engaged for town of Greenfield; term, 3 months.

Leech, Jeremiah. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance and mileage from place of discharge home; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777; 95 miles travel allowed said Leech; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 months from Sept. 1, 1776.(?)

Lindley, Eliphalet. Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; service, 2 mos., 8 days, including travel

home; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga, and was discharged July 8, 1777.

Lindsey, Eliphalet. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 29, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 2 mos., 21 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for three months.

Lock, Ebenezer. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., from place of discharge home; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777; 128 miles travel allowed said Lock; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 months from Sept. 1, 1776.

Loveland, Frederick. Receipt dated Greenfield, April 17, 1781, for bounty paid by Seth Howland and Isaac Newton, on behalf of a class of the town of Greenfield, to serve in the Continental Army for 3 years; also, descriptive list of men raised in Hampshire Co. to serve in the Continental Army, as returned by Noah Goodman, superintendent; age, 17 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 5 in.; complexion, light; hair, light; occupation, farmer; engaged for town of Greenfield April 17, 1781; term, 3 years; also, private, Capt. Francis Green's Co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) regt.; muster roll for May, 1781; dated, Garrison, West Point; reported on command at Dobbs' Ferry; also, muster roll for June, 1781, dated Camp Phillipsburgh; also, muster roll for July, 1781; reported on command with Col. Scammell; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept. 1781, dated Camp Peekskill; reported on command with Col. Swift in Sept. 1781; also, muster rolls for Oct. and Nov. 1781, Jan.—March, 1782; dated Quarters, York Hutts; reported sick in Jan. 1782.

Loveland, George. Descriptive list dated Deerfield, July 24, 1780, of men detached from Hampshire Co. militia, agreeable to resolve of June 22, 1780, and returned by Maj. David Dickinson as mustered by him by order of Lieut. Col. David Wells; 3d or 10th Co., 5th Hampshire

Co. regt.; age, 18 yrs; stature, 5 ft. 4 in.; complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, light; engaged for town of Greenfield; term, 3 months; also, private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 22, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 2 mos., 28 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months; also, receipt dated Greenfield, April 17, 1781, for bounty paid said Loveland by Lieut. Ebenezer Wells and David Allen, on behalf of a class of the town of Greenfield, to serve in the Continental Army for the term of 3 years; also, descriptive list of men raised in Hampshire Co. to serve in the Continental Army, as returned by Noah Goodman, superintendent; age, 19 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 9 in.; complexion, light; hair, light; occupation, farmer; engaged for town of Greenfield; engaged April 17, 1781; term, 3 years; also, private, Capt. Francis Green's Co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) regt.; muster roll for May, 1781, dated Garrison, West Point; reported on command at Dobbs' Ferry; also, muster roll for June, 1781, dated Camp Phillipsborough; reported on command at Dobbs' Ferry; also, muster roll for July, 1781, reported on command with Col. Scammell; also, muster rolls of Aug. and Sept. 1781, dated Camp at Peekskill; also, muster rolls for Oct. and Nov. 1771, Jan.-March, 1782, dated Quarters, York Hutts; reported on fatigue duty in Oct. and Nov. 1781; buried in Riverside Cemetery.

Loveman, George. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co. (Greenfield). Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days; company marched on the alarm of Aug. 14, 1777.

Lucas, Daniel. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Luckust, Edmund. Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col.

David Wells' regt.; service, 2 mos., 8 days, including travel home; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga and discharged July 8, 1777.

Lyon, Jonathan. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

McAllister, Daniel. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 13, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 3 mos., 7 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co., to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Macnter, Alexander. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Mallaray, William. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 30, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 2 mos., 20 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Man, (?) Elisha. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for mileage and travel allowance from place of discharge home; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777; 108 miles travel allowed said Man; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 months from Sept. 1, 1776. [Probably Elisha Munn.]

Marrett, Nathaniel. Framingham; list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 5th Hampshire Co. regt., endorsed "Col. David Field's return;" engaged for the town of Greenfield; joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Marshall's regt.; term, 3 years; also, sergeant, 2d Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's (10th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 24, 1779; also, Capt. Josiah Smith's (3d) Co., Col. Marshall's regt.; muster rolls for Jan. and April, 1779, dated West Point; engaged Dec. 24, 1776.

Manter, "Oriah." Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co.,

Col. S. Murray's regt.; enlisted July 30, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780; service, 2 mos., 20 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Marrill, Nathaniel. Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Camp at Prospect Hill, Nov. 16, 1775. [Name crossed out on roll.]

Martangale [Martindale], Ebenezer. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; service, 2 mos., 8 days, including travel home; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga and was discharged July 8, 1777; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days on the alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Martangale [Martindale], Uriah. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days on the alarm at Bennington, Aug. 14, 1777.

Martindil [Martindale], Uriah. Capt. John Wells' Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; enlisted Sept. 22, 1777; discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 2 days; in Northern department; company detached from Hampshire Co. militia; roll dated Shelburne.

Mauley, John. List of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster, in a return dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780.

Meiggs, Phineas. List of men to serve in Continental Army for the term of 9 months, agreeable to resolve of April 20, 1778, as returned by Capt. Timothy Childs and Capt. Ebenezer Arms, dated Greenfield, Sept. 25, 1778.

Meen [perhaps Munn], Calvin. List of men entitled to \$20 or 200 acres of land, agreeable to resolve of March 5, 1801; 4th Mass. regt.; residence, Greenfield.

Merrett, Simeon. Private, Capt. Isaac Newton's Co., Col. S. Murray's regt. ; enlisted July 30, 1780 ; discharged Oct. 10, 1780 ; service, 2 mos., 20 days ; including 9 days travel home (170 miles) ; regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Michel [Mitchell], Elijah. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775 ; left place of rendezvous May 30, 1775, and returned home ; service, 30 days ; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt. ; service, 4 days ; company marched on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Mitchel, Elijah. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt. ; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc. ; from place of discharge home ; sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777 ; 92 miles travel allowed said Mitchel ; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 months from Sept. 1, 1776.

Miles, Daniel. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt. ; service, 1 mo., 17 days ; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga ; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt. ; service, 2 mos., 8 days, including travel home ; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga and was discharged July 8, 1777.

Millings, Richard. List of men raised to serve in Continental Army, as returned by Lieut. Samuel Wells, sworn to in Hampshire Co., April 7, 1779 ; residence, Greenfield ; engaged for the town of Greenfield ; joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Marshall's regt. ; term, 3 years.

Millen, Richard. Return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 5th Hampshire Co. regt., endorsed "Col'o David Field's Return ;" engaged for town of Greenfield ; joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Marshall's regt. ; term 3 years ; also, sergeant, 2d Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's

regt. ; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 24 1779 ; residence, South Hadley ; reported discharged Dec. 24, 1779 ; also, Capt. Josiah Smith's (3d) Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's regt. ; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc. ; reported deceased ; also, same co. and regt. ; muster rolls for Jan. and April, 1779, dated West Point ; appointed Dec. 24, 1776 ; also, ensign, Col. Marshall's regt. ; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army ; commissioned Nov. 26, 1779.

Miller, Benjamin. Greenfield ; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt. ; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775 ; enlisted May 1, 1775 ; service, 3 mos., 8 days ; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775 ; dated Camp at Prospect Hill ; also, company return [probably Oct. 1775] ; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775.

Moore, John. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt. ; pay abstract for mileage and travel allowance from place of discharge home, sworn to at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777 ; 140 miles travel allowed said Moore ; company served at Ticonderoga for 3 months from Sept. 1, 1776.

Monson, Moses. Private, Capt. Thomas French's Co., Col. David Wells' regt. ; service between Sept. 23, 1777, and Oct. 18, 1777, 18 days, in Northern department.

More, William. Capt. Col. Wm. Shepard's (3d) regt. ; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779 ; reported as serving 30 mos. as lieutenant, 6 mos. as captain ; also, letter from said Moore, lieut., and other officers of Col. Shepard's regt., dated Camp at Valley Forge May 1, 1778, requesting that application be made to the Board of War, for clothing granted them by resolve of March 13, 1778 ; also, lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Fish's Co., Col. Shepard's regt. ; muster roll for July and August, 1778 ; also, same co. and regt., muster roll for Oct. 1778, dated

Providence; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; reported transferred to (late) Capt. Bull's Co., Oct. 20, 1778; also, Capt. Libbens Ball's Co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster roll for Oct. 1778; also Maj. Ball's Co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster roll for Nov. 1778, sworn to in camp at Providence; also captain, Lieutenant Colonel's Co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; commissioned March 31, 1779; also, captain, Col. Shepard's (4th) regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also captain, 4th Mass. regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779, commissioned June 15, 1779. (Capt. Moore was a prominent man in Greenfield after the war.)

Moreley, John. Descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of six months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, Aug. 12, 1780; age, 27 yrs; stature, 5 ft. 3 in.; complexion, dark; engaged for town of Greenfield, arrived at Springfield, Aug. 10, 1780, marched to camp Aug. 12, 1780, under command of Ensign Boardman.

Morgan, Caleb. Greenfield; private, Capt. Samuel Taylor's Co., Col. Nicholas Dike's regt.; pay abstract for mileage, dated Roxbury, Sept. 17, 1776; also, same co. and regt.; pay abstract for allowance, etc., from place of discharge home, dated Dorchester Heights, Nov. 28, 1776; said Morgan credited with allowance for 6 days travel (113 miles); also, Capt. John Morgan's Co., Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regt.; engaged Aug. 24 (also given Sept. 18) 1777; service in Northern department; said Morgan, with others, reported as having deserted Oct. 27, 1777, and pay not allowed.

Morley, George. Receipt dated April 17, 1781, for bounty paid said Morley by Benjamin Hosley, on behalf of a class

of the town of Greenfield, to serve in the Continental Army for the term of 3 years ; also descriptive list of men raised in Hampshire Co. to serve in the Continental Army, as returned by Noah Goodman, superintendent ; age, 24 yrs. ; stature, 5 ft. 10 in ; complexion, light ; hair, light ; occupation, farmer ; engaged for town of Greenfield ; engaged March 30, 1781 ; term, 3 years.

Morrison, John. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt. ; enlisted July 10, 1777 ; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles) ; company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga ; roll sworn to at Deerfield. (May not belong to Greenfield.)

Mun, Asa. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt. ; service, 17 days ; reported as having lost his leg ; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga. (He was a tailor in Greenfield.)

Munn, Calvin, Monson. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 9th Co., Col. John Bliss's (1st Hampshire Co.) regt. ; as returned by Capt. Caleb Keep ; residence, Monson ; engaged for town of Monson ; joined Capt. Keep's Co., Col. William Shepherd's regt. ; engaged in 1777, term during the war ; also, private, Capt. Caleb Keep's Co., Col. William Shepherd's regt. ; Continental Army pay accounts for service from March 21, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779 ; also same co. and regt. ; muster rolls for Oct. and Nov. 1778 ; dated Providence ; also, Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Co. ; Col. Shepherd's regt. ; muster roll for March and April 1779, dated Providence ; enlisted April 22, 1777 ; enlistment 3 yrs. ; reported on fatigue duty ; also, private and corporal, Lieut. Colonel's Co., Col. Shepherd's regt. ; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780 ; reported as serving 7 mos. as private, 5 mos. as corporal ; also Lieut. Colonel's Co., 4th Mass. regt. ; return made up for the year 1780, dated West Point ; reported promoted to corporal

Aug. 1, 1780; also, private, Lieut. Colonel's Co., Col. Shephard's (4th) regt.; return for gratuity, dated Highlands, Feb. 24, 1780; gratuity paid Sergt. Munn, Jan. 29, 1780; also, corporal, Capt. Elnathan Huskell's Co., Col. Shephard's regt.; muster rolls for Dec. 1780–Feb. 1782, dated York Hutts; reported on furlough in Dec. 1781, and Jan. 1782. (Tavern keeper in Greenfield after the war.)

Mun, Elisha. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; return for equipments (year not given, probably 1775. See Noah Mun).

Mun, Elisha. Private, Capt. Enoch Chapin's Co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's regt. of guards; enlisted July 27, 1778, discharged Dec. 4, 1778; service, 5 mos., 7 (?) days; company detached from Hampshire Co. Militia to guard stores at Springfield and Brookfield for 6 months from July 1, 1778; roll dated Springfield.

Mun, Noah, Greenfield (also given Northfield). Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted July 15, 1775; service, 17 days; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, company return (probably Oct. 1775); also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775; also private, Capt. Timothy Child's (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days; company marched on the alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Munn, Samuel, Greenfield. Private, Capt. Samuel Taylor's Co., Col. Nicholas Dike's regt.; pay abstract for mileage, dated Roxbury, Sept. 17, 1776; also, same co. and regt.; pay abstract for travel allowances, etc., from place of discharge home, dated Dorchester Heights, Nov. 28, 1776; said Munn credited with allowance for 6 days travel (113 miles).

Nash, Daniel, Greenfield. 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Ebenezer Arms' (10th) Co., Col. David Field's (5th Hampshire Co.) regt. of Mass. Militia; list of officers chosen in

said regiment, dated Deerfield, April 22, 1776; ordered in Council May 3, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned May 3, 1776; also petition addressed to the Council, dated Greenfield, April 13, 1780, signed by said Nash of Greenfield, stating that he had been commissioned lieutenant of the 10th Co., 5th regt., May 3, 1776, and that by reason of old age and infirmity he was no longer able to serve in that capacity, and asked permission to resign his commission; certificate attached, signed by Lieut. Col. David Wells, certifies that said Nash was both old and infirm and unable to serve either at home or abroad; ordered in Council April 25, 1780, that the resignation be accepted.

Nash, Simeon. Greenfield; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; left place of rendezvous May 1, 1775; service, 10 days; reported engaged in service; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days, company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, corporal, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; engaged July 10, 1777; discharged, Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles); company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga; roll sworn to at Deerfield; also, Capt. John Wells' Co. of Hampshire Co. Militia; engaged Sept. 22, 1777; discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 2 days, under Col. David Wells in Northern department; roll dated Shelburne.

Nash, Tubal. Greenfield; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt. of minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; left place of rendezvous May 6, 1775; service, 15 days; reported returned home; also, private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days; also, company receipt for wages

for Sept. 1775, dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, company returns (probably Oct. 1775); also, order for bounty coat, or its equivalent in money, dated Prospect Hill, Dec. 22, 1775; also corporal, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; enlisted July 10, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles); company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga; roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Nash, Joseph. Private, James Walworth's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; engaged July 22, 1779; discharged Aug. 27, 1779; service, 1 mo., 11 days, at New London, Conn., including 6 days travel home (113 miles); roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Nicolds, Nathan. Greenfield, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Lieut. Samuel Wells' Co., sworn to April 7, 1779; residence, Greenfield; engaged for the town of Greenfield; joined Captain Keith's Co., Col. Jackson's regt.; term, 3 years.

Newton, Asher. Greenfield; private, Capt. Samuel Taylor's Co., Col. Nicholas Dike's regt.; pay abstract for mileage, dated Roxbury, Sept. 17, 1776; also, same co. and regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance from place of discharge home, dated Dorchester Heights, Nov. 28, 1776; said Newton credited with allowance for six days travel (113 miles); also, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Field's regt.; service, 4 days, on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777; also, Capt. John Wells' Co. of Hampshire Militia; engaged Sept. 22, 1777; discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 2 days, under Col. David Wells in Northern department; roll dated Shelburne.

Newton, Isaac. Sergeant, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; com-

pany raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Captain James Walworth's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; engaged July 22, 1779; discharged Aug. 27, 1779; service, 1 mo., 11 days, at New London, Conn., including 6 days travel home (113 miles); roll sworn at Deerfield; also, captain, 3d Co., Lieut. Col. Wells' (5th Hampshire Co.) regt.; of Mass. Militia; list of officers commissioned June 19, 1780; also, descriptive list dated Deerfield, July 24, 1780, of men detached from Hampshire Co. Militia, agreeable to resolve of June 22, 1780, and returned by Maj. David Dickinson as mustered by him by order of Lieut. Col. David Wells; rank, captain, 3d or 10th Co., 5th Hampshire Co. regt.; engaged for town of Greenfield; term, 3 months; reported ordered to command the company detached from 5th regt.; also, capt., Col. S. Murray's regt.; engaged July 4, 1780; discharged Oct. 10, 1780, service, 3 mos., 16 days, including 9 days travel home (172 miles); regiment raised in Hampshire Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

Newton, John. Corporal, Capt. Timothy Childs' regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Fields' regt.; service, 4 days, on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 15, 1777.

Newton, Jonathan. Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Fields' regt.; service, 4 days, on the alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Nichols, Allen. Greenfield; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; company return (probably Oct. 1775); also, private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted May 10, 1775; service, 2 mos., 26 days; also, company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Camp at Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775; also,

drum major, Capt. Moses Harvey's Co., Col. Woodbridge's regt.; engaged, Aug. 22, 1777; discharged Nov. 29, 1777; service, 3 mos., 17 days, including 9 days' travel home (180 miles); regiment raised to reinforce the Northern Army until the last of Nov. 1777.

Nichols, Allen. Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Wells' regt.; service, 2 mos., 8 days, including travel home; company raised May 10, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga and was discharged July 8, 1777; also, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Fields' regt.; service, 4 days on the alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777. (See Allen Nichols.)

Nichols, Samuel. Greenfield; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 10 days; reported enlisted into the army May 1, 1775; also, drummer, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 8 days; also company receipt for wages for Sept. 1775, dated Camp at Prospect Hill; also, company return (probably Oct. 1775); also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Camp at Prospect Hill, Nov. 27, 1775 (see Nathaniel Nichols); also, drummer, Capt. Reuben Petty's Co., Lieut. Col. Samuel Williams' regt.; engaged Dec. 16, 1776; discharged, March 19, 1777; service, 3 mos., 15 days, including 12 days travel home (240 miles); also, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt.; marched from home July 9, 1777; engaged July 10, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles); company marched to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga; roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Nichols, Samuel. Greenfield, descriptive list of men in Continental service; Capt. King's Co., Lieut. Col. J. Brooks' (7th) regt.; age, 37 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 8 in.; complexion, dark; hair, dark; occupation, farmer; residence, Greenfield; engaged for town of Greenfield; engaged Sept. 8, 1782; term,

3 years; also, private, 5th Co.; entries dated Nov. 11, 1783, and Feb. 1, 1784, of order for wages for May-Dec. (year not given) appearing in a register of orders accepted on account of wages, etc.

Nichols, Nathan. Greenfield; list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 5th Hampshire Co. regt., endorsed "Col. David Fields' Return;" residence, Greenfield; engaged for town of Greenfield; joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Marshall's regt.; term, 3 years; also, private, 2d Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 24, 1779; reported discharged Dec. 24, 1779; also, Capt. Josiah Smith's (3d) Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's (10th) regt.; muster roll for Jan. 1779, dated West Point; enlisted Dec. 24, 1776, reported detached.

Nichols, Nathaniel. Drummer, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Whitcomb's regt.; equipment roll (year not given, probably 1775). (See Samuel Nichols.)

Nichols, Nathaniel. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Fields' regt.; service, 4 days, on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Nims, Hull. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga; also, Capt. John Wells' Co. of Hampshire Co. militia; enlisted Sept. 22, 1777; discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 2 days, under Col. David Wells in Northern department, roll dated Shelburne.

Nims, Thomas. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' (Greenfield) Co., Col. David Fields' regt.; service, 4 days; company marched on alarm at Bennington of Aug. 14, 1777.

Page, David. Private, Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 1 mo., 17 days; company raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga. (Perhaps not Greenfield.)

Perry, Elnathan. Greenfield (also Springfield); private, Capt. Coburn's Co., Col. Brooks' regt.; enlisted Jan. 1, 1780, for the war; tried in Aug. 1781, by reg. court martial on charge of being absent without leave and sentenced to 50 lashes; roll dated "York Hutts," Dec. 17, 1781; also, roll dated "York Hutts," Jan. 17, 1782; birthplace, Wrentham; discharged June 8, 1783, by Gen. Washington, enlistment having expired. Having served 3 years, entitled to 200 acres of land or \$20. Lived in Vermont.

Perry, Jonathan. Private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; for mileage and travel allowance (109 miles) from place of discharge home; served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1776; sworn at Deerfield, Dec. 10, 1777.

Phillis, Daniel. Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Leonard's regt., service 1 mo., 17 days; Co. raised Feb. 24, 1777, for service at Ticonderoga.

Picket, Daniel. Greenfield; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Williams' regt., marched on April 20, 1775, on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 15 days, left place of rendezvous May 6, 1775, and returned home.

Pecket, Daniel. Capt. Timothy Childs' Co., Col. David Fields' regt., marched on alarm at Bennington, of Aug. 14, 1777; service, 4 days, engaged for Greenfield.

Picket, James. Greenfield; private, Capt. Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Porter's regt., enlisted July 10, 1777, discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 38 days, including travel home (80 miles). Marched from home July 9, 1777, to reinforce Northern Army after the evacuation of Ticonderoga, roll sworn at Deerfield; also, corporal, Capt. James Walworth's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt., engaged July 22, 1779, discharged Aug. 27, 1779; service, 1 mo., 11 days, including 6 days travel home (113 miles); service at New London, Conn., roll sworn to at Deerfield.

Powers, Reuben. (Perhaps not Greenfield.) Private, Capt.

Agrippa Wells' Co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt., company served at Ticonderoga for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, 1776; 117 miles travel allowed; also, private, Capt. Moses Harvey's Co., Col. Woodbridge's regt., engaged Sept. 7, 1777, discharged Nov. 29, 1777; service, 3 months, 1 day, including 9 days travel home (180 miles); regt. raised to reinforce the Northern Army until last of Nov. 1777; service at Saratoga.

CHAPTER LX

DAVID AIKEN AS JUDGE

IN 1858 Judge David Aiken held a term of court in Newburyport, and somewhat astonished the people of Essex. The Newburyport Herald had this to say of him: "We think that we may safely say, that in so short a period no judge has acquired greater popularity with the public; and we should not be surprised, if no judge was so unpopular with the bar, though we heard some of the best members speak of him in the highest terms. We infer, however, that he cannot be popular with the young lawyers, for he has a way of cutting short all their 'extras' and bringing them to the law and the testimony, that they are not accustomed to.

"Bred to the law, and giving it his whole attention till now he must have seen threescore years, he is yet not inclined to attach much importance to the technicalities, but more to the spirit of the law and the ends of justice. So, when a jury was retiring, and the counsel in the case asked him to instruct them in a certain way, his prompt answer was,—'No, I shall do no such thing. I have stated the law to them as it is. Keep along, Mr. Sheriff;' and when the jury returned a verdict, and he was requested to ask them to define what they meant, his refusal was absolute,—'They know well enough what they mean, and I am satisfied with the verdict as it is.' Thus constantly he trained the bar, determined to keep them in place. It reminded us very much of the charge of Judge Dudley, which was somewhat after this style—'You have

heard, gentlemen of the jury, what has been said in this case by the lawyers, whose business it is to make a good case for their clients, for which they are paid; but you and I, gentlemen, have something else to consider. They talk of laws. Why, it is not law that we want, but justice.'

"We noticed also, a very commendable dispatch of business under his administration. The delays of the law are proverbial, and the expenses arising from such delays are grievous to be borne; but under such judges these grounds of complaint would be removed. He has no idea of mere eloquence, without reason; and speech-making upon petty occasions, rhetorical flourishes for effect, he evidently considered out of place and in bad taste. His charges to the juries were short, simple, clear and in a conversational manner. But when one of our eloquent young advocates had talked about nothing for almost half a day, he replied to one who had said to him as he was going to dinner, 'I hope, judge, we shall have a short session.' 'Don't know! don't know, all this forenoon has been wasted!' So, too, while the lawyers were instructed to waste no time in questions, the witnesses, who lagged in their equivocations, were occasionally hurried up with a hint that the time of the court was precious,—a suggestion not often thrown out in a court room.

"Upon the whole, therefore, we go for Judge Aiken against a bench of judges, as one of those sound, strong-minded, common sense men, who would be better if he had never seen a lawbook than a whole courthouse full of common lawyers. Under him there would be less litigation, less expense, and quite as much justice as we ever had."

WILLIAM COLEMAN

Greenfield still has some things to remind her that she once had as a citizen one of the most remarkable men of the age in which he lived. William Coleman planted and watered many of the great elms which adorn our street, and he built

the Hollister house, which architects declare to be one of the most perfect specimens of old colonial houses. He was a native of Boston, studied law with Judge Paine of Worcester, and was a member of the old Hampshire bar. He was promoter of the "Impartial Intelligencer," whose first number bears date February 1, 1792, and which has under different names continued ever since. Mr. Coleman was an athlete, and Historian Willard says of him, "He was first and foremost in everything, and finished what he undertook, except the house he began to build." He was in the great Virginia land speculation, and was ruined financially, like hundreds of others, and was compelled to see the house unfinished. (See Hollister House.)

He soon went to New York and became the law partner of Aaron Burr, and an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton. He was then thirty-one years old and had been a soldier for the government in the Shays rebellion, and for two years a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

On the 16th of November, 1801, he issued the first number of the New York Evening Post, federal in its politics, which immediately took a character of its own far above its contemporaries, which it has always sustained.

Mr. Coleman conducted his journal until his death in 1829, and was pronounced "one of the most able and celebrated conductors of a public journal in the United States."

His announcement of the death of Alexander Hamilton was "followed by a noble lamentation for his loss and a touching tribute to the man."

HENRY COLMAN

Reverend Henry Colman, of Salem in 1801 came up here and purchased, for \$12,000, the "Hoyt farm" of two hundred acres at Cheapside. He continued to reside there until 1836, when he sold his property for \$14,300 to Sylvester Allen, Cephas Root, Spencer Root and Franklin Ripley.

Mr. Colman was at one time pastor of the Congregational Church in Higham and was a celebrated teacher in the vicinity of Boston, and an enthusiast in agricultural matters. He was appointed by Gov. Everett Agricultural Commissioner for Massachusetts. The local paper says: "Mr. Colman was a man of commanding personal appearance, extensive travel, of singular activity of temperament, of great industry and of uncommon rapidity and clearness of observation." He died in England, August 17, 1849, and Lady Byron gave his grave in Highgate cemetery. He was 65 years of age.

AN EARLY SCHOOL MASTER

James Roberts born in 1747 was an early settler in Greenfield and taught school here. He married August 14, 1777, Esther, daughter of Thomas Nims and before 1779 he had hewn out a home in the wilderness at Whitingham, Vermont. The historian of that town says: "He was a very prominent man in the early history of the town. Was one of the selectmen for ten years, town clerk five years, represented the town in the General Assembly for ten years, besides filling many positions of trust in the town and county and state." He died March 12, 1825, aged 79.

WILLIAM GRENNELL

William Grennell, born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1752, was the father of the late Charles K. Grennell, and the grandfather of Edward Benton. He removed to Greenfield in 1792 and died here July 9, 1857.

He volunteered in the company of Captain Bradford Steele, who was attached to Colonel Wooster's Connecticut regiment, and in May, 1775, was stationed as coast guard at Norwalk, Conn., and after at New Haven where the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill was received and the regiment went immediately to Boston. His term of enlistment having expired, he enlisted in Captain Sperry's company of Colonel Thomp-

son's regiment and marched to New York in July, 1776, where he was orderly sergeant of his company. He was in the Long Island fight and the retreat to Harlem Heights, Colonel Thompson having been killed. In April, 1777, he was with those who attacked the British at Ridgefield, Conn., at which place General Wooster was mortally wounded, and the British driven to take refuge on their ships. He was busy during the summer of 1777 with others in arresting and bringing to trial a number of Tories about western Connecticut, a number of whom were sent to the old Simsbury mines for safe-keeping. On his way to the defense of New Haven, from the British attack July 5, 1779, he with some aid captured six of the invaders and took them to headquarters. He was in the skirmish on the common, and followed the enemy to Fairfield and Norwalk where they had another skirmish. In 1779 he was ensign in Captain Gilbert's company of the 2d Connecticut, commanded by Colonel Burrell, and was in garrison at New Haven until the following March. He was made a lieutenant in Captain Joel Hitchcock's company in November, 1780, and his captain being detached and ordered to West Point, he commanded the company which remained in the vicinity of New Haven.

During the night of March 14, 1782, a British spy, a commissioned officer, with the aid of six active Tories, broke into the house of Captain Ebenezer Dayton, a Whig merchant, and stole \$1,500, in gold, with which they fled. Lieutenant Grennell immediately organized a party and started in hot pursuit; overtaking them on Long Island, recovered all the money but thirty dollars, and saw the British officer executed as a spy, and the Tories sent to Newgate prison.

THREE REMARKABLE OLD LADIES

Ebenezer Billings was a son of Reverend Edward Billing, the first minister of Greenfield. He lived at old Fort Stocking and raised eleven children. Esther married Dr. Pyncheon

of Springfield and lived to be 97 years and five months old. Lucy P. always lived in Greenfield and died April 24, 1885, aged 93 years. Eunice B. also lived in Greenfield and died March 29, 1890, aged 95 years.

LIEUTENANT CALVIN MUNN

Benjamin Munn was born in Springfield, and was one of the early settlers of Monson, Mass. Here in 1761, his son Calvin was born, and at the age of 16 years entered the patriot army and served in it for six years, until the close of the war. He was at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne, was sick at the time of the battle, but was a witness of the action. He was present at Yorktown and took part in storming one of the redoubts there and was one of the boat's crew which captured a gunboat at Shirley on the James river, in which action about thirty of the British were killed and eleven taken prisoners. He saw General Knox just after he was wounded during the siege of Yorktown. He was a lieutenant under the command of Lafayette, for a year while in the south. At one time Lafayette came on board a boat and conversed with the crew of which he was a member. Mr. Munn was with General Sullivan when he evacuated Long Island, and was present at the execution of André. He was also at the battle of Jamestown under the command of Mad Anthony Wayne. The musket which he carried during his six years' service, as well as his discharge papers bearing the signature of General Washington are preserved by his descendants. In 1824 he was present at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, and enjoyed a very pleasant interview with his old commander, General Lafayette. Mr. Munn was again called into service of the government during the Shays Rebellion, and was at Springfield at the time of the attack upon the United States Arsenal. In 1802 he had a blacksmith shop about twenty rods north of the present Mansion

House, which he sold to William Granger in 1804. He also owned the Corse tavern stand.

While Calvin Munn was drill sergeant in the 4th Mass. regiment, there enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleff a young girl about twenty years of age, whose real name was Deborah Sampson. She was under his command and he often related the story of her military life. The following account of her is furnished to me by Hon. Eugene Tappan, of Sharon, Mass. :

Deborah Sampson was a Continental soldier in the American Revolution, born in Plympton, Massachusetts, December 17, 1760, and losing her father at a tender age, she was bound out to service on a farm. It is an interesting proof of the patriotic ardor of the time that this young woman enlisted in the 4th Massachusetts regiment (Colonel Shepard's) in Captain George Web's company. Her soldier name was Robert Shurtleff. She was in an engagement in White Plains, N. Y., and was discharged at West Point, October 25, 1783. The following spring Deborah was married to Benjamin Gannett, a farmer of Sharon, Massachusetts, where she lived until her death April 29, 1827.

In recognition of her military service, the Massachusetts legislature in 1792 granted her thirty-four pounds. The preamble of the resolve recites "that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserving the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character." Her name also was placed on the pension list of the United States in 1850. After the death of Deborah Sampson Gannett, her husband made his petition to Congress for a pension as the widower of a soldier. A favorable report was made by the committee on pensions in which they said, "He indeed was honored much by being the husband of such a wife." In 1838 (Mr. Gan-

nett having in the meantime died) a special act was passed by Congress (Statutes at Large, vol. 6, page 735) directing the payment of \$466.66 to the heirs.

Deborah Sampson Gannett was a public lecturer, appearing on the stage of the Federal Street Theatre in Boston, and in Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Albany and other large towns in 1802. Her address was printed the same year, and advertisements of her appearance can be found in the *Columbian Centinel* of Boston and the *Worcester Spy*. The manuscript diary of her lecturing tour is preserved by a descendant. In her address she recounted her army experiences, and accompanied the narrative with an exhibition of her skill in the manual of arms. During this lecturing tour she visited her captain in Holden and General Paterson in New York. She paid her own way and sent money to her family.

Deborah Sampson Gannett reared a family of three children, many of whose descendants now live in the vicinity, while a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Frank G. Moody, resides in the old homestead. Deborah's home and grave are often visited. A street in Sharon is named after her, "Deborah Sampson Street."

In the spring of 1902 a notable dinner was served in the Sharon town hall, in commemoration of the centennial of Deborah Sampson's lecturing tour, at which addresses were delivered by Mrs. Mary Livermore and others.

A MILITARY FAMILY

Among the men persuaded to come to Greenfield by Colonel William Moore about 1790 was Samuel Pierce, copper-smith, tinner, manufacturer of lead pipe, pewter platters, and other articles of like character. He built the Strecker block and became a noted river man, doing a large freighting business upon the Connecticut. He was the father of John J., George and Samuel Pierce, energetic business men of their generation.

Captain George Pierce, Jr., now (1902) the popular town clerk of Greenfield, was 1st lieutenant of Company G of the old 10th regiment at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. He was an officer in the Boston custom house, under General James S. Whitney, collector, and leaving the custom house one day was in the camp at Brightwood the next, enlisted for three years' service. After the death of Captain Day, Lieutenant Pierce was promoted to the captaincy of Company G and did good and valient service. He was transferred to the command of a company in the 37th, and given charge of a detachment ordered to aid in the protection of Washington, at the darkest period of the war. Captain Pierce was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hills, Spotsylvania C. H. and Winchester. His army record was creditable to himself and to his native town.

Captain Henry H. Pierce, a younger brother of Captain George, was born in Northampton, August 15, 1834. He was in early life taken to the home of his uncle Samuel and aunt Phebe (bachelor and maid) residing on Federal street, and they gave him a thorough education. He graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, and was for six years professor of military tactics and mathematics at the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, and one year at the University of Michigan in the same capacity. He enlisted for service in the Civil War in the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, as orderly sergeant, being discharged as major. At the close of the war he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, and in 1882 was adjutant of the 21st United States Infantry, then located at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. In August of that year, under orders of General Miles, he was placed in command of a scientific expedition to Lake Chelan and Skag river, near Puget Sound. In forwarding the report of Lieutenant Pierce, General Miles says, "Lieutenant Pierce is entitled to much credit for the efficient manner in which he performed this duty and in obtaining valuable information

regarding sections of country but little known." For this service he was made captain by brevet. Captain Pierce was a most accomplished scholar, ranking high in mathematics and the ancient languages. He published "A Rhythmic Prose Translation of Virgil's Eneid," and a version of "The Odes of Horace" complete in English rhyme and blank verse, both most highly spoken of by press critics and college professors. Captain Pierce died in the northwest wilderness, July 17, 1883.

Captain Charles P. Pierce was a son of John J. Pierce and cousin of Captain George, Jr. He was born in Greenfield, and enlisted in Co. G, of the old 10th, as orderly sergeant for the Civil War. He was appointed upon the staff of Brigadier General Henry M. Judah and given the rank of captain. He died at Keene, N. H., April 23, 1888, aged 49 years, and his remains were buried in the Federal street cemetery.

Captain Frederick E. Pierce, now (1902) major of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, was son of William Pierce, a son of George, Sr., and was in command of Co. L, 2d Infantry, at the breaking out of the Spanish War. He went into service with his men, and he and his command made a glorious record at the battle of El Caney in July, 1898. He came home at the close of the campaign seriously sick with the ground fever but fortunately recovered his normal health, and is the postmaster of Greenfield, standing high with the post-office department at Washington and deservedly popular at home.

Connected with the Pierce family by his marriage to Anna F., daughter of John J. Pierce, was Theodore D. Judah, who was the scientific man among the early promoters of the Pacific railroad across the continent. C. P. Huntington said of Mr. Judah, "To him belongs the credit more than any other one person, of solving the problem of the practicability of constructing a road across the mountains to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States." He was the chief engineer of

the Pacific division, and after directing the preliminary surveys, was sent east to enlist capital and influence in the construction of the road. But journeying from California, he died November 2, 1863, at New York city, before his arrival at his home in Greenfield. To him belonged much of the honor due to the projectors and builders of the Pacific railroad, and he should have shared in the colossal fortunes reaped by his associates, but his death at the early age of 37 years prevented this. His remains are buried in the Federal street cemetery. Mrs. Judah survived him until September 2, 1895.

MARTINDALE FAMILY

The name of "Saunders Martingal" appears in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, with this note, "Swore 9 May 1667 as a freeman of Connecticut, from what town is not known." See Trumbull's Colonial Register, vol. II, 58. In 1669 the name does not appear among the list of freemen. He may have moved to Hadley, with other families which settled there from Connecticut about 1660.

Edward Martindale, born about 1688, settled in Westfield, Mass., about 1732, when he joined the Westfield church by letter, from Hatfield. His wife, Ruth, and four children, born in Hatfield, accompanied him; their names being Gershom, Zadoc, Sarah and Lemuel. The latter was born in Hatfield, October 20, 1730. Other children, born in Westfield, were Ebenezer, born March 12, 1732/3, Ruth, October 12, 1734, married Noah Allen, October 16, 1752—of Deerfield—Elisha, born "Feb. the last" 1736/7, Edward, born February 7, 1739 40, Thankful, born February 22, 1744/5. Sarah married January 31, 1750/1, Thomas Dewey, Jr.

Edward died at Westfield, March 20, 1762, aged 74. His widow Ruth died January, 1765, aged 63.

Gershom Martindale married at Westfield, November 7,

1745, Bathsheba Nash and had a son, William, born July 21, 1749.

Zadoc Martindale, born about 1728, married Sybel Spellman, who died May 20, 1797, aged 59. They had Edward, born December 4, 1758.

Lemuel Martindale, born at Hatfield, October 20, 1730, married March 20, 1755, Christian Caldwell, daughter of Abel and Anna (Dwight) Caldwell of Westfield. (See Dwight family, Springfield Library). They had born to them in Westfield, Molly, April 20, 1755; Ebenezer, November 25, 1756; Uriah, August 15, 1758; Justin, May 4, 1761. He removed to Greenfield in 1762.

Edward Martindale married May 4, 1721, Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer Smead, born September 5, 1702. He then lived in Deerfield. John Nims (son of John, son of Godfrey) married Abigail Smead, a sister of Ruth. Thomas Nims, the son of John, married an Esther Martindale of Westfield.

THOMAS DICKMAN

Thomas Dickman, born in Boston December 18, 1768, came to Greenfield when twenty-four years of age to become the publisher of the *Impartial Intelligencer*, about to be started by William Coleman, who at that time was the leading man of the town. He had worked for the celebrated Isaiah Thomas, known as "the father of the press," and was aided by him in starting in business for himself, February 1, 1792. The name of the new paper was soon changed to "*Greenfield Gazette*," and he remained with it for twelve years.

After disposing of the paper he kept a bookstore, having in 1805 lost his position as postmaster. The next year he removed to Springfield where he published the *Hampden Federalist* for fourteen years. While here he purchased the place now occupied by the Elm House, his house being the north half of the two upper stories of that building.

He represented Springfield in the legislature, and kept a

bookstore and circulating library for some time. Mr. Dickman was a courteous and urbane gentleman of the old school, much respected in every relation of life.

He died very suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Willard, of this town, December 9, 1841, aged 73 years.

JOHN DENIO

John Denio, grandson of old landlord Aaron, when fifteen was apprenticed to Thomas Dickman, in 1793. In 1800 he started a paper in Vermont, but eighteen months later he came back to Greenfield and bought out the Gazette and the book-selling business connected with the office. Denio was the publisher of the Gazette until 1811, when he sold out to Colonel Ansel Phelps, but bought back an interest the following year. In 1815 he sold to Phelps again, and two years later reformed the partnership, which was continued until a final dissolution, May 20, 1823.

Denio remained in Greenfield in trade until 1827, then went to Albion, N. Y., where he printed the Morning Chronicle for two years; went to Rochester in 1832, and to Medina in 1838, and finally went back to Albion, where he died March 30, 1859, at the age of 80, the oldest editor in the state of New York.

COLONEL ANSEL PHELPS

Ansel Phelps was born in Northampton in 1789, and when twenty-two years old came to Greenfield and purchased of John Denio the Greenfield Gazette. He had learned the trade of printing in the office of the Hampshire Gazette, and for the remainder of his life—fifty-eight years—he was connected with the Gazette, and it was claimed that at his death, November 25, 1868, he had been connected with the press longer than any other person in New England. During a large portion of this time he had kept a bookstore, and had

published many books. He sold out his book business to George L. Ingersoll & Company, in 1855, and having acquired a competence, he gave but little time to the management of the newspaper. In 1856 he served a term as member of the Governor's Council. He was a strictly honest man, very peculiar in his way of doing business, and during his last years he almost daily mounted his horse and with peculiarly erect and military figure, rode through the streets and roads of the town, for his physical betterment.

"Massassoit" in the Springfield Union, tells a good story about Colonel Phelps: "After a week's issue had been mailed to his subscribers and he had scissored copy sufficient to last the printers for several days, he started for Boston to take a little recreation. While in the city a steamer arrived from Europe and he concluded that it would be a 'stroke' of enterprise to go on board and write it up for the benefit of his less fortunate readers. He went down to the dock, boarded the steamer and looked her over from stern to stern. When in the cabin the steamer began to back into the harbor preparatory to make some change in her location. As the editor came on deck he noticed that the ship was moving away from the dock and thought she was starting for Liverpool. He rushed wildly about, and seizing hold of one of the sailors, exclaimed, 'I must go ashore! Where's the captain?' That important officer was pointed out and then in a more excited manner he said, 'Captain, I tell you I must go ashore!' 'Can't stop,' said the captain, who had taken in the situation and the fears of the visitor. 'Perhaps you don't know who I am,' said the editor. 'I am the sole editor and proprietor of the G & C, and I tell you, captain, I must go ashore.' The captain then explained the situation, and as soon as the steamer came to the dock the gentleman in search of information started on a rapid stride down the bridge and did not stop until he had reached his hotel, thankful that he had been spared an unwilling ocean voyage."

LIEUTENANT JOHN CLARK

John Clark was born in Andover, and his father, after living in several places, moved with his family to Colrain. In 1746 a relative, Matthew Clark, was killed, and his wife and daughter badly wounded by Indians, and Mr. Clark deemed it wise to remove his family to Hatfield. Young Clark enlisted at the commencement of the war of 1755, in the provincial regiment then being raised in old Hampshire county, under the command of Colonel Ephraim Williams, for an attack on Crown Point, under command of General Johnson. Being young and small of stature, his father went as his substitute, but in 1756 he went into the service and made the campaign under General Winslow, serving at Lake George and about the Hudson. In 1757 he again enlisted, and was in Colonel Frye's regiment, on the old grounds, under General Webb. Luckily for him he was on a detachment down the Hudson, when after a siege, Fort William Henry was captured, and he escaped the risk of losing his life in the horrible massacre of that garrison by Montcalm's Indians. In 1758 he was again in service in the regiment of Colonel William Williams, in the army of General Abercrombie, and took part in that fearful attack on the abattis before Fort Ticonderoga, when two thousand of the English were killed and wounded.

He was employed in the Batteau service in connection with General Amherst's army, on its expedition up the Mohawk, until the war closed by the surrender at Quebec and Montreal. He immediately joined the army, at the commencement of the Revolution, and was commissioned a lieutenant in Colonel Brewer's regiment, and was in the Bunker Hill fight. The same year he was detached to serve under Arnold on his disastrous expedition against Quebec, by way of the Kennebec river, where the men suffered untold miseries from hunger and exposure. He was in the brave but unsuccessful attack on the fortress under General Montgomery. He led a party of 25 men, followed by Morgan's riflemen

and Lamb's artillery, through deep snow, and stormed a battery in the lower town, but fighting bravely, they were outnumbered, and nearly the whole party were taken prisoners.

He remained in Quebec a prisoner, until 1776, when Sir Guy Carlton sent the captured men to New York, and they went to their homes. He returned to the army, and was in the retreat before Burgoyne, down the Hudson under Schuyler. He then returned for a few weeks to Hadley, but on the call for volunteers to defend against Burgoyne's army, he again became attached to a body of militia, with whom he remained until the surrender of Burgoyne. Retiring from the army, he established himself in Greenfield, at what was formerly known as the Bascom place, on the stage road, where he kept a tavern for several years. He afterwards "rode post" between Boston and western Massachusetts towns. He was an ardent patriot and did good service for the government during Shays's rebellion as an express rider for General Shepard. Before the country made provision for the sustenance of retired officers, he became very poor and lived with relatives in New York and Vermont, but in after years he obtained a pension which gave him comfortable support. His last years were spent in Deerfield, where he often entertained his hearers with stories of his chequered career. Before his decease he had every article for his burial prepared, even to his coffin, grave clothes and tombstones. He died January 19, 1829, loved and respected by all, aged 91 years.

CHAPTER LXI

OLD HOMES AND HOMESTEADS

'An old home is like an old violin,
The music of the past is wrought into it.'

A LARGE proportion of the first settlers upon the Green river lands were sons or grandsons of the original planters at Deerfield. Soon after the close of Queen Anne's war, in 1713, the proprietors began apportioning among themselves the rich meadows lying along the Green river. These lands were, during this interval of peace, farmed to some extent by their owners, while they still kept their residence on the old street, in Deerfield. Without doubt, these people built for their temporary occupation small log huts, which later became the nucleus of a new home. As the young men married and new homes became a necessity, these temporary cabins gave way to more permanent and more convenient structures. When time and means permitted, a place was selected, generally near some spring of water, and always close beside the travelled way, for the location of the family home.

During Queen Anne's reign a law had been enacted requiring a tax to be levied upon all two-story houses, and in order to evade this provision, that form of house known in Connecticut as the "salt box" became the prevailing style of architecture. Two stories in front, while a long sloping roof covered what was known as a "lean-to" in the rear, the eaves of which were scarcely higher than a man's head. The location for the house having been determined, a cellar was ex-

cavated at least six feet in depth, for the houses were but slightly elevated above the ground, so that they could be easily "banked up" in the fall. In the middle of the cellar was laid the foundation of the immense chimney, generally of solid stone and from ten to fourteen feet square. When the walls of this foundation were raised to within two feet of the lower floor of the intended house, huge beams of hewn oak were laid side by side upon the walls, with ends projecting sufficiently to sustain the hearth stones in the rooms above. On this solid foundation was erected the great brick chimney, around which the house seemed to be built as an after-thought. As the walls rose to the level of the floors above, the great fireplace and the brick oven with its ash hole below, the smaller fireplaces for the parlor and the spare room were planned out, and with great mechanical skill the flues for each, with proper space and guards against a back draft, were connected with the great central chimney. At a later period of time, separate flues were carried up in the main chimney for each fireplace.

Often times the carpenters in finishing the house, took advantage of the vacant space about the chimney for cupboards and closets. Generally the oven and the sides and tops of the fireplaces were covered in with sand. The front door resting under the rising sun window, was in the center of the house front, and in the better houses the front hall extended through to the living room. In others it served only as an entrance to the rooms on either side, and from it ran a narrow flight of stairs, which by two turns reached the upper floor. Under these stairs there was frequently located a dark closet, which was the particular domain of the mistress of the household. In the construction of the fireplace in the parlor, the mason displayed to the utmost his skill as an artist in brick and mortar, and the joiner, using the choicest selected stock, worked out in the wainscotting and panels his ideas of beauty and harmony in wood.

All the beadings and mouldings were worked patiently and slowly by hand, and all sashes and casings were constructed from rough lumber as it came from the saw. The paneled doors were manufactured entirely by hand work, and the hinges and trimmings were made by the village blacksmith. It is no longer a wonder that an apprenticeship of seven years was required to qualify a young man to become a journeyman in the mechanical arts. The living room, or winter kitchen, was the most useful and important room in the house. On one side was the great fireplace with its neighbor, the oven, at its side. Built of brick, this great cavern was each Saturday filled with fine oven-wood and heated for the family baking. When its thick walls had become thoroughly filled with latent heat, it was carefully swept with a great birch broom, and upon the bare brick bottom were placed the loaves of rye and Indian bread and whatever else the careful housewife had prepared for the family consumption. The brown earthen milkpan of pork and beans for the Sunday dinner was never forgotten.

During the summer the unfinished room in the lean-to was used as the work room. In the long cold winter evenings the family gathered around the big fireplace in the living room. The opening of the fireplace was sometimes five feet in height and six feet in length. Immense andirons stood in front of the large backlog which lay bedded in the ashes at the back of the fireplace, and on the andirons lay the fore-stick, a sizable log. Between, in cold nights, was piled ordinary four-foot wood, without thought of extravagancy, the time when wood would command six, eight and ten dollars a cord. The big high-backed settle stood at one side the fire, the corners next the fire being carefully reserved for the older members of the family. The seat of the settle oft times held the smaller pots and kettles of the culinary department. Nails driven into the jambs of the fireplace contained numerous articles necessary and convenient in doing the work of the

family. On the great crane which was so hung as to swing out over the hearth, suspended by a chain with a hook, was the great iron pot in which puffed and sizzled the hasty pudding, which was a staple article of food. On hooks over the mantel hung the long firelock musket, and the powder horn and the bullet pouch were near at hand. Ordinary baking and roasting was done in a tin oven placed before the fire. Bread and often potatoes and other vegetables were baked in a dutch oven, a heavy cast-iron kettle, quite shallow, and having a cover with a raised rim which would hold coals and hot ashes piled upon it as it set in the hot ashes on the hearth. Meats were roasted by hanging them in the throat of the great chimney, and machines were contrived so that the hot air would keep the meat turning as it cooked. Great care was taken that the fire was not lost, for if lost, coals must be brought from some neighbor's fire or a spark struck from a flint and steel,—the latter a troublesome undertaking. Opening into the living room was a large and generally unfinished summer kitchen, with its back pantry located in the lean-to or in the long woodshed, and into this room generally came the water supply, either furnished from a well with a long sweep, or from a neighboring spring through wooden logs bored for that purpose. The front rooms in the house were seldom used except upon state occasions. Sometimes a family would occupy one of the front rooms of their house as a sitting room, but such common use was looked upon as an exhibition of extravagance, and was disapproved of by the general community. The front rooms of the second story were spotlessly clean and neatly furnished. The high post bedsteads carried ticks of oat straw or husks surmounted by live geese feather beds selected by the housewife with the greatest care, from their numerous flock.

The furnishings were often a portion of the dowry of the bride and usually the handiwork of the mistress of the house. The elegance and neatness of the room indicated the accom-

plishment of the mistress in the arts and crafts of the day. The fine linen, the soft woolen and the beautifully woven spread were the work of her own hand, and her pride and satisfaction in the result was well and nobly earned.

From the lean-to kitchen stretched the long woodshed, and the shop beyond. The open fireplaces demanded great quantities of wood. It was the winter's work to get up a supply for the ensuing year. Great log piles of eight-foot lengths were drawn to the yard, and during the spring days cut into convenient lengths for use. These lay in the pile all summer to dry, and in the fall were stowed in the woodhouse. Forty cords was not an unusual supply. In the shop was fixed up a work bench, supplied with the few tools then within the means of the owner. These he used to repair the tools and utensils necessary to carry on the work of the farm. Overhead were stored choice bits of lumber, natural crooks for sleds and cradle fingers, walnut butts which he intended to work up into axe helves during the long winter evenings, before the kitchen fire, a few pairs of ox-bows securely tied to keep them from spreading, a yoke for the steers, a few gambrels, a cant hook, a sleigh pole, and the thousand and one things which will gather in such a place. The "old iron box" was a curiosity shop of itself. Rusty screws, crooked wrought-iron nails, broken hinges, old bolts with and without keys, little pieces of red and of white chalk, a broken chalk line, a worn-out file, and cast off horseshoes, and seemingly every other conceivable thing which is never wanted.

The great barn was frequently located at an angle of forty-five degrees with the house and sheds, so, it was said, to give a warm place for the barnyard. It was built of heavy timbers and covered with wide pine boards, the edges of each chamfered, so that the board would lap over the one below it, and all were held in place by wrought-iron nails driven into the oak studding of the frame. On one side of the threshing floor of the barn were the stables for the horses and cattle and

upon the other the great haymow. On the scaffold over the stables the "horse hay" was garnered, and upon the "little scaffold" over the far end of the barn floor were nicely piled the bound sheaves of wheat, rye or barley, the butts all placed outward so as to hinder the entrance of the mice. Over the great beams were scaffolds made of round poles and pieces of waste lumber, generally, in such condition as to make a first-class man trap. On this scaffold was heaped the crop of oats, all awaiting the thrashing by the hand flail, the use of which generally began about Thanksgiving time. Who, raised on a farm, does not remember the miseries of the boy who mowed away the hay, about the time the mow hole was filled and pitching over the great beams commenced. The hot hole of Calcutta was no comparison to it.

Only one set of these old farm buildings still remain in Greenfield. What has recently been known as the William Smead place, on Irish Plain, in the north meadows, still retains its ancient appearance. The house was probably built by Jonathan Smead about 1740, and remained in the Smead family until January 1, 1900, when William Smead sold the homestead of his great-great-grandfather to George A. Gunn.

Several houses were built in the meadows about 1728 to 1740. Among others, the Daniel Nash house which stood a few rods southerly of the present residence of Jonathan E. Nash. The lands still remain in the family name. This house was taken down some time in the fifties and I have a brick taken from its old chimney which is two inches thick, eight and a half inches long and seven inches wide.

People have often expressed surprise that the settlers in the early days were able to build such costly residences. In those times no other investment for surplus funds than real estate existed, except to people along the coast, who might invest in ships; and the records show that it was quite common for settlers to mortgage their real estate to persons living in the places from whence they came, so that money for the improvement

of the settler's holdings was easily obtained at reasonable rates of interest.

THE HOLLISTER HOUSE

On the 30th of May, 1793, the large square framed house, now standing on the north side of Newton place, was raised and was to be the residence of Rev. Roger Newton, minister of the town. Its original location was where the courthouse now stands and Mr. Newton owned the original lot granted to Edward Allen. He also owned the next three lots west, extending as far as the Wells lot, about where the Elliott house now stands. Two of the lots he obtained February 16, 1764, by a deed from Samuel Munn. All the lots extended from Main to Mill streets. Dr. Newton's well was just inside his dooryard fence, about three feet east of the south end of the courthouse steps. He moved into his new house, August 24, 1794. His old house, which stood where the Hollister house now does, was the old Edward Allen fort.

The situation of the old fort was one of great beauty. An elevated plateau, with an uninterrupted view of the Pocumtuck hills and the beautiful Green river valley, the steep descent to the south being covered with immense walnut trees. No more charming spot for the location of an ideal home could be found. In this age all was sweet and fresh and clean. The smoke and grim and clatter of modern times had not then reached Utopia.

William Coleman, the first lawyer of Greenfield, realized all this beauty, and having as he thought cleared from his Virginia land speculation at least \$30,000, he determined to erect on this lovely spot a residence worthy of the location. He employed as his architect, Asher Benjamin, a resident of Greenfield, who published in this town in 1797, "The Country Builder's Assistant," of which the eminent architect, E. C. Gardner, says in an article in the New England Magazine of November, 1898, "To this, which is a thoroughly practical

treatise, and to its author, who was a no less practical builder, is due by far the greater part of the good colonial architecture in western New England. How much further its influence extended, no man can say." On the 2d of May, 1796, Mr. Coleman, for the sum of \$1,500, obtained from Mr. Newton one and a quarter acres, the southeast corner of Mr. Newton's home lot. Here he began the erection of the noble mansion which still ornaments the premises after the lapse of a hundred years.

Before the completion of the house, the Virginia land scheme bubble had burst, and Mr. Coleman was compelled to convey the property to a creditor, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt. Within six months the property was relinquished to Colonel Eliel Gilbert, R. E. Newcomb and John E. Hall. Mr. Hall, who was a merchant, mill owner, and speculator, soon acquired the interest of his associates, and occupied the premises as his residence and in it kept his general store. Colonel Spencer Root purchased the property February 9, 1827, and threw it open to the public as a tavern, under the name of "The Franklin House." A newspaper article of the time describes it as peculiarly impressive "to see the great four house stages roll up before the door of this elegant establishment." It did not long remain a public house, as in October, 1828, Colonel Root conveyed it to an association of gentlemen who announced the following May that "The Proprietors of the Greenfield Academy for Young Ladies," would soon open a first class "High School for Young Ladies." The notice was signed by Elijah Alvord, Franklin Ripley, Elijah A. Gould, and Horatio G. Newcomb, as committee for the association.

The premises were occupied for school purposes for about fifteen years, during which time a long three-story wing was erected for school purposes.* The mansion then passed into the hands of Almon Brainard, Esq., at that time county treasurer

* Now standing on Newton Place.

and register of deeds. On the 7th of October, 1864, Mr. J. H. Hollister purchased the property of Mr. Brainard, and it has since remained in the Hollister family.

The grounds have been somewhat encroached upon by the railroads and by business extensions, but the fine old colonial mansion remains in all its pristine beauty as one of the finest specimens of the artistic taste of a builder of a past generation.

HOVEY HOUSE

The Leavitt house, known of late years as the Hovey place, was built at the same time as the Hollister house, after plans by the same architect. Its builder was Honorable Jonathan Leavitt, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of old Hampshire county, and the second judge of the Probate Court of Franklin. To this elegant mansion he brought as his wife a daughter of President Stiles, of Yale College, and for years this home was the center of the social life of the vicinity. In the western wing, the judge had his law office. It occupied land once within the palisades of the Corse fort. While its interior is not planned and finished with the lavish manner exhibited in the Hollister house, it is a mansion which immediately attracts the eye of the stranger as one of beautiful proportions, and an ornament to the village.

CHAPTER LXII

FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS IN THE NEW RED SANDSTONE

THE discovery of "bird tracks" in the new red sandstone of the Connecticut Valley, in the early part of the nineteenth century, created great interest among scientists in this and foreign lands. Before these discoveries were made public, it was not believed that air breathing animals existed before the oölite period. While the greater part of the honor and glory of these interesting discoveries added additional lustre to the names of men like Professors Hitchcock and Silliman, men already illustrious in the fields of science, who were called in consultation by the uneducated men who first became interested in this subject, and who had instinctive comprehension of the importance of their discovery, and who possessed the zeal and energy necessary to bring the matter to the attention of these scientists, it is evident that these men ought of right to receive that meed of praise which is justly their due.

Undoubtedly among the early observers of these impressions upon the sandstone of the valley, the name of Dexter Marsh of Greenfield stands pre-eminent as the man who brought to the attention of the world these interesting discoveries. In my investigations relating to these discoveries, I find that one Pliny Moody, as early as 1800, discovered what he called "bird tracks" in the river sandstone, but that he failed to excite any public interest in his discovery. The late William W. Draper in 1835 called public attention to the fact that "bird tracks" were to be found in the stones

which came from the river bank. It is asserted that he called the attention of William Wilson and Dexter Marsh to this fact, but he gave the subject no further study or development. However Dexter Marsh may have come by his knowledge of the existence of these "tracks," the fact excited in his active mind the importance of the discovery, and during the remainder of his active life, all his energy, spare time and money, were given to the study and collection of specimens of rock containing undisputable evidence of his theory, that these "tracks" were made by living animals.

He immediately enlisted the attention of Dr. James Deane in his theory, and working together they fully established the fact of the existence of curious animals upon the earth, during the formative period of the new red sandstone.

A few of the elder people of the town will remember a small cottage which stood in a yard upon the right-hand side of Clay Hill as you approached the village from the south. An addition to the original house had been built, extending almost to the sidewalk, and about its door and leaning against the building were large and small slabs of the new red sandstone of the Connecticut valley. Inside, the room was filled with a motley collection of curiosities of various kinds, in great part received by the owner in exchange for specimens of his "bird tracks."

This was the "Museum" of Dexter Marsh. His name is now held in honor among scientific men throughout the world. He is called the "Hugh Miller of the New Red Sandstone." Mr. Marsh was the son of Joshua Marsh of Montague, a man who was so poorly endowed with worldly goods that his son was deprived of even a good common school education. Dexter Marsh came to Greenfield in 1834, and with his own hands built the house in which he dwelt until his death. He remained a day laborer all his life, but from the avails of this labor, beyond the support of his family, he found means to gather the most complete and valuable collection of specimens

of fossil footprints ever collected. His theories and his reasonings have been accepted by students of fossil geology the world over.

It is said that in 1835, while laying some flagging stones upon the sidewalk on Clay Hill, he first noticed upon the stone what he took to be footprints of a bird. Although he had no knowledge of geology, he was an original thinker and possessed a scrutinizing mind. He was convinced that the impressions upon the stone which had been gathered from a quarry, then several feet below the surface, were made by a bird. How it came about he knew not. He found other footprints about the village walks, and through the aid of Dr. Deane, who took plaster casts of the impressions, and forwarded them for proof, they obtained the attention of Drs. Hitchcock and Silliman. Mr. Marsh employed all his spare time in the collection of additional specimens. He built himself a flat bottomed boat in which he travelled, carrying with him drills, wedges, powder and provisions, searching along the river banks from the northern line of the state to Weathersfield, Conn. He obtained one slab in Gill which was ten feet long by six in width and contained fifty perfect tracks. Four of the tracks were twelve inches in length. When this slab was split in two, it showed perfectly the relief and the intaglio sides. When his collection was sold, this slab was purchased Mr. Alger of Boston for \$375. Prof. Oliver Marcy, of Evanstown University, in an article in the *National Magazine*, says: "In 1851 his cabinet contained from four to five hundred slabs of stone upon which were one thousand tracks of birds and quadrupeds; some of the slabs weighed less than an ounce, and others two tons, and contained from one to fifty tracks each, from one half inch to nineteen inches in length; also two hundred fossil fishes, three thousand sea shells, twenty-six hundred rock crystals, two hundred specimens of Indian antiquities, besides numerous specimens of zoölogy and botany, minerals and fossils

from foreign countries. . . . Since the discoveries of Mr. Marsh, there have been discovered in the new red sandstone of the Connecticut river valley the tracks of fifty species of animals, all described and named by Dr. Hitchcock. Of these, four were lizards; two tortoises; six batrachians; twenty-two were birds, all waders. One of the bipeds, the *Otozoun Moodii*, was a huge monster, a sort of biped toad as large as an elephant. His tracks were near together, from which is inferred the shortness of his legs, and were twenty inches long and twelve inches broad. The tracks of the largest species of birds, the *Brontozoum Giganteum*, are from fourteen to twenty inches long, the stride from four to six feet. The large ones were probably twenty feet high, weighing nearly one thousand pounds.

Many of these tracks are very distinct; even the papillæ on the sole of the foot are distinctly seen.

If the reader will now strive to comprehend the labor necessary to accomplish such a survey as is referred to; the collection, single handed and without money, of so extensive and valuable a cabinet, and at the same time remember that Mr. Marsh, as a day laborer supported his family in competence, he cannot fail to recognize in him the soul of a true, and even a great man "of one who lays his hand on the mane of restive and hostile circumstances and compels them to bear him to usefulness and honor."

The valuable contributions by Mr. Marsh to the scientific world were duly recognized, and in 1846 he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; in 1852 he was elected a member of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York, and the same year a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia.

The late Rev. L. L. Langstroth in 1839 was the principal of the High School for Young Ladies, in Greenfield. He was on intimate terms with Mr. Marsh and very much interested

in his discoveries. In 1864 he wrote out his recollections of Mr. Marsh, with a very interesting sketch of his early life. Mr. Langstroth says: "I was with him frequently in his last sickness which he bore with the resignation and fortitude of a martyr. It was his earnest desire that his cabinet should not be divided, but if possible be sold for a moderate sum to become a nucleus of a permanent cabinet in the town of Greenfield.

"In speaking of a visit by a near relative who had been for years absent from his native home, he said, a remark which he made gave me more pain than any word ever spoken to me. After showing him my collection and speaking of them with my usual enthusiasm, he said to me, 'Dexter, I wouldn't give you a penny for all your old stones.' After his death his collection having been suitably advertised was sold at public sale and quite a large sum of money was realized. Speaking then to this same friend who could see only 'old stones' in his relative's cabinet, I took uncommon satisfaction in reminding him that Dexter Marsh in consequence of his devotion to those pursuits, had left his family better provided for than he could possibly have done if he had, to use his relative's words, 'stuck to his own calling and business;' while at the same time he had left to his family a name which would always be mentioned with profound admiration and respect by the scientific world, to be associated with that of Hugh Miller as the Hugh Miller of America."

Mr. Marsh died in 1853, leaving an estate appraised at \$8,620.83.

In this connection, the valuable cabinet of Dr. Roswell Field, late of Gill, willed by him to the Moody school, and the extensive collection of Timothy M. Stoughton, of Riverside, ought to be mentioned.

CHAPTER LXIII

GREENFIELD IN 1801

THE late Reverend Preserved Smith, father of Judge Fayette Smith, was in 1800 a student in Greenfield. While attending school he drew a plan of the village, putting down the residences and the business places of Main and Federal streets.

At the east end of Main street stood the house of George Grennell, Sr., and on the elevation in the rear he locates the artillery house. Mr. Grennell's barn stood where William H. Allen's house now is. The other lots were vacant as far down as about where Hope street now is, where stood the house of Ruel Willard. David Ripley's bookstore and Major John Russell's jewelry shop were located where the Strecker block now is. Samuel Pierce's tin shop stood near the S. Allen's Son's corner and on Bank Row stood the apothecary's store of Caleb Clap.

Commencing at the east end of the street on the north side, the house of Abner Wells stood where Arthur D. Potter now lives. The road leading north (now High street) then ran on the west side of the Wells house, which at one time was palisaded. The next two houses were owned by Captain Caleb Clap. Hart Leavitt owned the next house, and adjoining him on the west was the residence of his brother, Judge Jonathan Leavitt (now known as the Hovey house,) which was built in 1797. Then came Hart Leavitt's store over which was the printing office of the Gazette. On the corner was Calvin Munn's tavern, now the Mansion House. Turning

up Federal street (laid in 1788) where the Columbus block now stands, Daniel Clay then had a cabinet shop and Samuel Pierce a dwelling house. On the opposite side of Federal street on the corner of Main, stood the old Willard tavern, called Wells tavern in 1801. Next north stood W. Forbes's store, and just beyond that Isaac Merriam had a barber's shop. The next north was the carpenter shop of Calvin Hale, and north of that a building erected by subscription of shares by citizens, for use as a schoolhouse, standing where M. R. Pierce & Peck now have their store. Captain Ambrose Ames had a blacksmith shop next, where the photographic saloon now is, and just north of that was his residence still standing. About where Dr. Walker now lives, Aaron Green, merchant, had his residence. On the west side of the common, John E. Hall owned the Hollister house and had a store on the premises. Reverend Roger Newton's house then stood where the courthouse now does, and the building erected in 1793 is still standing in Newton Place. On the Arms corner Roger Newton owned a store in which his son Ozias H. and Aaron Green did business as Newton & Green, and then next to it, on Main street, Beriah Willard's dwelling house, Timothy Hall, hatter, and Silas Wells's house and tailor shop. Below on that side there was nothing until Colonel Samuel Wells's house was reached (where B. B. Noyes's house now stands), and beside it was his large garden. On the north side of Main street, beyond Captain John Wells's tavern came the Willard store, R. E. Newcomb's office, Jerome Ripley's house and store, Colonel Gilbert's house and saddler's shop, Daniel Forbes's store, Thomas Chapman's house, Thomas Dickman's house (where the Elm House now stands), Colonel Daniel Wells's house where Wells street now is, a small house—called the Bird house—Mr. Alvord's house, the Elihu Severance house, a house occupied by Cornwell, the hatter, Colonel Wells's carriage house and barn, and below the hill, at what is now the Caroline Miller place, a sawmill. Beyond

the bridge on the Shelburne south road was Judge Solomon Smead's house, where J. M. Woodard now lives.

STAGECOACH DAYS

In June, 1792, Levi Pease* announces that "he has at great expense established a line of stages from Springfield to Hanover, N. H. Stages will leave Springfield every Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. and Dartmouth College at the same time, and meet at Brattleborough on Tuesday evening of each week, where they will exchange passengers and return. Fare is 3d. per mile. Fourteen pounds of baggage is allowed each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds is charged for the same as a passenger. Every attention will be given to secure the comfort of the patrons of this line."

A post-office was established in Northampton in 1792. Previously Springfield had the only office in western Massachusetts.

In June, 1819, stages leave Boston every Friday and Monday at 2 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Greenfield at 3 P. M. the same day. They leave Greenfield every Saturday and Tuesday at 3 o'clock A. M. for Albany and arrive there at 3 o'clock A. M. the same day. They leave Greenfield for Boston at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Boston the same evening.

July, 1824, there are three stages each week between Albany and Boston and the fare either way from Greenfield is fixed at \$3.00. In September a stage route was established between Greenfield and Wilmington, Vt., via Colrain, Heath and Whitingham, making two trips per week. October 12,

* Captain Levi Pease had been engaged in the stage business for many years, and was well equipped for such an enterprise. He was a native of Enfield, Ct., born in 1739. Throughout the Revolutionary War he served in the commissary department, and as a bearer of despatches. After its close he engaged in staging and established a line between Hartford and Boston. He was one of the first to organize a stock company and maintain turnpikes. In 1794 he was a resident of Shrewsbury. Temple's History of Palmer.

the same year, it was found upon the arrival of the stage in Greenfield that one of the passengers had the smallpox. He was immediately placed in quarantine, but many persons had been exposed.

In July, 1825, a new line of stages was put on between Boston and Albany by way of the Deerfield valley, the other line running through Conway, Ashfield and Savoy. The fare from Greenfield to Boston was \$3.75 and to Albany \$4.00. In September the two lines were running three stages each week, and business was brisk. In 1826 there was a daily line of stages from Hartford to Hanover, N. H.

In 1828 Isaac Abercrombie, Jr., was the agent at Greenfield of one of the lines from Boston to Albany, and among his papers the following waybill was found :

Post Coach Way Bill for Monday April 21st, 1828.

Passengers Names.	Seats.	From Greenfield to Albany.	\$. cts.	By whom rec'd.
Mr. Stevens	1	Greenfield to Conway	62	C. Bartley
Mr. Snow	1	Conway to Albany	3 00	" "
Mr.	1	Plainfield to Cheshire Ct.	62	D. Smith
Mr. Wilcocks	1	Lanesborough to Albany	1 25	Wm H. Averill
Mr. Valkenburgh	2	Alps to Troy	1 25	" " "

"The stage started from Greenfield this Morning at 2 o'clock for Boston and is expected to continue in one day in Future and the Proprietors East Expect we will do the same from Greenfield to Albany you will be making up your minds on the subject, (to run for the proffet & not for Pleasure is my wish).

ISAAC ABERCROMBIE, JR."

In March, 1831, there were two lines of stages passing through Greenfield to Albany, going through in two days instead of three.

One of the lines running stages north and south was the celebrated "Telegraph Line," which had the mail contract, and was required to average seven miles per hour, including stops, running night and day. The very best horses were

used on this line and special coaches were built for it in Albany, weighing about 1,800 pounds. These were painted red, and the old drivers always recalled them as "perfect beauties." They were not allowed to take over six passengers, and must make time or forfeit \$100. The regular coaches ran as usual, making ordinary time, and passengers on the "Telegraph" paid about twenty per cent higher than on the regular coach. Captain Ambrose Ames was the postmaster here, and all the mails were changed in his office, which was the little building now standing on Ames street and was used by Charles L. Smith for a paint shop. It was formerly attached to the southeast corner of the Ames homestead. A few years since Mr. Smith found several old letters in the walls of the little building. Whether any broken hearts resulted from their loss is not known. The old stage road from here to Boston was nearly twenty miles shorter than the present railroad line. The fare from here to Brattleboro by the ordinary coach was one dollar and by the mail line one dollar and a quarter. From here to Springfield, slow line, two dollars; fast line, two and a half. Asher Spencer was the great stage man of this town. He had a big barn which stood about where Olive street now runs and another on Main street where the Cohn block now stands. He received about \$2,000 each year for mail contracts. David Long, Jr., and Barnard A. Newell were interested with him. The building of the railroad in 1846 blotted out the staging and the boating business, and many little country towns, once progressive and of importance to the surrounding rural districts, date their decline from the abandonment of the old methods of travelling. Charles Henry, Medad Squires, Harvey Gill and other old stage-coach drivers, while they continued among us, told interesting tales of the old stagecoach days.

Closely connected with the stage lines were the great four and six horse freight wagons owned or driven by Thomas Wait, David Wait, Henry S. Robbins, John J. Graves, and

others making trips to Boston, carrying down country produce and bringing back merchandise of all kinds. The round trip took about ten days, and many an old tavern now stands deserted and crumbling to ruin, around whose hearthstones, sixty years ago, the drivers of these coaches and freight wagons met, and while sipping the steaming mug of hot flip or toddy, swapped stories or traded horses, to the great delight of the interested spectators and listeners.

The author's great-grandfather, Edward Adams, Sr., a descendant of Henry Adams (Quincy, 1634) "rode post" for fourteen years previous to and during the Revolution, carrying the mail on horseback between Boston and Hartford. The innumerable stories told by him, and repeated by my grandfather of the revelings at these old-time taverns, when a dozen or more travellers were storm bound or compelled to lie over upon the Sabbath, would hardly bear repeating in the more refined society of the days in which we live. Rough and ready wit and practical joking seemed to be highly appreciated by our forefathers.

The jolly landlord met his guests at the door in the spirit of the verse which often adorned the great open fireplace.—

" I'll toll you in if you have need
And feed you well and bid you speed."

Lone travellers often sought the companionship of the "post rider," feeling sure of good company, and a safe guidance in unmarked ways. Riding one dark night between Springfield and Hartford, with a jolly companion, the "postman" was much to his disgust called upon to wait, while his companion rode up to the door of a house beside the road, and with his whip pounded on the door, shouting "Hallo! the house!" Soon a night-capped head appeared at an upper window, and answered the call. The joker says, "Have you lost a knife?" "No, have you found one?" "No, but I didn't know but I should."

STORIES FROM DAVID WILLARD'S HISTORY

These anecdotes are somewhat abridged in form but it is hoped that the gist of the stories will not suffer thereby.

BENJAMIN HASTINGS

The third of the name in direct descent from Thomas of Watertown was born in Greenfield in 1728, and was a leading citizen of the town. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian War in 1755, captain in 1759, and a lieutenant in the 5th Hampshire Regiment in 1776; was at Saratoga and New London, and resigned in June, 1780, "on account of his infirmities." He died January 21, 1786. He was a large landowner and his descendants held much real estate in the town. His house stood on the high ground some distance west of the present residence of Seorem B. Slate on High street.

At one time he lived at the old fort where the Hovey residence now stands, and going across the street one day to Aaron Denio's tavern, Landlord Denio said to several persons sitting in his barroom, "Here you are, a parcel of lazy drones, lounging about doing nothing, but here is Hastings, who never puts on his leggins and comes across the street without earning a dollar."

During the Revolutionary War the committees of safety assumed almost autocratic powers; for instance: Now and then a smoke had been noticed coming from the deep woods near Fall river; the committee of safety was notified and Daniel Nash, Timothy Childs, Ben. Hastings and Aaron Denio made search and found in a hut a man named Harrington with a lot of tools used by counterfeiters of the coin. They took him to Northampton, but Judge Hawley told them that the jail was full of Tories and they could send no more to prison. He suggested that they take him back a mile or so into the woods and give him as many lashes as they thought best, and let him go. They did as suggested,

all but Nash giving light blows, but he put it on heavily, "drawing blood at every stroke." They then bathed his wounds with spirits, gave him some to drink and let him go. The victim thanked them for their lenity and struck out for liberty.

BEN HASTINGS'S TRESPASS

August 8, 1760, Judge Joseph Lord of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas summoned Benjamin Hastings, Jr., of Greenfield to appear at Springfield to answer unto Samuel Barnard of Salem for "entering the Plt's close in Greenfield called 'Capt. Barnards lot' in ye East additional grant to ye upper Goddards Meadow lots in Greenfield, and sixteen Pine Trees of him the Plt. then and there standing and growing (every one of which being 18 inches over and of the value of four shill^s.) cut down and carried away against our peace and against the form of the Statute of this Province in such case made and provided, whereby you have forfeited and are obliged to pay to the Plt. forty shill^s. for each and every of s^d. Trees cut down by you as aforesaid, and also three times the value of them."

This Samuel Barnard was the son of Joseph Barnard who was killed at Indian Bridge, born in Deerfield, 1684, and was a captain in Father Rasle's war, afterward a merchant in Salem and died quite wealthy. The Goddard meadow tract lay near the mouth of Mill brook, and the trees grew nearly west of J. P. Felton's house.

OLD TENOR

Previous to 1780 slavery in a mild form existed in Massachusetts. Parson Williams and Parson Ashley of Deerfield as well as parson Roger Newton of Greenfield owned slaves. Old Tenor was a slave of Mr. Newton's and upon her death he preached a sermon saying among other things that she "was no pilferer." Tenor had a daughter "Phillis, comely, fair, and well to look upon, free as air, so far as she felt or

knew or cared, and gay as a lark." Phillis lived with her mother at Mr. Newton's, and was at the time of this story "sweet sixteen," and the object of the affection of Jack, aged forty, and slave of Colonel William Moore. Phillis had a girl friend of about the same age as herself, and the trio frequently met at the Newton mansion. At that time the hillside now occupied by the railroad station and the tracts leading to the arch under Main street, were smooth and covered with tall walnut trees. One day when Jack was there, the girls were amusing themselves by rolling down the hill a little way in a barrel, but they had a way of stopping before great headway had been obtained. They persuaded Jack to try it, and nothing loth to please his young friends, he entered the barrel and with a gentle push by fair hands he started on his pleasue trip. "On it went and on, mid the chuckling and laughter of these fair damsels, until it encountered one of the large walnut trees, when with a horrible crash, the hoops and staves of the barrel parted company and scattered themselves far and wide in all directions. Poor Jack was terribly bruised, but after some time recovered, not however again to try the experiment or renew the journey. But still it seems he did not *take*." His visits to the Newton residence became so frequent that Phillis resorted to an expedient to be rid of them. He came one evening when she was carding tow, and managing to get a lot about his feet, the candle *accidentally* fell among it, and the flame spread over the victim.

" Like flambeau flashing to the morning skies—"

The workroom was sealed with wood and for a time the house seemed in danger, and but for the active aid of the family would have caught fire. "Phillis confessed, Jack was badly burned, but took the hint, and troubled her very seldom with his visits after this explosion." Phillis married Ceaser Finemur, son of Romus and Rose, and had thirteen children. Jack's history is not continued.

OLD FISHERMEN

Timothy Hall, a brother of the wife of Rev. Dr. Newton, came here about 1780. He was an inveterate fisherman. He was by trade a hatter, but found time to follow his favorite pastime, being one day above the Falls, another at the Lily pond or Deerfield river and perhaps another at Mill brook or some other trout stream. If business prevented he would slip down to Green river at dusk. Mr. Willard tells a story of Mr. Hall's apprentice, Sam. McDaniels, placing a bundle of hay under the window of his master one cold night after every one was asleep, and driving the old cow who wore a bell there to feed. Fun for Sam but not so amusing to his master.

Admiral Potter, a native of New Bedford, was another of the ancient fishermen. His favorite spot was an eddy a few rods below the Deerfield bridge, and there he met his death by losing his balance while fishing from his canoe. He was seventy-five years old.

Another of the craft was John Pinks, a native of England and one of Burgoyne's men,—the master tailor of his army. He died here February, 1835, aged seventy-nine.

WITCHES AND HOBGOBLINS

The "Hollow" or "Factory Village" was once called "Northeast" and there were many there who believed in witches. An old lady Thatcher was supposed to be one, and she told fortunes occasionally. One of her neighbors had a calf bewitched; and a woman by the name of Dewey frequently screamed out in the night, and when her friends went to see what ailed her she was found in profuse perspiration and wet as if taken from the river. This continued, and she was taken to be bewitched.

Ezekiel Bascom, the owner of a gristmill and fulling mill there, a man of strong mind and much thought of, asserted that one night when he slept at the Falls a horseshoe came

into his room and performed various evolutions, and although a strong, resolute and determined man, he so far yielded to superstitious feeling as never to lodge there again. A horse-shoe was nailed up at the mill to keep off witches. It was pretended that the mill wheels sometimes stopped and could not be induced to go; Mr. Bascom's cattle and cart stopped in the road without his being able to make them go; he said he heard female voices under the cart; a fox soon came out from under it, and the cattle went on again and all was well. In fine, Northeast was a sort of enchanted ground, the residence of witches and hobgoblins, and furnished many stories for the credulous.

EARMARKS

Before farms were fenced the cattle and other domestic animals ran in the woods, and before turning them out in the spring all stock was marked, so that the owner might know his own when they were brought into the fold. Each man had a mark, which was registered by the town clerk. For example :

“Benj. Hastings, two half pennys the upper side the near ear.” This meant that all Benjamin Hastings stock had cut from the upper side of the near ear two notches the size of a half penny.

“Daniel Nash, a swallow's tail on the near ear.”

“Ebenezer Allen's mark, a half penny cut the under side the near ear and a slit on the top of the same ear.”

“Samuel Deane Cooke's mark is a square hole through the left ear.”

“George Grinnell's earmark is a crop in the left ear and two half penny cuts in the upper side the right ear.”

WARNING OUT OF TOWN

Towns were given the privilege to warn such persons as came into their jurisdiction without leave to settle, “to depart

the limits thereof," and by complying with the statute, the towns cleared themselves from liability; such persons could not obtain settlement and the town could not be held for their support in case of their becoming paupers. When an unvouched for stranger came into town to reside the person or family harboring him or her were required to notify the selectmen, and it was their duty to give the legal notice required by law.

The town records of Greenfield show several instances where the ancestors of well known families of the town were so notified.

"Hampshire, ss. To the constable of the town of Greenfield, county of Hampshire, Greeting:

"You are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, directed to warn and give notice to James Moore, a foreigner from some part of the British Dominions—Laborer—who has lately come into this town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the towns consent therefor, that he depart the limits thereof within fifteen days.

"And of this precept and your doings thereon you are to make return to the office of the clerk of the town within twenty days next coming, that such further proceedings may be had in the premises as the law directs.

"Given under our hands and seals at Greenfield aforesaid this eighth day of April, 1793.

"SOLOMON SMEAD, } Selectmen of
"HULL NIMS, } Greenfield.

"Hampshire, ss. I warned the within named James Moore To Depart the limits of this Town according to the Direction of this Warrant.

"GEORGE GRENNELL, Constable.

"Greenfield, April 10, 1793.

"A true record, attest;

"DANIEL WELLS,

"Town Clerk."

The following Greenfield people were warned out of Bernardston in 1790: Timothy Wilcox, Samuel Shattuck, Samuel Nichols, Ebenezer Severance, Levi Wells, Thomas Loveland, Joseph Utter and Joseph Wood. (Kellogg's History of Bernardston.)

In close connection with the "warning out" was the law requiring people of giving notice of having received strangers into their families or as tenants. The following is copied from the Deerfield records:

"Deerfield, May 11th, 1764.

"To the Selectmen of Deerfield: Gentlemen; This is to give Notice to you that there came to my House April 29th, 1764 Zebulen Tubbs his wife Esther Tubbs & two Children viz. Theuel & Esther where they now are. They came last from Hinsdale in the Province of New Hampshire their circumstances being something low in worldly things having no other estate that I know of but one Horse & two Cows.

"JOHN HENRY.

"A true Copy of ye Notification

"attst THO^s WILLIAMS T. Cler."

The notice relieved John Henry from responsibility for their future support.

PISGAH TALE

In an address delivered upon a public occasion in Gill February 5, 1868, the late Josiah D. Canning told the following story.

According to tradition, a man by the name of Brooks, in the time when Gill was a wilderness and a part of Deerfield, was sent up to the region later known as the Stacy place, to herd cattle. His wife accompanied him, and according to the tradition was a brave resolute woman. He built him a cabin where the Haywood barn used to stand, and while he put in the crops she tended the cattle and kept watch and ward.

One day Brooks spied an Indian upon a large rock on "Stacy's mountain." The Indian gave some war whoops when he was discovered, and Brooks thinking to frighten him fired upon him. Though the distance was great his bullet took fatal effect, and Brooks and his wife frightened at the prospect of being the victims of Indian revenge, abandoned their home and fled to Deerfield. When men went to look up the cattle they found the hut had been burned and his growing crops ruined. Canning asserted that the bones of an Indian were found a few years ago upon the top of a natural mound near the mountain, and they were supposed to be those of the Indian killed by Brooks, thus substantiating the truth of the tradition.

"CHARLESTOWN"

The vicinity in the neighborhood of the Union House was in the height of its prosperity between the years 1790-1810. Colonel William Moore built a large store where the Union house now stands, and erected a fine residence where Mr. Cummings now lives. The store was moved down to Cheapside when that became the "port of entry," and stood nearly opposite the Abercrombie tavern. Near "Charlestown" was a woolen mill, an oil mill, a beef-packing establishment, a tannery, a gristmill, a sawmill and several other industries.

HUNTING

The hunting instinct was keen among the early settlers, and the salt pork and potatoes and mush and milk diet was frequently flavored with vension, fowl and fish. Pigeons were numberless, and the lads often scattered seed in front of some place of concealment, thus turning the unsuspecting birds on to the meshes of the net, while he nestled behind the hedge with string in hand to let go the spring pole at just the right moment to secure the flock. Every boy understood the mystery of making the figure four trap, and the velvet footed rabbit ere he knew it was dandling at the top of some black-ash staddle. Many a cock partridge found himself ensnared in

the horsehair loop that some skilful Nimrod had placed on his favorite drumming log. The cunning of the Indian showed in the boy who waded for a half mile up the flowing brook with his trap and some old hen who had come to an untimely death, slung over his shoulder, keeping to the water so that the keen-scented Reynard should not smell his tracks, and at some convenient spot setting his trap in the stream while he hung the bait over it, so that master fox would set his foot in the trap as he leaped and snatched the hen.

GAME, ETC.

“For many years after the first settlement the inhabitants were very much annoyed by wolves. They killed sheep, goats, calves, swine and deer. The colony paid a bounty of twenty shillings for grown wolves and less for whelps. According to the treasurer’s returns, the colony paid between 1700 and 1737, bounty on 2,852 old wolves and 191 whelps. Five wolves were killed in Greenfield as late as 1765. Many were taken in traps; some in pits called wolf pits. A bounty was also paid for wildcats, and between 1728 and 1736, the colony paid bounty on 2,181 old wildcats and 88 young ones.

“In 1742 a bounty was given on bears, ten shillings for old ones and five shillings for cubs. These were less numerous and less destructive than wolves and lynx, and did little damage, except during seasons when acorns and nuts were scarce. Bounties were also offered for catamounts or panthers (called *painters* in the olden time) but few were killed. They had a terrific scream but were shy of the human species.

“Many of the towns paid bounties for the destruction of crows and blackbirds, and some towns included the woodchuck in their bounty list.

“Moose were very scarce in old Hampshire, although two were killed in Brookfield and one in New Braintree, since 1765. Deer were very plenty indeed in the early days, and formed an important part of the diet of the people and the deerskins

were used largely for clothing. They were protected by law as early as 1700, deer Reeves being appointed in every town. John Pyncheon purchased much venison from the Indians, selling it to the people at about two or two and a half pence per pound. The dressing of deer, moose and beaver skins, was a regular trade as well as that of 'leather breeches maker and glover.' Wild turkeys were abundant and could be found in the fall near every beech, oak or chestnut forest. As late as 1820 they sold for from 10 to 12½ cents per pound.

"Countless multitudes of pigeons filled the woods and fields. In 1634 Wood says 'we could see neither the beginning nor ending of these million of millions.' They were at times caught so abundantly that they could neither be sold nor eaten, and after being picked were given to the hogs. The feathers were used for beds and pillows. Partridges and ducks were much more abundant than now, but quail were always scarce." (Judd's Hadley.)

In the diary of Christopher C. Baldwin, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, between 1827 and 1835, I find the following concerning pigeons: "Asa Hosmer, Jr. (Templeton, Worcester county, Mr. Baldwin's birthplace) is a hunter by profession. He does nothing but hunt, and has made it his whole business for about ten years, and what is remarkable, he gets a good living by it. He told me that last year (1831) he caught over eight hundred dozens of pigeons in Templeton, and that this was not one-half the number taken in the town. Mr. Joseph Robbins and a person by the name of Parks, in Winchendon, caught thirteen hundred dozens; and a Mr. Harris of that town about seven hundred dozens more. They have taken nearly the same number for several years past. They find a market for them in Boston, Worcester, Providence and their vicinity. They sell from one dollar and fifty cents to two shillings per dozen, and the feathers sell for more than enough to pay all ex-

penses. Innumerable thousands of pigeons have been seen during the fore part of this month of this year (March, 1832) in various parts of New England ; an appearance which, with our ancestors, would have created the most alarming apprehensions. It is said their flight portends bloody war. I can well remember that in the spring of 1811 a flock passed over Templeton that was many hours in sight, and so large as to cover the whole horizon. They first appeared about half an hour before sunrise and continued until after ten o'clock. They were going northeast.

“All the old people said it was a sign of war ; and whether the pigeons had anything to do with the affairs of men or not I cannot tell, but this is nevertheless true, that the United States did declare war against England within fourteen months from that time. And many old ladies gave accounts of the great flocks that appeared in 1774, the year before the Revolution. And it is said in a manuscript account of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, in 1665 and 1676 that the flight of pigeons there the year previous was reckoned an alarming omen.”

FISHING

The Connecticut river and its tributary streams were from the first settlement of the whites celebrated for the great abundance of fish which filled these waters. Shad, salmon, bass, pickerel, eels and other fish in their proper seasons, abounded far beyond the wants of the settlers. The Peskeomskut Falls was one of the most celebrated places for taking them, and from time immemorial had been the gathering place of the savages for their annual harvest of fish, which constituted so large a part of their sustenance. In old times it was considered disgraceful to be without pork in the pork barrel, and to eat shad signified a want of pork, therefore it was discreditable to eat shad, and it is said that one family about to dine on shad, hearing a knock at the door, the good-wife slipped the plate of shad under the bed. Salmon were

less plenty, and at times the shad were returned from the net to the river while the salmon were saved. Before 1733 the price of shad did not exceed a penny apiece, and salmon were only two or three pence per pound as late as 1787. The first dam was built at South Hadley Falls in 1795, and it nearly stopped the running of salmon in the river. There was a celebrated fishing place for shad a short distance above the bridge at Montague city opposite land owned by B. N. Farren, Esq. Shad-time brought large numbers of people to the fishing places, where there was much frolicking and old-fashioned horse-play which the early settlers so much delighted in.

The disappearance of salmon from the Connecticut river was much more sudden than from the Merrimac. In 1797 they were plenty, but in 1798 a dam sixteen feet high was built across the Connecticut just below the mouth of Millers river. Until 1808 salmon were caught below these falls, but by 1820 the extinction was complete. They continued much longer in the Merrimac, and the reason given by scientists is that the Merrimac was not so sluggish a stream as the Connecticut, and its waters below the dam were better aerated than were those of the Connecticut below this dam. The Connecticut is well calculated for shad but rougher waters are necessary for salmon.

No mention is made of trout fishing by the early settlers although the smaller streams must have abounded in fine specimens in those days.

BOUNTY ON BEARS, WOLVES AND WILDCATS

Under the colony laws for many years bounties were paid for the destruction of bears, wolves and wildcats, which caused havoc among the domestic animals of the settlers. Great care was taken to prevent fraud by the claimants of these bounties, and the ears of the killed were to be cut off in the presence of a town officer, and a certificate given, on

which the town treasurer recouped the bounty upon the colony treasury.

We find in the accounts of Thomas French, treasurer of Deerfield from 1737 to 1747, the following memoranda concerning bounties :

“ March 1737/8 ; Received from y^o province Treasurer for wolves and wildcats £47, 0, 0. Annoque Dominy, 1738, paid by order from y^o Select men to Sundry persons, as may appear by their receipts for Wolves and Wildcats y^o sum of £47, 0, 0.

“ June, 1738 ; Res^d from y^o province Treasurer y^o sum of £22, 0, 0.”

“ July, 1738 ; p^d p^r order from y^o select men to sundry persons for Wolves £22, 0, 0.”

The amount of bounties paid in 1743 was £14, 10, 0 ; 1744, £12, 15, 0 ; 1755 £15, 15, 0.

Memoranda as to who received the bounty are as follows :

“ 1742 I gave receipts to Aaron Deniour, 1 bear—J^o Mitchell, 1—Daniel Field, a cub—to Joseph Atherton, a wolf—to Jon^a Smead, two cats—ditto to Corss. David Field, two cats—. August 10, 1743, David Field, bear—ditto a wolf and cat.

“ April 20, 1742, in y^o blank then sent (to province treasurer) £57 old tenour, of which there is to be paid, to Eben^r Sheldon one wolfe £4, 0, 0 ; Joseph Mitchell, ditto £4, 0, 0 ; J. Corss, 2 ditto & a cat £13, 0, 0 ; Thos. Wells 2nd, a cat, £4, 0, 0,”

“ Oct. 25, 1743, in y^o blank yⁿ sent £13, 0, 0, 4 bear onto J. Corss, 1 Cat to Nath. Hawks—1 wolf and two bears from David Field—one wolf from J^{no} Hawks—two cats from Th^{os} French.”

“ Dec. 1, 1743. Mr. Williams (selectman) gave Receipt to J^o Severance for a wolf.”

“ May 7, 1746. Cut for Capt. Moses Rice, a wolf.”
(Cut off his ears.)

“ March 4, 1746. David Field, a cat.”

“ Corss, a woolf to be p^d to David Field.”

“ March 21, 1747. Received Hugh Morrison’s Receipt for one grown Wolf.”

“ March 29, 1748, then J. Shelden (selectman) cut a cate-mount for Martin Ashley in presence of D. Field.”

“ August. J. Shelden, cut 2 cubs for D. Field.”

“ 1748, Jan. 3. T. Childs, constable cut a cat for D. Field.”

“ 5 wolvs & 1 cat bought & p^d for as by Receipts appears.”

“ April 26, 1749. E^b Barnard cut one wolfe for myself.” (T. French.)

“ May 2, E^b Barnard cut 5 do. for my self.” (Barnard being selectman.)

In 1765 Reuben Wells of Greenfield got bounty on six wolves.

WOLF STORY

In Colrain the wolves made great havoc among the sheep, which caused the young hunters and trappers to try their skill in taking those animals, and many were secured in different ways. But there was one old offender in the neighborhood of Catamount Hill, who had killed three dogs, and once was taken in a trap, from which he escaped, leaving a part of one foot. He undertook to contend with me. Near the trapping ground was a large wild meadow, and in approaching this meadow, on the 20th of May, 1785, I discovered the hero in the open field, but not within a gun shot; he at the same moment saw me. It appeared that he, like the savages of the forest, was unwilling to risk a field fight. He fled to the mountain on the east of the meadow, and there began his howl and savage yell (as I supposed to call a reinforcement) and continued his war whoop for nearly an hour, I in the mean time advancing in order for a shot at him, and he re-

treating and advancing. At length I saw him on the side of a hill in a quarterly position, about twenty rods from me. My piece was loaded with two balls and my aim was quick; I fired, and one ball hit the wolf on one hind leg above the gambrel joint, and broke all the bones off. The other ball went through a fore leg near the body (no more howling after this). He came tumbling heels over head down the hill, to within ten rods of me. By this time he found he had some legs left. I followed him a short distance by the blood and bones that fell from his legs, then I went home for my dog and help. Mr. John Call, a fine sportsman, went with me, and the dogs pursued the wolf a half a mile to a place partly under a ledge of rocks, and there the dogs guarded him safely until their masters came up, and then they fell upon him in the most violent manner, for the space of fifteen minutes, when the wolf laid still. He measured from the end of his nose to the end of his tail, six feet and six inches.

ISAAC JOHNSON.

From the "Gazette & Herald," September 22, 1829.

CHAPTER LXII

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING EVENTS

JUDGE SEWELL'S VISIT, 1716

MONDAY, August 27th, set out with Mr. Davenport for Springfield, David waits on me, Trowbridge on him and Mr. Cooke; Treated at N. Sparhawk's, Dine at Wilson's; Mr. Justice Lynde came to us at Watertown Mill. Got to How's about 1/2 hour by Sun.

August 28th. Din'd at Capt. Wings old House at Worcester; Writt to Mr. Parris at Rice's, eat Roost Turkey near Strawberry-Hill, I eat mine at Sarah Stebbings's. Got to Brookfield a little after sunset.

August 29th. To Springfield. Were met by the Sheriff Hitchcock within 10 miles of the Town. Got thither about 5. P. M.

August 30. Open'd the Court. Mr. Brewer pray'd. Mr. Taylor of Westfield din'd with us.

August 31. Col. Partridge conducted me to Hatfield. Log'd at his House.

September 1. Col. Partridge brings me going to Sugar Loaf. Returns. My Pilot, Sam Childs, shews me where Capt. Lothrop and his Essex Soldiers were slain. Din'd with Mr. Williams. (Rev. John.)

September 2. Very refreshing rain last night. Sat with Mrs. Williams in her pue. Mr. Williams's Text, "This their Way is their Folly." Sing well at Dearfield.

September 3. Mr. Williams, Capt. Wells, Mehuman

Hinsdal, went with me to the Falls, where Capt. Turner slew so many Indians. In return saw Green-River, where their Mills are, in which Capt. Turner was shot in his Retreat from the Falls; Saw the Neck; as had seen Cheapside going thither. Din'd at Mr. Williams, who with Capt. Wells brought us going to Muddy-Brook. Got to Hatfield by Night. Lodg'd at Wait's.

MATRIMONIAL

The following letter which was written by a young gentleman born in 1762 and his lady love in 1772, is introduced to show the difference in formalities used upon such occasions a century ago, and now. Descendants of this couple are now living in this town, and names are therefore omitted.

“—————It is with Delight and Satisfaction that I have this opportunity to write to you to introduce myself to the Friendship favour and affection of your selves and family. It is by the mutual acquaintance and the endearing connection of social friendship that has taken place with me and your Daughter Lydia with a view of joining in the conjugal bands of Matrimony,—and we Doo now sincerely ask your advice and consent to our proceedings and request your Prayers for us that we may join that endearing relation with a just sense of the importance of its institution so that we may receive the Blessings which flow therefrom and Dwell together in peace and true Friendship & pass throu the troubled scenes of this world with a wise reference to Eternity that we may meet the cold messenger of Death with calm and undisturbed serenity and be prepared to enjoy the Blissful scenes of immortality in the world of Glory,—with childlike fear and fillial affection we request an answer to this according to your best wishes and Desires.”

AN OLD MONUMENT

There stood in the Federal street cemetery for many years

a small red sandstone monument bearing the following singular inscription :

“John, 2d, apparently drowned, August, 1814,
but rescued by Captain Anderson, of Newbury,
Vermont.”

The quaintness of the inscription excited the curiosity of many people, and writers in the *Chicago Record and Public Opinion* made it the subject of their remarks.

The explanation is this: Calvin Munn, a soldier of the Revolution and the landlord of the old Munn tavern, erected this stone in memory of an event which came near costing him the life of a favorite child.

The lad, John, 2d, when about nine years old fell from a canal boat into the basin at Montague City, and to all appearance was dead when taken out by Captain Anderson. After strenuous efforts the lad was resuscitated, and lived for sixty-eight additional years, dying in Northampton, December 27, 1882, and his body now rests in the Green river cemetery.

He became a resident of New York, and in grateful remembrance of Captain Anderson, who died leaving a widow in needy circumstances, he assumed the responsibility of her maintenance during her life.

The little red sandstone monument was removed and broken up for a foundation to the present Munn family monument.

A CONGREGATIONAL DOG

In Greenfield meadows about 1848 lived one Edwin Smead, a farmer, who had a dog who was as constant as his master to attend the church at Nash's mills. At that time the meetinghouse contained a high pulpit, which was approached by winding stairs in front of the gallery which contained the singers. When the congregation entered the church, the old dog, with the utmost gravity of manner, would climb the pulpit stairs and compose himself for a nap. Mr.

Smead died and in 1850 the farm was sold to E. A. Parmenter, a good Baptist deacon, who attended church in the village. The dog stuck by the farm, but did not take to the new religion. Every Sunday morning when the family started for church, he was ready and trotted along beside the wagon until he came to the place where the road turned off toward the Congregational church, where he parted company with the family and stood by his own creed. About 1851 extensive alterations were made in the meetinghouse, the seats were turned around, a platform erected in the other end of the audience room and a modern desk placed thereon. When the day came for the reopening of the church, the old dog walked in with the rest of the congregation, and looked for the pulpit stairs, which, alas! had disappeared forever. With an appearance of the deepest disgust, he walked up one aisle and down the other, looking disturbed and apparently aware that he was the object of ill-suppressed merriment, until at last, hearing the voice of good old Dr. Chandler in the opening services, he reluctantly and shame-facedly mounted the modern platform and composed himself to slumber. For many years longer, the old dog was the most constant attendant upon the service, never missing, let it rain or shine, until his dog days were over.

TERRIBLE SICKNESS

In 1777, in the dark days of the Revolution, a scourge swept through this section with terrible results. In the town of Shelburne, with its scattered farms and homes on the hill-tops, there were eighty deaths that year, and in Greenfield fifty, or one tenth of its inhabitants.

But 1802 was long remembered as the saddest period in the town's history. So prevalent was the plague, which took the form of dysentery, that the stores and shops were closed and the streets deserted. There was no one to transact business unless compelled by necessity; there was scarcely enough

well people to care for the sick. Alarming reports spread far and wide, and travelers avoided the town, but if obliged to pass through the streets, tied handkerchiefs over their faces as a precaution against the contagion. Many families moved away or sent off their children, as the disease was particularly destructive among the young. It is recorded that one hundred and one persons went to other places to await the abatement of the disease. At one period there was not an inhabited house in the place where there was not one or more persons sick or the family mourning for the dead. On one Sunday it was necessary to make five coffins, as there could be no delay in the interments. The first death occurred July 18. The disease spread very rapidly, some families losing five children, some three, and some all they had. The whole community was cast into the profoundest lamentation and sorrow. According to the record kept by the Rev. Dr. Newton, there were from July 18 to September 20—a period of two months—47 deaths; and in the whole year 68, 57 of which were from dysentery, and nearly all were young persons. In 1890, with a population exceeding 5,000, the number of deaths in Greenfield was but 63,—five less than in 1802, when the population was not far from 500.

The physicians who did patient and heroic service at that time of sore distress were Dr. John Stone of Greenfield, Dr. W. S. Williams of Deerfield, and Dr. Henry Wells of Montague. According to a statement made by Drs. Wells and Stone in the Gazette of August 16, that year upwards of ninety persons had been afflicted with the disorder up to the 14th of that month, and at the time of the publication there were thirty sick. These physicians attributed the contagion to “a scarcity of fruit, so necessary in hot weather to correct the bile, and to a putrid atmosphere occasioned by a great flood in June which left stagnant water on the low land, which by the intense heat of the weather became putrid, and, being blown hither by the southerly winds, affected the air so sens-

ibly as that its insalubrity might be plainly perceived by any one walking abroad in the evening. At this time—the 16th—the wind was blowing northwest, the heat was mitigated, considerable rain having fallen, and most of the sick convalescent.” *

VILLAGE BELLS

David Wells gave a bell to the town in 1800. It was hung on the schoolhouse in School street (now Geo. W. Avery's house), and for thirty-three years (with the exception of the courthouse bell after 1812) was the only bell in town, and was rung for fires, on Sundays, for funerals, and on all public occasions. When the village district bought the old Fellenberg property, it was moved there and is now hanging in the belfry of the Chapman street schoolhouse. In 1833 the St. James and the Second Congregational societies each purchased bells, and when hung they tried them. A court being in session, the judge suspended business and inquired, "What is the matter?" One of the attorneys told him that two churches had got new bells, and they were trying to see which could make the most noise.

Talking of bells, it may surprise some people to know that the bell upon the Second Congregational Church was baptized before it was used by the society. On May 13, 1833, the late Deacon John J. Graves was returning from Boston with a five-horse team loaded with freight of all kinds. In the road in Montague, just below the mouth of the old canal, the way proving defective, the big wagon and its contents, including said bell, lurched over the bank into the river, but happily Mr. Graves and his horses made their escape; but various kinds of dry goods, groceries, paints and dye stuffs mingled with the turbid waters of the Connecticut in a manner not pleasant to contemplate. The bell refused to float, but with the help of fresh-water boatmen, it was fished up and

* From the Centennial Gazette.

taken in the boat to Cheapside and was soon after in its place in the steeple of the old brick church.

The bell purchased by the old Court of Sessions and placed upon the courthouse (now the Gazette office) was bought by Mr. Theo. Leonard and placed upon the stone mill at Factory Hollow where it remained until it was given by the Turners Falls Company to the German Methodist Church in this town upon whose edifice it now hangs.

THE BRIDES IN BLUE

In volume II, page 274, of proceedings of the Potumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Mrs. Catharine B. Yale, in charming manner tells of a wedding in which Greenfield parties figured :

“It is Sunday morning, December, 13, 1792. The oldest daughter of the Barnard family, Nabby, aged twenty-one, the second daughter, Rachel, twenty years old, and Sally, the third daughter, eighteen years old, all arrayed in sky blue silk gowns, are married here in the manse, doubtless in the parlor, before the church service. Nabby married Joshua Clapp, Rachel, Hart Leavitt, and Sally, Dr. John Stone, all of Greenfield.”

The brides were daughters of “Lawyer Sam” Barnard, the richest man in Deerfield, and the ceremony took place in the old Willard house.

OLD LANDMARKS

Something of the difficulty of tracing old landmarks may be conceived when it is known that June 12, 1634, there was assigned to John Haskins “four acres of meadow in the neck where the dog was killed.” April 16, 1635, there was granted to John Hayden “an acre and a half of swamp betwixt the wolfe trap and the dead swamp;” or a hundred years later, a parcel of land “at the brook where Mr. Doolittle’s horse died;” or as in a grant to John Nims which was to run “up ye hill as far as he pleaseth to go.” Another angle was fixed

“at ye place where ye runlet used to go near ye land claimed by a Suffield man.” Perhaps no trouble would arise in finding the following piece: “Ye southe bounde to be a pece of flat land where sand brook runneth in wet times.” Or that parcel the line of which ran “to ye stream where Numbo lost his hatchet, & following y^t a considerable distance then turn leftward and skirt the plow land by ye turkle pond.” The great public road from Northampton through this place is said to have been described as bounded at one place on “—’s Oat trough,” and at another place on “Aaron Denio’s barn.” Another piece was bounded upon “a great pile of rails,” and still another included within its bounds, “so far round as the good land goeth.”

ANCIENT TOWN ORDERS

Capt. Daniel Wells, Treas’r. Sir: Please to pay to Mr. Ebenezer Nims three dollars, it being his due for expenses for rum &c. in turning the river in Goddard’s meadow.

Greenfield, Dec. 20, 1798.

SOLOMON SMEAD	} Selectmen of Greenfield.
CALEB CLAP	
ISAAC NEWTON	

Capt. Daniel Wells, Treas’r. Sir: Please to pay to Newton & Green Four dollars, it being for Rum for raising Fall river bridge.

Greenfield, March 9, 1800.

ISAAC NEWTON	} Selectmen of Greenfield.
CALEB CLAP	
HULL NIMS	

DESCENDED FROM GENERAL WARREN

General Joseph Warren, killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, left at his decease four children, his wife having previously deceased. But one of the children lived to reach maturity, and she became the wife of Richard E. Newcomb, judge of pro-

bate in Greenfield. Their son, Joseph Warren Newcomb, was born in Greenfield, was a journalist, and died in 1874. He had a son and a daughter who survived him. The son married a lineal descendant of the old patriot, General Israel Putnam, and from this union came a son who was named Warren Putnam Newcomb, great-great-grandson of the two Revolutionary heroes whose names he bears.

In this connection the author of this work is proud to announce that his great-great-grandfather, Deacon John Adams of Milton, married for his second wife Widow Warren, the mother of the patriot general.

FIRST SETTLERS OF SHELBURNE

Jonathan Catlin formerly of Greenfield and James Ryder of Deerfield were the first settlers of Shelburne, on the Severance and Allis farms at Shelburne Falls, between 1752 and 1756. Robert Wilson of Colrain was the third settler on the Isaac T. Fisk place, before 1761. The trail between Deerfield and these places was designated by marked trees, and when travellers were caught out at night, it was the custom for the rider to dismount and grasp the tail of the horse, whose natural instincts kept him on the trail.

SAVORY ADVICE

Reverend Robert Hubbard, the first minister of Shelburne, was once called upon to unite in marriage two negro slaves who lived in different families. As he used in his marriage service, the words, "you promise to live together," etc., he was a good deal troubled in his mind what to do, as he knew they could not "live together." So he consulted Reverend Doctor Newton in the matter. The Doctor suggested that he omit in the service the troublesome words. Mr. Hubbard had serious doubts whether the marriage bond would be strong enough if the words were omitted. Doctor New-

ton, knowing well Mr. Hubbard's practice of saluting the bride on such occasions, remarked that he "thought it would be strong enough if he kissed the bride."

FORT STOCKING

When Hugh Smith in 1874 took down the old buildings known as "Fort Stocking," inquiries were started as to when it was built and by whom.

An old lady who had always lived in that vicinity asserted that it was the second house built in Greenfield, but this could hardly be correct, as the Misses Lucy P. and Eunice Billings, then bright and well informed women, asserted that it was built by their grandfather, Reverend Edward Billing (the first minister of Greenfield), soon after his settlement in 1754. The original part of the house, it being the north side, was built of pine logs nearly a foot square, and carefully matched. The south side of the house was built later by Merrick Hitchcock, who obtained title in 1792. As the Misses Billings owned twelve acres of the old home lot until 1823, their recollections must be entitled to much credit. The road ran much nearer the Rocky mountain in those days than it does at present, and the old fort stood on the westerly side of the road. The old house was surrounded by a stockade which disappeared before the Revolutionary War. It was customary to palisade minister's houses.

Its name came about in this way: according to the statements of the Misses Fisk, who remember in their childhood that there was a woman lived there who had immense ankles, and they had seen her stockings hanging on the clothes-line, and believed they would measure a quarter of a yard in width. A wag of that period, one Reuben Hastings, in consequence of the enormous hose this woman was obliged to knit, called the place, Stocking Fort, and it was always after known by that name.

In the old cellar was found the remains of a rude coffin

made by splitting a log and hollowing out the two halves, so that when closed they might contain the remains. A few small bones were found in it, indicating that an infant had been buried in the cellar.

SUNDAY TRAVEL, ETC.

As a practical illustration of the manner in which our forefathers executed their laws regulating the morals of the people, I insert a copy of the petition of a post rider of the olden times.

“To his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard Esq. Baronet & Governor in Chief; the Hon^{ble} the Council & House of Representatives, in General Court assembled.

“The petition of David Hide of Boston, Post Rider, Humbly Sheweth: That he was in the month of September last employed by the Selectmen of Boston to carry Expresses to the Selectmen of the other Towns in this Province, relative to matters of public & important nature, which required the greatest dispatch; he therefore thought himself obliged in faithfulness to his Employers to ride from Belcher Town to Montague on the 18th of September, being Lord’s Day, for which he was brought before the Hon^{ble} Court of Sessions for the County of Hampshire, convicted, & sentenced to pay a fine to the King, of ten shillings, and had costs taxed at eighteen shillings; which With other Expenses, and loss of Time, has been a considerable damage as well as trouble to your Petitioner. Your Petitioner presumes not to make any Reflections upon the treatment he has received, but throws himself upon the favor of the Hon^{ble} Court, praying that his case may be considered and such redress given as to your Excellency & Honors may seem meet; and as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c. David Hide.” Boston, July 1, 1769.

“In the House of Representatives, July 13, 1769. Resolved that the sum of one pound eight shillings be allowed & paid out of the public Treasury of the Province to the

Pet^r David Hide, in full consideration of his extraordinary expenses in the foregoing Petition mentioned.

“Sent up for Concurrence. T. Cushing, Speaker In Council, July 13, 1769 ; Read & Non Concurred : Jno. Cotton, D. Sec’y.”

Old Deacon Samuel Childs,* long treasurer of the town of Deerfield, one Saturday went to Mill river for a load of lumber. He was belated and just as he arrived at the “Bars” the sun sank behind the western hills, and his conscience became troubled as to the propriety of driving home with his load, after sundown. So he consulted with his neighbors, Amsden and Allen, the only ones in that vicinity, and they all concluded that he was not justified in profaning the holy hours of the Sabbath by completing his journey ; so the conscientious man unyoked his oxen and drove them home and returned for his load the succeeding Monday morning.

MINISTERIAL WIT

At a meeting of the Franklin Association of ministers held in this town, at the evening conference of the first day, an enthusiastic brother proposed that the association adjourn to meet at six o’clock in the morning, which proposition a large majority opposed. It was asked “What shall the brethren do who favor this motion?” Brother H. of G. promptly replied, “There is a passage of scripture which meets the case—‘commune with your own heart, upon your bed, and be still.’”

ANTIQUARIAN COLLECTION

Rev. L. B. Swartz, owning the Stone farm lying between the Rocky mountain and the Connecticut river, has collected and stored there many ancient and historic things, interesting to the antiquarian and relic hunter. He has two columns which supported the front door to the first city hall in Boston ;

* Sheldon’s History.

two windows from the old Kings chapel; two doors and panels made of yellow cedar from the old Hancock house, with the name "Hancock" burned in one; a stained glass window from the old Mifflin house; and carved casings from the Torry house; stairs from the pulpit of old St. Paul's Church; the silver plated bar of the old city hall in Boston, and a post belonging to the same; the bar formerly served for keeping the public railed off from the mayor. There is an Ionian column from the dining room of the old Tremont house; and he also had many pictures which were unfortunately destroyed by a fire. Near the farmhouse are twelve rude fireplaces built by Indians, this spot being a favorite camping place for them, as near by is a famous old spring, once covered by the abandoned sounding board of the old first meetinghouse of Greenfield.

ANECDOTES BY AN AGED MAN

In 1867 Eber Nash, then 93 years old, stated that there formerly lived a man near the present grounds of the Country Club, who had a "borough" where he counterfeited silver dollars. He said that when he was a boy he used to go there and poke around and find silver money. When one of the early settlers on Silver street first built there, he found a human skeleton and several silver dollars. It was commonly supposed that the remains were those of one of the victims of the Turners Falls fight. At a later date a foreigner built a hut near Silver street and retired, living as a hermit. He brought several hundred silver dollars with him. He received more money at stated times from some foreign source. He seemed to be an educated man, spoke several different languages and continued to live there to an advanced age. After his death there was found in his hut a silver dagger.

MILITARY RELIC

Discharge of Lieutenant Zebulon Bryant (grandfather of

Deputy Sheriff Chauncey Bryant, of Greenfield, Mass.,) from the Revolutionary Army at Ticonderoga, June 14, 1777; the colonel's request to the general and his reply :

M^t Independence June 14th, 1777.

To the Honorable Gen^l St Clare Sr. When as Capt Childs in my Regt had about Ninety men Drafted and has but a bout forty men come on the ground and three Commissioned officers. As Liut Bryant has a mind to go home, if your Honour will Discharge him and give him a pass to go home you will oblige your most obedient Sevnt

DAVID WELLS Colo.

In Consequence of the within request from Colonell Wells the Bearer Lieutenant Bryant is discharged and is to be allowed to return to his Place of abode. Given under my Hand at Tyconderoga June 14th. 1777.

A. St. CLAIR, Maj. Gen^l
Command.

ANCIENT ACCOUNTS

In an old account book of John Stebbins of Deerfield, tanner, currier and shoemaker, I find items relating to Greenfield settlers or their immediate ancestors.

1743, Nathan ^l Brux (Brooks)	
to leather for a bullet pouch	£ 0-02-0
to a pare of stichdowns	5-6
to a pare of mogasons	8-
to soaling & heal taping your wife shoas	5-6

Nathaniel Brooks lived at Cheapside in 1734; went to Winchester, N. H., in 1735; settled in Greenfield in 1743; was captured by the Indians at Country Farms, August 23, 1756; was seen in Canada in September, 1758, but nothing more is known of him.

1744, Gad Caus (Corse),		
to a pare of topmogasons		0-14-
a pare of pumps		1-10-

Gad Corse was a son of James, the old hunter and scout; was a tanner and a soldier in the French wars and very useful in conveying stores, driving cattle and furnishing other supplies to the soldiers, being at that time 21 years of age.

1744, Ebenezer Arms,		
to a pare of Jarmin (German?) pumps		1-10-
to a pare of soals		3-
March, to 10 pare of Jarmin pumps		15-00-0
May, to a pare of red shoas		18-

Arms was then 23 years old. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Allen, who lived at the fort were the Hollister house stands. He became one of the leading men of Greenfield, owning the John Thayer and Simons farms in the meadows.

1750, Ebenezer Wells,		
to saddle & bridle		20-10-

Wells was then 27 years old. Became a captain of the militia, and was leader in town affairs. He was a son of Joshua, who lived where Arthur D. Potter now does, and his house was palisaded.

1745, Samuel Stebbins,		
to a pare of Indian shoas		9-
to a Dear skin		16-5
to soaling your mogasons		16
to Liquor paid at the Vandew in selling		
. skins		1-
April, to a Belle strap		16-
to a whip		4-6
to Enoch reaping a day		3-00-
June, to a shirts of cloth		4-4

Stebbins early settled in Greenfield in the upper meadows, in that part now known as Bassville.

1744, Shubal Atherton,

to Capping your wifes shoes 2-9

Atherton owned the fortified house standing on the ground now surrounded by Fort Square. He was killed by Indians at Country Farms, August 23, 1756.

March ye 1747. An Accompt of the charge for building a Sean (seine)

to cash paid Jonathan Severance and Selah

Barnard and a point of rum 2-17-6

to a mug of flip and four mugs of sider-sugar - 6-

April, to Bants and Evins for knitting 6-10-

to six pounds of flax 1- 4-

to seventeen pounds and half of flax 3-10-1

Ensign Jonathan Severance was then 23 years old. He became a prominent citizen of Greenfield—was town clerk in 1772—and his house was near where Conway street enters Main.

Barnard was of the same age as Severance; was a famous man both in civil and military life. He returned from the Revolutionary War bearing a major's commission. He built the south part of the Frary house (Deerfield) where he kept a tavern and store. He entertained Benedict Arnold when he stopped in Deerfield on his way to take Ticonderoga. Barnard's nearest neighbor was Jeremiah Nims. Sheldon tells the following romantic story: "When Barnard called at Nims's for a neighborly good-bye on going to the war, a little girl was lying in the cradle, and he said to the mother, 'Keep her until the wars are over, and I will marry her.' When the war-worn soldier came back and settled down 'a bachelor and lived by himself,' this remark was called to mind and the prudent mother used to send the said maiden over in a neighborly way to look after the major's room and keep

things tidy in these bachelor quarters ; in due time the major was reminded of his promise and he fulfilled it ; Elizabeth survived him a long time and died January 13, 1827, aged 82."

STRONG MEN

At a muster held at Deerfield soon after the Revolutionary War, a wager was offered that Lieutenant John Thompson of Colrain and a man from Leyden, whose name is forgotten, could shoulder the Deerfield cannon and march around the common. Lieutenant Thompson being consulted, said he would not make the trial with the Leyden man, as he did not know him, but if they would substitute Nathaniel Smith of Colrain that he would make the effort. This being agreed to, Thompson and Smith took hold of the breech of the gun and raising it on its muzzle, Thompson took the big end upon his shoulder, and Smith raised the muzzle to his, and they marched around the common. It was said that the muzzle sank into the ground so much that the dirt had to be removed before Smith could get his hand into the mouth of the cannon to raise it. Those old Scotch-Irishmen were a powerful race of men.

Speaking of strong men, there are men living who have seen the late Lucius Nims and the late Edmund Q. Nash each take a barrel of cider by the chimes, and put it over the end board into a cart. Not only one, but to load a cart in that manner.

Justin Root, father of Miss Mary J. Root of the Shelburne road, was a very strong man. His peculiar pleasure was to get a good hold upon the hand of some strong man, and squeeze it while the squirming victim begged to be released. There were other very strong men in town, among them Frank Park and the late George J. Day.

THE DARK DAY

We elderly people have all heard our forefather's tell about

the dark day of 1780. One account says: "For several days before the 19th of May of that year a sulphurous vapor filled the air, and on that morning there was thunder and lightning and some rain. What little wind there was came from the southwest. By nine o'clock in the morning darkness came creeping on with a yellowish hue, which made clear silver appear grass green. A dense vapor settled over all the land from Pennsylvania to the St. Lawrence. The atmosphere was lifeless and the darkness came thicker and thicker, and the sun in disappearing took a brassy hue. The lurid, brassy hue spread everywhere, above and below, and all outdoors wore a sickly, weird and melancholy aspect, and there was a stillness which was frightful. By eleven o'clock it was as dark as night, and remained so until three o'clock in the afternoon. The hours and minutes on a watch or clock could not be seen without artificial light, which was a necessity both out of doors and in, in order to transact ordinary business. Drivers of coaches put up their teams; the birds ceased to fly and hid themselves in the trees. Pigeons on the wing took shelter in the forest as they do at night. The fowls went to their roosts, and bats came out of their hiding places and flew about. Sheep and cattle sought the shelter of the barnyard, and dogs behaved in a strange manner. The worker in the shop was compelled to forego his labor, and the farmer quitted his furough and made his homeward way, to receive the anxious inquiry of the housewife: 'What is coming?' Schools were dismissed and the frightened children hastened home trembling with fear."

Almost the parallel of this was the dark day of September 6, 1881. A dark vapory mist settled down over all the valleys of New York and New England, while the hill tops rejoiced in sunlight and brightness. There was a perceptible dampness which pervaded indoors and out. This condition continued from early morning to four o'clock, P. M., and stores, offices and dwellings had to be lighted in order to do

business. The schools were dismissed, and to a large extent business was suspended. The superstitious believed that the end of the world was at hand, and went about with sad hearts and long faces.

THE "BLIZZARD"

March 8, 1888, snow began to fall Sunday evening about nine o'clock, and continued without interruption until Tuesday noon when it partially cleared, and soon after clouded over and began again to fall faster than before. All the while there was a strong northeast wind, and the snow was piled in deep drifts and sifted in at every crack and cranny.

Monday morning people wallowed through deep snow to their places of business, and the railroads ran their much belated trains. But by Monday evening many a train found itself stalled in drifts ten feet deep, and the passengers in many instances had to spend the night in the cars. A Raymond & Whitcomb excursion train left Boston Monday night and succeeded in reaching Fitchburg that night, where they were sidetracked until Wednesday morning. That day they reached Athol, where they spent the rest of the day, and late in the evening were sent on their way rejoicing. Peter Rome, track walker between Greenfield and West Deerfield, was frozen, and his body thrown out by the snow plow passing Monday evening. People from the hill towns did not reach the village until Thursday and Friday. Many people abandoned their sleighs, and mounted their horses in order to reach their destinations. The first mail from Springfield reached here Wednesday morning, and the first one from Boston Wednesday night. The young ladies working in the printing office at the old tool factory works were obliged to remain all night, as it was impossible to safely reach their homes. The workman's train from Turner's Falls did not come in Monday evening. A few men undertook to walk home, and succeeded after great exertion.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM

June 14, 1892, about five o'clock P. M., Greenfield village was visited by the most destructive hailstorm ever recorded. The day had been very hot, and there had been a slight shower from seemingly a clear sky. About three o'clock the barometer took a sudden fall, and inky black clouds gathered in the southwest and came rolling down Shelburne hills, and in five minutes, time it was estimated that \$10,000 damage had been done in this village. One hailstone picked up on the sidewalk measured nine inches in circumference. The ground was strewn with them the size of brook pebbles. The largest newspaper hen's egg did not compare favorably with thousands of these hailstones. Nearly all windows upon the westerly sides of buildings situated between Wiley & Russell's and the northerly part of the village were broken. If protected by blinds, in many cases the blinds were broken. Four hundred and fifty lights were broken at Cutler, Lyons & Field's shops, 400 at the old tool shops, and other buildings in the same proportion. Two cats and one old rooster are reported among the killed, but the wounded included several bipeds whose wounds required medical attendance. The street was the scene of several runaways, but luckily no human lives were lost.

THE HOUSTON & GILL CAMPAIGN IN 1860

The political campaign of 1860 was especially remarkable in Greenfield because of the candidacy of one of the well known men of the town for the office of vice president. "Col." Harvey Gill, a descendant of Ethan Allen, and one of the best known men of the village, long an employee of Joslyn & Eldridge in their livery stable, was induced by a few of the young and ardent men of the village to accept a nomination as vice president, on a ticket headed by Sam Houston, of Texas. If the Houston & Gill party was not large, it was at least *select*. Had its success being equal to its merits, much blood and treasure might have been saved.

On the last day of July a fine flag was floated over Main street bearing the names of Lincoln & Hamlin, and the campaign was opened in an appropriate manner. The next evening, without previous notice, an equally large and expensive flag was given to the breeze bearing the names of Sam Houston, of Texas, for president, and Harvey Gill, of Massachusetts, for vice president. The succeeding evening the Houston & Gill Club, under the escort of the Greenfield band, courteously waited on Colonel Gill, and escorted him to the banner. It was serenaded by the band, and the candidate in a patriotic speech defined his position upon the political questions of the day. At the close of his eloquent remarks he was loudly cheered and the club and candidate adjourned to the Mansion House.

The nomination of Colonel Gill attracted much attention, and within a few days his mail matter became quite large, and he was kindly assisted in his correspondence by members of the club. Among others he received the following cordial letter :

“ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4, 1860.

“COL. HARVEY GILL.

“Dear Sir : I learn with great pleasure that you have become associated on the Democratic ticket with my old and tried friend, Houston, and although I am opposed to him on political grounds, as a man and a friend—socially—he is worthy of the high trust about to be committed to his charge. While ‘Honest Abe’ has my sympathies and will receive my support at the ballot box, I entertain a feeling for you and your associate such as should ever exist between leading political men in every clime. I will embrace this opportunity to extend to you an invitation to visit our city during the approaching State fair, which commences on the 25th, ultimo. I shall take pleasure in pointing out to you such leading features of our country as may most interest you, and as all the candidates for the high offices to which you and

my friend Houston aspire, will be present, have no doubt the time will be agreeably passed.

“I remain your obedient servant :

“ O. D. FILLEY, Mayor.”

During the progress of the campaign, Colonel Gill received a letter from Honorable John A. Dicks, announcing with regret, the withdrawal from the contest, of his principal, Honorable Sam Houston. This announcement made necessary a meeting of the club ; the time at the meeting was spent in denunciation of the trading propensities that had developed within the party to the great disgust of the local candidate. He strongly denounced the politicians of New York and New Jersey, especially Commodore Stockton.

About this time he received a letter from Worcester holding out great inducements to him if he would turn over his influence to the Belleverett party. This so enraged the doughty descendant of Ethan Allen that he announced in disgust that he would himself decline as a candidate, and forego politics forever. Nothing could swerve him from his purpose when his mind had become fixed, and he was justly indignant that an attempt had been made to bribe him.

So on the 15th of September, the members of the Houston & Gill party in Greenfield, six in number, mounted on horseback, led by the Greenfield band, and escorted by a dozen boys with torches ablaze, drew up before the Joslyn & Eldridge stable, and taking up Colonel Gill, dressed in his long frock, with a tall feather in his white hat, they marched to the foot of the flag staff on the common, where Colonel Gill delivered “in his elegant and chaste style” an address, announcing his declination as a candidate for the vice presidency. He particularly dwelt upon the corruption in the political parties of the day, said when the country called for aid in putting down any sectional strife and controversy, that they would find a descendant of Ethan Allen on hand, and that his position re-

minded him of an historic personage, (whom he named,) whom the devil took into a high mountain, and after showing him all the nations of the earth, offered him the whole if he would fall down and worship him, closing with the assertion, "and the — — — didn't own a foot of it."

His address was received with uproarious applause by the gathered multitude, the Houston & Gill banner was lowered, and Colonel Gill retired to private life.

CHAPTER LXIII

MISCELLANEOUS

THE DEERFIELD CANNON

GREENFIELD has always claimed a considerable interest in the old Deerfield cannon. While for the last few years this interest has not been expressed with that force and vigor formerly shown by its citizens, still a deep feeling of attachment to the traditions of the forefathers remains latent in their less belligerent successors.

Authentic history does not tell us how the great cast-iron guns (the one now in Memorial Hall and its mate) came to be in this part of the Connecticut valley, but it is surmised that they were a part of the "setting out" of Governor Jonathan Belcher when he held his great council at Deerfield in August, 1735, with the Housatonic, Caghnawaga and Mohawk Indians. This conference was held at great cost to the Colony (£7020, 17s. 20d.) and nothing was spared to impress upon the minds of the Indians the power and grandeur of the English government. Two years later the governor called another conference with these Indians at Fort Dummer, and immediately after we find that the fort has a "Great Gun," which was used for the purpose of giving alarms, and without doubt our "Deerfield" cannon's mate was taken to the fort at the time of this conference. Colonel Israel Williams, the commander of the frontier, lived in Hatfield, and soon after the close of the Indian wars and the consequent dismantlement of Fort Dummer, we find a "great gun" in Hatfield. Deerfield claimed it as her own; Hatfield resisted; Hadley boys

stole it, and about 1840 it was loaded to its muzzle and placed on the bank of the river pointing toward Hatfield, and upon its discharge it was blown into a thousand pieces. Deerfield men who saw it declared it to be the counterpart of the Deerfield gun. In 1777 Jonathan Hobby, who was fitting out a privateer, purchased of Colonel William Williams of Pittsfield (who, with headquarters at Deerfield had been commissary during the French war), the old gun now at Deerfield. When his agent came to Deerfield to take away the gun (as appears in his petition to the Council and Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, for redress), he was "interrupted by the Committee of said town of Deerfield and the Cannon Conveyed back, to the loss and damage of your petitioner." Afterward other "Committees" of Deerfield acquired quite a reputation for "interrupting" parties who were conveying the cannon away.

For years the old gun stood upon the Deerfield common, mounted on carriage and wheels provided by vote of the town, but it was generally safely secured as the national holiday approached. But few knew its hiding place until upon the "glorious fourth" it spoke for itself. Sometimes it remained exposed too long, and disappearing, its location was unknown, until it woke the echoes in the early morn from the heights of Greenfield village.

Sheldon tells the story of its being spirited away to Conway about 1808, and the organization of a battalion of young and old from Deerfield on horseback, under the lead of Colonel Joseph Stebbins and Rufus Saxton to retake it. The Conway boys had given the stolen gun the privilege of sanctuary, but Colonel Stebbins with uplifted axe stood before the church door and gave five minutes for the delivery of the gun. The gun was surrendered under the promise that it should not be fired until they got it back to Deerfield. As soon as the town line was crossed the old gun roared defiance to its enemies or joy at its return.

Possession of this old gun served for years as a vent for the surplus energies of the strong men of Greenfield and Deerfield. Quite often struggles occurred between the contending forces in which bloody noses and bruised heads marked for many days the victims of the frays. A few years before the railroad came to town, a party was returning from a successful raid on Deerfield, following the old gun in triumphal procession up Clay hill about where the railroad arch now stands. Levi Jones, George W. Potter and probably A. P. Cooley were members of the victorious squad. Suddenly they were attacked by a pursuing party from Deerfield, and if reports are true, but few on either side escaped severe treatment. The cannon remained with the Greenfield party, but one man happening to get both legs through a rail fence, astride the rail, nearly had his legs pulled from their sockets, and was lamed for weeks.

The hiding places for this old gun were numerous. Levi Jones and David R. Wait, had it in the pond near the electric light station for a year. Broughton's pond seems to have been a favorite resting place. Many of the cellars of old Deerfield have had it for a guest. When the Phillips's Pocumtuck Hotel cellar was dug it was resurrected there. One dark night a party of Deerfield men with the aid of Deacon Hitchcock's oxen and cart wheels conveyed the old gun down the Albany road to where a lot of rails lay piled beside the way. Removing the rails they dug a shallow grave and buried therein the cannon and replaced the rails. Scarcely had they finished their work when a pair of sharp eyes discovered a looker-on, and a chase began which resulted in the capture of a spy from Greenfield. But, Sheldon says, "the cannon did not go to Greenfield that year."

About 1854 Tom Whittemore had the cannon in his cellar. One of "Bill" Wait's boys worked for Whittemore and told Henry Wait where the cannon was. Henry Wait came immediately to Greenfield and a party was organized to get the

gun. At midnight a "committee," among whom were Charles H. Munn, John R. Holton, A. P. Cooley, Charles Keith, and Henry Wait, gathered at "Bill" Briggs's stable at the Union House and in a coach and four, followed by "Bunk" Thayer and his truck wagon, proceeded towards Deerfield. Arriving at the common, Holton and Wait were detached to examine Whittemore's barn cellar where Wait supposed the cannon lay. They soon returned with the statement that the barn had no cellar. In low whispers a council of war was held and the scouts ordered to examine the *house* cellar. Holton climbed through a cellar window, unfastened the bulkhead door and groping in the dark found the big gun.

Gathering their forces they captured all the chains and ropes which the premises afforded, and by lifting and pulling dragged the cannon to the top of the bulkhead steps and loading it into an old wagon started for the common. Just then the Wait boy heard the noise and shouted, "Tom! Tom! they've stole the cannon!" By the time Whittemore arrived at the common they had transferred it to Thayer's wagon, and Whittemore started toward the horses, Charles Keith, thinking he intended to cut the harness, grabbed a wagon stake and told him to stand off, which order he complied with. Thayer's horses were started into a run, and the marauders piling into the coach went cheering through the "old street" toward Greenfield. That night the old cannon rested in the new-made cellar of the house now owned by Wm. G. Packard. But it was thought too many people were in the secret, and the next day (being Sunday), it was decided by a few to remove it the next night to a more secure hiding place. A rescue or at least spying was feared, and guards were kept on all the near-by streets. Neither did the leaders fully trust Henry Wait, he being a Deerfield man, so they placed him some distance away on guard while they removed the gun. Amos Pond helped load the gun, and Wait while away on

guard heard Charles Munn say "Nash's mills," and thinking he ought to know where that cannon was put, struck out for Nash's mills across the lots in the dark. Arriving there he waited a long time, but at last was rewarded by hearing the "chuck," "chuck," of Thayer's wagon coming down the hill near the schoolhouse, Thayer having driven up Federal street to Long's corner, in order to put spies off their guard. Wait remained hiding and Thayer drove over the bridge and north on the Leyden road. Wait followed as far as the Pickett place and lost the sound of the wagon. Soon he heard it again as it crossed the bridge over Glen brook by the town farm. He struck across the meadow and not finding a suitable fording place in the dark got into Green river up to his waist.

Reaching Irish Plain, he had got ahead of the van and hid by the way until it passed, then followed on. Coming to the place at the foot of the hill where the Plain road turns off to the east, Thayer stopped, and just east of the Green river road and north of the Plain road, in a harvested buckwheat field owned by Henry A. Ewers, they buried the cannon. When the coast was clear, Wait took the lay of the land as closely as possible, and walked to the village. Dressed in his best clothes, wet to his arms and bedraggled and tired as he was, instead of keeping out of sight, he went to the Mansion House. The wise ones at once became suspicious of Wait, but kept their peace. Wait went home and told his father (the late David R. Wait, who had been in many a cannon scrimmage) the whole story. He loaned his son an ox team and hired man, and the next evening Henry fully equipped with shovels, chains and ropes drove to the lonely place of burial, but lo, and behold! the buckwheat field had been plowed. He took his bearings, measured, prodded and dug, but no cannon could be found, and he returned home disgruntled.

Now comes into my story a communication of Henry Briggs

to George Sheldon and by Mr. Sheldon published in the Gazette of April 18, 1903.

“On learning the young man from Deerfield had been there and fearing he might find it, the Greenfield boys came up and removed it from the field, Mr. Ewers telling them they might place it under the ell of the hotel for safety. They did so and there it rested three or four years, till Mr. Ewers sold the farm to a Mr. Nims* and removed West.

“Some of the young men in the Meadows, on learning the cannon was there, decided to take it out and celebrate. Mr. Nims fearing there might be an accident, asked me if I would help him get it out and conceal it on my premises. On removing some of the boards in one of the back rooms we found it underneath the floor. That was the first time I ever saw the cannon. One night we took away enough of the underpinning to admit a man, then I crept in and placed chains about the cannon, while Mr. Nims waited outside with two pairs of cattle.

“When all was ready the signal was given, the cattle started, but not the cannon, as the chains were broken. The second time was more successful, the cannon left its hiding-place and I came out behind it.

“Thinking the noise of the cattle drawing the gun might disturb the neighbors, we got it onto the forward axle of a two-horse wagon and drew it by hand into my yard, burying it near the sill of my barn.

“Mr. Nims and myself were the only two men who knew where the cannon was all that summer.

“On going to my barn one morning I found the yard had been entered during the night and an unsuccessful attempt made to find the gun, the yard having been thoroughly punched with iron bars in trying to find it. Two or three times they had just missed it.

* Wm. Newton Nims deceased.

“On another occasion in coming in from the field at noon I found a Mr. Stebbins (I do not know his given name) from Deerfield in the barn. I well knew his errand though the cannon was not mentioned. He smiled, made some casual remark about the weather, and left. The cannon rested in my yard till about January or February of the next winter. About that time two men drove up from the street, saying the Deerfield and Greenfield boys had settled the dispute and agreed to give it up. The next day, when down street, I met Rufus Howland, the druggist, and Major Keith, both of whom told me to give it up, as all disputes had been settled. That night Major Keith sent his team, with his man and three volunteers, Levi Clark, the Davis street blacksmith, Edward Thayer, familiarly known as “Bunk” Thayer, and the third I did not know.

“On going to the spot we found the ground frozen solid and could only be removed with the aid of picks and bars. When the task was completed the evening was far spent but the men started for Deerfield. That was the last of my connection with the gun.

“It was so late when they reached Deerfield the boys thought the cannon was not coming. About ten o'clock they saw the team turning the corner at the north end of the street, and the news quickly spread. The four men were given a good supper and \$10, a man by the name of Abercrombie giving the money. I have Mr. Thayer's authority for the supper and money, as he was one of the four men who helped dig the cannon up from my yard, and he told me a few days after of the kindness shown them at Deerfield. All this happened 40 years ago or more but as my memory of those times is good I think I have the above facts correct.

“The young man from Deerfield, who followed the Greenfield boys up through Country Farms, told me himself of his doing so.”

At the annual meeting of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial

Association in February, 1903, a few of the younger members related their experiences in relation to the old gun. Spencer Fuller, in his inimitable manner, told the story of the boys getting the gun from the cellar of the late Charles Jones, by his leave, in 1876, and then taking it up to Fort Hill and amusing themselves nearly all night; that near morning they got word that a company from South Deerfield were coming to take the cannon. They immediately gathered reinforcements by calling in Mr. Jones, who took the lead and with a stout club soon scattered the southern invaders. County Treasurer Newcomb remembered how, when Richmond fell, they fired the gun all night and then filled it up with earth; the South Deerfield boys stole it soon after, but had a hard time to get it in working condition. At one time the Deerfield boys stole the cannon from South Deerfield, put it on a handcar and ran it up to Deerfield, but could not get it off the track. After much excitement the track was cleared in time to escape wrecking a train. John Sheldon remembered that one time the cannon was taken up near the cemetery and preparations made to salute a passing train. A lively discussion arose as to whether to fire before or behind the train. It was decided to fire just before the cars passed, but the charge held fire and the cannon was discharged just in time to nearly blow off the end of the rear car. The boys scattered in all directions, two jumping into a newly-made grave, others hiding behind tombstones, and one running away to Shutesbury, where he remained eight months.

I remember once seeing a cut of a large brass horn that had been taken upon one of the expeditions in search of the North Pole, and upon its return deposited in a museum as a curiosity. From the mouth of the big horn were issuing musical notes, which had become frozen into the instrument; these had been thawed out by the warmer atmosphere. If this old gun should some day thaw out, in its place among the treasures of the Pocumtuck Memorial Association, what

interesting stories of exciting events in the history of this vicinity would then be revealed.

Here is hoping that the old gun may at some future time "speak for itself."

WAR OF 1812

The following page, copied from a diary of Capt. Thaddeus Coleman, relates to the War of 1812:

"GREENFIELD, May 7, 1814.

"Hon. Secretary of War:

"I acknowledge the receipt of an appointment by the President of the United States as captain in the 48th Regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Isaac Clark. I accept the appointment and will report myself in person to Colonel Clark, agreeably to orders.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"THADDEUS COLEMAN

"Hon. John Armstrong, Esq.,

"Secretary of War, Washington."

"June 28, 1814. This day opened my rendezvous at Greenfield. Captain 26th Regiment Riflemen.

"July 5. First return—none.*

"September 7, 1814. This day removed my rendezvous from Greenfield to Bernardston.

"September 13. Returned none (and the same weekly to October 25.)

"GREENFIELD, June 22, 1814.

"United States to Thaddeus Coleman, Dr.

"To transportation of baggage from Burlington,
Vt., to Greenfield, Mass. \$13.60

"September 22. To expenses in pursuing Francis Henery, deserted 7.50

*The war was unpopular in New England, and recruits were scarce. The same report was made weekly until September 6,

“October 7. To expenses for pursuing John
Barbour, a deserter 8.33

“August 31, 1814. This day Dennis Eddy began to do
duty for me as a waiter.

“Burlington, February 14, 1815. This day began to board
with Mr. Barnard.”

Captain Coleman was grandfather of Mrs. Mary P. Wells
Smith.

A LOCAL NIMROD

Samuel Leonard years ago when Gill was a part of Green-
field lived on the S. P. Stratton place. He was a very large
strongly built man and had double teeth all around in both
upper and lower jaw. It was said of him that when eighty-
three years of age he could hold a tenpenny nail so firmly in
his teeth that by bending it he was able to break it off. He
was an expert hunter, and every year took a trip to St. Law-
rence county, New York, for the purpose of hunting and
trapping. He finally took up his permanent abode there and
died at the age of 104 years.

He had a grandson, Moses Leonard, who inherited his
tastes. He was born about 1805, and had when 74 years old,
as he claimed, killed 300 wolves, 150 bears, and numberless
deer,—sometimes 100 in a season.

The St. Lawrence Herald in telling the story, says, “There
is enough of interest in the history of the man to fill a large
volume.”

LOG PLAIN

The portion of the town known as “Log Plain” was in
early times covered with an immense growth of white pines.
John McHard had built his log cabin on the brow of the
steep hill just west of the Nathaniel Black house, a little
nearer the highway than the present house. His son William
used to tell of a hurricane which happened about the time of

the Revolutionary War which swept through these tall pines to the south of their house, twisting them off as though they were mere saplings. For years after the vicinity was frequented by most of the families of the town for the purpose of gathering the resinous knots of the fallen pines for kindling and torch wood. A half century later the uprooted stumps formed fences on both sides of the swamp road for a long distance.

A GOOD HAT

Prominent among the business enterprises named, as carried on a hundred years ago, that of hat making is often mentioned. The little house on the stage road in which John Chambers lived and died was built by Pliny Severance for a hat shop. Here for many years he made *fur* hats. After a time *silk* hats made their appearance. One day his neighbor, a Mr. Smith, who lived on the corner opposite the old Log Plain schoolhouse, was importuned by a peddler to buy a silk hat. Smith looked at the hat and said, "Why these silk hats are good for nothing! My neighbor Severance down here makes a good hat; a *fur* hat. Let me show you one." So into the house he goes and brings out his Sunday-go-to-meeting-hat, and says, "There is a hat which is worth looking at!" The peddler closely examined the hat and returning it said, "Yes! a pretty good hat! Yes! a good hat!" and turning up the sweat lining and pointing to a brand, "There's my mark!"

PAPER MONEY

The several expeditions undertaken by the colonies against the French between 1690 and 1750 called for large expenditures of money, and the country suffered terribly from the issues of an irredeemable currency. "Old tenor" was that form issued in Massachusetts before 1737. "Middle tenor" was a form issued from 1737 to 1741 when a new act was passed, and the issue under the new act became known as

“new tenor.” Each had a different value, and each depreciated in different ratios. After the colonies had taken Louisbourg (June 17, 1745), the home government in acknowledgment of the services of Massachusetts in this affair, sent over 180,000 pounds sterling, which the colony used to purchase 1,980,000 pounds of their paper promises, greatly to the relief of the suffering people.

Again in 1775 the Continental Congress, in its great straits for money began to issue paper money. Before the close of the year 1779, it had put forth \$242,000,000. In March, 1780, it was worth but forty dollars to one in silver. Congress then called it in and issued in its place at market value, “new tenor” notes bearing five per cent interest, at twenty “old tenor” to one of “new tenor.” The old notes sank to one thousand to one.

The General Court of Massachusetts by act passed September 29, 1780, fixed the following rates for the depreciation of the currency, for the liquidation of all debts and contracts. One dollar in gold or silver was worth, in paper currency—

	1777	1778	1779	1780
January,	\$1.05	\$3.15	\$7.42	\$29.34
February,	1.07	3.50	8.68	33.22
March,	1.09	3.75	10.00	37.36
April,	1.12	4.00	11.04	40.00
May,	1.15	4.00	12.15	
June,	1.20	4.00	13.42	
July,	1.25	4.25	14.77	
August,	1.50	4.50	16.30	
September,	1.75	4.75	18.00	
October,	2.75	5.00	20.30	
November,	3.00	5.45	23.08	
December,	3.10	6.34	25.93	

February 27, 1781, the rate had become \$75.00 in paper for \$1.00 in silver. An act was passed by the government

May 5, 1780, for the consolidation of all the currency, and the issue of new bills of credit therefor. This was known as the "new emission" and by the act of June 5, 1781, \$1.00 in silver was worth \$1.87 in "new emission" bills. The value of this issue rapidly declined, and October 1, 1781, it took \$4.00 of "new emission" to purchase \$1.00 in silver.

"During the summer of 1780 'Continental' currency fell into contempt. As Washington said, 'it took a wagon load of money to buy a wagon load of provisions.' At the end of the year 1778 the paper dollar was worth sixteen cents in the northern states and twelve cents in the south. Early in 1780 its value had fallen to two cents, and before the end of the year it took ten paper dollars to make a cent.

"In October, Indian corn sold at wholesale in Boston for \$150 per bushel, butter was \$12 a pound, tea \$90, sugar \$10, beef \$8, coffee \$12, and a barrel of flour cost \$1,575. Samuel Adams paid \$2,000, for a hat and suit of clothes. The money soon ceased to circulate; debts could not be collected, and there was a general prostration of credit. To say that a thing was 'not worth a Continental' became the strongest possible expression of contempt. A barber in Philadelphia papered his shop with bills; and a dog was smeared with tar and led up and down the streets with this unhappy money sticking all over him—a sorry substitute for the golden-fleeced sheep of the Norse legend."*

We often find an entry on old account books of so much money in "Continental Bills"—"Hard money," so much.

March 4, 1634, the General Court enacted: "It is ordered that musket bullets of a full boar shall pass currently for a farthing apiece, provided that noe man be compelled to take above 12 pence at a tyme in them."

The Deerfield town treasurer charges himself May 9, 1781, "By cash the committee Received for the Rent of Town

* John Fiske's Am. Rev. Vol. II, p. 198.

Land last April, Continental Bills, £3493-16." The Massachusetts pound was \$3.331/3 which would make the sum of \$11,649.22 for the rent of the town land one year.

As a practical illustration of the difficulties of the situation, the following is introduced :

" WEYMOUTH, Sept. 13, 1734.

" Put to vote whether Mr. Smith's salary should be stated according to the following articles and prices hereafter mentioned, viz :—Wheat at 10 shillings per bushell, Rey att seven shillings per bushell, Pork att seven pence per pound, Beaf at five pence per Pound, and that ye prices of ye abovesaid articles are to be as they are bought and sold in this Precinct ; To wit : Grain in ye month of May ; Pork and Beaf about ye middle of November, annually ; and ye abovesaid salary shall rise and fall ye time above mentioned annually ; and said vote passed in ye affirmative."

Mr. Smith's salary was £180 per year. By this sliding scale at one time he received, £134-4-2, and at another (1779) £9735.

Passages from the journal of Christopher Columbus Baldwin, born in Templeton (Baldwinsville) August 1, 1800. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Worcester bar, and the very intimate friend of people who originated in Greenfield. He was, at the period mentioned in the quotations from his diary, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester.*

" SEPTEMBER 15, 1833

" Henry Knox Newcomb arrived in town a few days ago from Key West, by way of New Orleans, and asked me to bear him company on a visit to his father, the Hon. Judge [Richard E.] Newcomb, at Greenfield. He accompanied the invitation in

* Diary of Christopher Columbus Baldwin, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., 1901.

the very civilist way possible by assuring me that he would defray all the expenses of the expedition. I thought best not to omit such an opportunity of seeing the Connecticut river; so I closed with his obliging proposal. We left town on Saturday morning. Our carriage was what is called a carryall; a vehicle very similar to a hack or private coach, only the fore end is open, and, like a hack, large enough for four persons. Our load consisted of myself, my friend Newcomb, his brother's wife and baby, and Miss Lucy Lincoln, the adopted daughter of the late Lieut. Gov. Lincoln, of Worcester, making five souls in all, with plenty of baskets, band-boxes, budgets and such trumpery as ladies are wont to bother the gentlemen with.

“Our carriage was drawn by two horses, and as our appearance was somewhat imposing from our having much silver upon our tackling and carriage, and making us look like some well estated gentleman. I could not but remark to my friend that if the people who stared at us so particularly could look into our purses, we should be laughed at as two poor devils. He insisted, however, that if we looked serious nobody would ask us how much money we had got. The appearance of wealth always makes people look genteel, and exacts respect from strangers.

“At Templeton, my native place, we stopped our equipage and ordered dinner. I was asked many questions here by people whom I knew, and when they looked at my superfine broadcloth cloak and our carriage, God knows I felt cheap enough; for I was well satisfied that they knew that I was not worth two coppers. I had to relate to them two amusing stories to keep them from asking questions as to the ownership of our carriage and horses. The keeper of the tavern was Calvin Townsley, a native of Jamaica in the state of Vermont, and reputed to be the best tavern keeper between Boston and Albany. He gave us good cheer, and to make appearances correspond, I was going to order a bottle of wine,

but as my companions declined drinking, I concluded to postpone that entertainment to another time.

“I must say a word concerning our baby. . . . Our baby cried upon an average of four miles out of five during the whole journey. Nothing would quiet the little nuisance. Notwithstanding its mother administered all sorts of soporifics, the little rascal raised his shrill pipes to a pitch of perfect agony. It was not old enough to have a name, and for that reason I cannot put it upon record.

“After dinner we pushed on our journey and about eight o'clock in the evening reached a tavern * just on the south bank of Miller's river, in Montague, seven or eight miles this side of Greenfield, kept by a person by the name of Brooks, a native of Petersham, and cousin to Aaron Brooks, an attorney of that place. Before making arrangements for the night, we alighted and examined the premises to see that our quality should not suffer by having slept in a vulgar house. Newcomb was spokesman, and he catechised the landlady as to her beds, whether the sheets had been changed, what she could give us for supper; and from the resolute manner of his examination, one would have supposed him an officer of the police in pursuit of stolen property. To do him justice, however, he did his errand like one who was accustomed to good entertainment. The only part I performed in this comedy was to ask the landlady to let me see her cook our beef-steak which we had bespoken. This she complied with, not, however, without letting me understand that she thought me an indifferent cook.

“After we had taken our supper, I went to the bar for a glass of wine, and there saw a very imposing new book. How could such a book get there? I immediately opened it and found it a New Version of the New Testament with notes, illustrations, &c., &c. by ‘Rodolphus Dickenson, a Presby-

* Old River tavern; no longer in existence.

ter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and late Rector of St. Paul's Church, Middleton, South Carolina.' Royal 8vo. Boston, 1833. It was a fine specimen of American printing, and the notes and comments made a parade of great learning. I found that the author had ornamented the book with his portrait, and had dedicated it to Dr. Alpheus Stone, 'Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society,' and the dedication, which was stuffed with the most outrageous flattery, was dated at 'Montague, Mass.,' one of the obscurest towns on the Connecticut river. I passed the whole evening in looking through this curious performance. It undoubtedly cost its author great labor, and never was the labor of any man more unprofitably directed. He had attempted to translate it into the proper language of the day. Some of the alterations from the common versions were truly comic. If my memory serves me, this expression, 'too much learning hath made thee mad,' was rendered nearly thus, 'the multiplicity of thy engagements hath demented thee.' A new testament with a portrait of the translator, and a dedication to an unknown physician. I never had so strong a disposition to steal a book as I had this; and I verily believe that had there been another book in the house which could have served as a nest-egg of the family devotion or reading I should have certainly carried it off. The presumptuous author of this version, I was told, was residing in Montague and was in the rectorship of a small church situated about two miles from our tavern.

"Sunday, Sept. 16, 1833. We had an agreeable ride in the morning across the Connecticut into Greenfield. I must not forget to mention in this place an instance of my pride. How disinclined we are to recognize our poor connections when fortune has elevated us a peg or two above them, and we encounter them among strangers. The wife of the toll-gatherer at the bridge was my own cousin. She did not know me, although no examiner of faces could have seen us together

without pronouncing us to be brother and sister. Her husband's name is Comfort Hunter, and one of the honestest fellows in the world. And I know not but what his wife is as worthy as he is. I should not have treated them with such neglect had I been alone. And I intend still to humble myself for this act of haughtiness. Her maiden name was Abigail Bruce, born in Templeton, daughter of Josiah Bruce, and the elder sister of that famous Eli Bruce, who was so conspicuous in the abduction of Captain William Morgan, in September, 1826, and high sheriff for the county of Niagara, in the state of New York. . . . We reached Greenfield, about nine o'clock in the morning. We found the Hon. Judge Newcomb sick of a fever. This was a sad disappointment to us all, but I took it at heart most, because, he being Judge of Probate, could, if well, entertain me with family histories. He was so unwell that I was not permitted to ask after his own history. But I had the good luck to catechise him now and then as his wife went out of the room. His own name is Richard English Newcomb and was born at Lebanon, in Connecticut, in 1771, making him at this time sixty-two. His father, Hezekiah Newcomb, was born at Ipswich, Mass., and settling first in Lebanon, afterwards, between 1785 and '90, removed to Bernardston, Mass., where he died. He was a Justice of the Peace there, and the most important judicial act of his life was to hear a complaint as Magistrate against a fanatic sect called Dorrellites,* for a breach of the Sabbath in raising a barn on the Lord's day. . . . Hezekiah Newcomb, Jr., son of our Justice, was one of the Dorrellites, yet this did not prevent the worthy magistrate from imposing a heavy fine upon the Sabbath breakers. Horatio G. Newcomb, Esq., is another son of Mr. Justice Hezekiah, and is now an attorney in Greenfield. About 1819 or '20,

* See paper by F. M. Thompson, "The Dorrellites," Vol. II, page 82, Proceedings Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

he practiced law in Winchendon, Mass. He was there not above three years, and has since been at Greenfield.

“Although Sunday, yet it was a busy day with me. My friend Newcomb was compelled to be with his father all day. I had to shift for myself. I sought out the oldest burying-ground and soon discovered that I had found work enough. I went to transcribing epitaphs with all expedition.

“The graveyard was just back of the church in the village and one of the first monuments I came to was as follows :

REV. ROGER NEWTON, D.D.
was ordained

To the Gospel Ministry in
This Town 18 Nov. 1761 &
died 10th Dec. 1816,

In the 80th year of his age,
& 56th of his Ministry.”

His life was adorned with private and domestick virtues, and distinguished by publick and professional usefulness.

In Memory of MRS.
ABIGAIL, the wife of
Rev. Roger Newton,
who died Oct. 21,
1805, aged 67 years.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband and doth him good and not evil all the days of her life.

“He came from Durham, Connecticut (which was his native place) to Greenfield when it was almost a wilderness. I think he was the first settled minister of the town.* One of his sons, a bachelor, now lives in Greenfield.†

“In the same yard I found the following inscription :

Sacred to the
Memory of MRS.
PHEBE, wife of
Richard E. New-
comb, Esq., obt.
Aug. 9, 1802 aet.
31 years.

This monument is erected
As a Testimonial of
Affection for an agree-
able Companion,
A Sincere Friend,
A Tender Mother,
A faithful wife
& a good woman.

* He was the second minister of Greenfield.

† Isaac Newton, called “Sir Isaac.”

“She was the mother of my friend Henry K. Newcomb.

“And here follows the epitaph of her successor, and the grandmother of the baby that cried so in our journey from Worcester :

MRS.
MARY NEWCOMB.
wife of
R. E. Newcomb, Esq.
and last
surviving child of
Gen.
Joseph Warren,
who fell
on Bunker Hill, June
17, 1775;
Died Feb. 9, 1826.
Æt. 54.

“I must not omit to mention what I saw in Judge Newcomb’s parlor. It was a full length likeness of General Warren by Copley, in the most perfect preservation, and also that of his lady by the same artist. I cannot describe the pleasure I had in looking at them. As a painting the likeness of the General was much the best. I could not get them for the library of the Antiquarian Society, though I projected several schemes to that end.*

“After dinner I was called upon by Isaac Newton, Esq., brother of the Hon. Rejoice Newton of Worcester, who carried me up to Montague Falls, an interesting and romantick place on the Connecticut river, about three miles northeast of Greenfield. On the way there we passed another graveyard which we went into. There was built in it a sort of safety tomb, which was to receive the bodies of the dead previous to their interment, to prevent them falling into the hands of doctors and the resurrectionists for dissection ; a *very* good precaution.

“Among the monuments, I found the following inscrip-

* Judge Newcomb in his will refers to the portraits “now in my front parlor” as the property of his son, Joseph Warren Newcomb. These portraits were afterwards in the possession of Dr. Buckminster Brown of Boston.

tions, which as they are the progenitors of Rejoice Newton I copied them. The following was his grandfather :

MR. JOHN NEWTON,
died Sept. 28,
1802
æ. 76.

“ This was his grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Pickett :

In memory of MRS. MARY
NEWTON, wife of Mr. John
Newton, who died Nov.
18, 1786 in the 63rd year
of her age.

MRS. HULDAH
2ond wife of Mr
John Newton
died Sept. 14, 1802
Æt. LX.

“ The following are the father and mother of Rejoice :

CAPT. ISAAC NEWTON
died
Sept. 23, 1826
Æt. 78.

MRS. HESTER
wife of
Capt. Isaac Newton
died
Dec. 23, 1824
Æt. 75.

“ His uncle :

MR.
SAMUEL NEWTON
died
13th Nov. 1827
Æt. 75.

“ The grandfather, father and uncle were all born in Durham, Conn. The oldest of them, Capt. Isaac, came to Greenfield about 1769 or '70, and in a few years his father and mother followed. The Rev. Roger Newton was a cousin * of Capt. Isaac. The family has always been respectable from the beginning.

“ I intended to have gone to the Episcopal Church today, never having been to one but once in my life. Rev. Mr. Strong lay sick with a fever, and I spent the day as religiously

* Uncle.

as I could by transcribing and contemplating over the monuments of the dead.

“Spent the evening at the hotel where I stopped with H. G. Newcomb, Esq., and Mr. George T. Davis, a native of Sandwich, Mass., and son of Wendell Davis, of that place, and formerly sheriff of that county. He is a brother of Sam. Davis, Esq., the learned editor of ‘Morton’s N. E. Memorial’ and the most famous Antiquary of Plymouth Colony. This Mr. G. T. Davis is a young man who has just entered upon the practice of law and has just established a weekly newspaper in this place called the ‘Mercury.’ The first number was issued last week. He came to this town from Taunton, where he had been engaged as an editor. . . .

“Sept. 17 (Mon.) 1833. In the morning I ordered our carriage and invited several young ladies to ride up to the falls, where I went yesterday. We made a ride of 8 or 10 miles, which was quite pleasant.

“I was introduced to the Hon. Daniel Wells, now member of our State Senate, to James C. Alvord, Esq., his partner (attorneys), son of the Clerk of the Courts for Franklin County. Mr. Alvord officiated for a few months as the successor of John Hooker Ashmun in the Law School at Cambridge. He is a young man of good promise in his profession. His sister married Joseph Warren Newcomb, father of the baby that worried me so much. This Mr. Newcomb is the youngest son of the Hon. Judge Newcomb, and studied his profession with Rejoice Newcomb, Esq., at Worcester, where he was admitted to practice, and first opened an office at Templeton in 1829. He remained there about two years when he removed to Amesbury, Mass., where he now resides as an attorney. He is a half brother of my friend H. K. Newton.

“In the afternoon I was invited to take a ride to Deerfield with a young attorney by the name of Woodward.* He

* William G. Woodard.

is a native of Hanover, N. H., and is a partner of Mr. Chapman. On our way we met Rev. Henry Colman,* formerly minister at Salem, but now residing at Deerfield. His residence is on the north bank of Deerfield river and about two-thirds of a mile from the Greenfield Court House. His estate is beautiful. He showed me a field of corn which he had planted this year containing twenty acres. He paid ten thousand dollars for his farm. . . .

“How delightful the ride from Greenfield to Deerfield! It has become a sort of classical ground, not because learned writers have lived here, but because it has been the place of some interesting fighting between the early settlers and the Indians. The natural scenery is beautiful, and this is greatly heightened by the recollection of the sufferings of the first Planters. I went to the house that was the residence of the Rev. John Williams, who was taken captive by the Indians in 1704. The house is very venerable, and is correctly represented in ‘Hoyt’s Researches.’ The same knocker is on the door that was on then. It consists of wrought iron, being nothing more than a staple and ring. The ring is about five inches across and of the bigness of one’s middle finger; it falls upon the head of a spike. The marks of the hatchets of the Indians are yet to be seen on the front door. A hole large enough to run the hand through was hacked, and to keep the wind out a board has been nailed upon the inside. I did not go into the inside of the house except into the entry. I did not wish to disturb the family, especially at this time, as the late occupant, Col. Hoyt, brother of the author of the ‘Researches,’ had deceased only two weeks before. I had a great curiosity to examine the family papers and some interesting antiquities, that are collected and preserved in the Academy. But it was so late in the day that I could not search for papers nor catechise the inhabitants proposing to

* See article on Rev. Henry Colman, this work.

do this at a future day, when I should have more leisure and more precise information as to what would be desirable.

“I will mention here that Rev. Rodolphus Dickinson, author of the ‘New Version of the New Testament,’ was born in this town, as was also the Rev. Edward Hitchcock, Professor in Amherst College, who has distinguished himself by his ‘Report on the Geology of Massachusetts.’

“I took tea in the evening at Mr. Alvord’s, where I remained until 9 o’clock, spending the time in a very agreeable manner.

“Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1833. We prepared for our journey home, leaving Mrs. Newcomb & the baby. Miss Lincoln returned with us, and we went back the same way we came. . . . We reached Worcester at 8 in the evening, safe & sound. The weather during our absence was very favorable. . . . Sept. 23, 1833, Mr. Baldwin started with his friend Newcomb for New York. They went by stage to Hartford, where they spent the first night. He says: ‘I passed the evening at Dr. Amariah Brigham’s, who was formerly a physician in Greenfield, Mass.; his wife was a Chapman from that place, and her father was an Englishman,* who died there. The doctor is a man of some fame, having written a treatise on the cholera and one on education, the last of which has been favorably received by the public. Our conversation was chiefly upon phrenology, in which he was a firm believer. He stands very well in his profession and is rapidly rising in public estimation.’”

In 1835 Mr. Baldwin made a journey to Ohio, and August 20th of that year he was instantly killed in a stagecoach accident at Norwich, Ohio.

* Thomas Chapman.

CHAPTER LXVI

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL

THE late Dr. A. C. Deane for many years advocated the establishment in Greenfield of a public hospital.

Considerable interest was awakened in regard to the matter in the fall of 1894, and February 16, 1895, an "Agreement of Association" was signed by thirty-six people with the intention to constitute a corporation to be known as the "Franklin County Public Hospital." The signers of the agreement met at Grand Army Hall, March 2, 1895 "for the purpose of organizing said corporation by the adoption of by-laws, and election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting." At this meeting officers were elected and measures taken to procure suitable quarters for use as a hospital. July 20, the board of managers voted to lease the house of Rev. Dr. Francis L. Robbins, for one year with the privilege of renewing the lease for the two succeeding years. September 9, the hospital was opened with Miss Nellie Daniels as superintendent, and Miss Anna Moritz as the first pupil nurse in the training school. It so happened that Dr. Robbins was the first patient. October 24, Miss Daniels was succeeded temporarily by Miss Hunt who acted as superintendent until the coming of Miss A. C. Nedwell about February 1, 1897. October 14 of that year the "Greenfield House" was rented of Henry Couillard with an option of purchase within two years, at such valuation as might be fixed by three disinterested men, Mr. Couillard agreeing to subscribe \$2,000 of the purchase money.

The hospital took possession of what proved to be its permanent home January 1, 1898. At a meeting held at its new quarters, January 7, Hon. L. J. Gunn, president, announced that Judge Charles Allen of Boston had presented the association with the sum of ten thousand dollars, and after properly acknowledging Mr. Allen's generosity, it was voted to apply the gift to the purchase of the property of Mr. Couillard. Miss Nedwell resigned March 1, 1899, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. H. Laurence as superintendent, which office she held until July 13, 1901. At that time Miss Anna Sweeney began her duties as superintendent. The hospital has rapidly advanced in the estimation of the public of late years, and the people are united in its support to a greater degree than ever before. Unlike many small hospitals, it has been able to pay its running expenses, and is doing a blessed work for suffering humanity.

By the terms of the will of the late Mrs. Maria L. Hosmer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Hovey, of Greenfield, the hospital at the decease of Mrs. George H. Hovey will receive a legacy of ten thousand dollars, and a share of the rest and residue of the estate. Mrs. Hosmer upon the same conditions, also gave the Greenfield Library Association and the Green River Cemetery five thousand dollars each.

By this generous gift the managers of the hospital feel that the opportunities for the future usefulness of the institution will be much increased.

The principal officers of the hospital for 1903 are Levi J. Gunn, Pres.; Franklin R. Allen, Vice Pres.; Frank J. Lawler, Treas.; Eliza B. Leonard, Sec.; Anna Sweeney, Supt.

GREENFIELD WATER WORKS

"The first water works in Greenfield were established by an act of the General Court, passed June 17, 1796. There were thirty shares of the par value of \$100 each. By that

act 'Daniel Wells, Eliel Gilbert, Jonathan Leavitt, Abner Smead and William Coleman, all of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, such other persons as may be associated with them,' and their successors were 'constituted a corporation by the name of The Proprietors of the Aqueduct in Greenfield for the purpose of conveying water by subterraneous pipes into the town street in Greenfield.' This corporation controlled and brought water to the street from several springs, the principal of which were on the Hastings farm, now owned, we believe, by W. P. Maynard, east of the Bernardston road, and on the Clapp farm (now Highland Park). It supplied for many years a large number of houses, and its business was so profitable that its shares sold for double their par value and were sought for as a first-class investment at that price. The water was at first brought in wooden logs of three inch bore. As these decayed, cement pipes were to some extent substituted. The terms were ten dollars per annum for a leak not exceeding three gills per minute. The village depended mainly on this aqueduct for water till 1869. A fire district was formed December, 1849, consisting of the territory included in School District No. 1, and \$1,500 was raised by assessment for the support of the Fire Department. Whiting Griswold, Franklin Ripley, Henry B. Clapp, D. W. Alvord and Isaac Miles were the committee of organization. In the drouth of that year it failed to meet adequately the demand, and the attention of the people of the village was directed to other sources and means of supply. The first suggestion was to form a private corporation and steps were taken for that purpose. Surveys were made by Alfred R. Field and different sources were considered. It was finally decided that the 'Glen brook,' so-called, would furnish the best supply. It was also concluded to give the enterprise a public character by placing the same in the hands of the fire district if it would assume the work. A meeting was held on the 27th day of August, 1869, to see what action the

district would take. W. S. B. Hopkins was moderator of the meeting. On motion of Charles H. Munn it was, after statements by Hon. Wm. B. Washburn and others, voted 'that the fire district assume the work of bringing water from the Glen brook, so-called, into the village.' It was then moved and voted 'that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate a committee of seven members to be called the "Construction committee," whose duty it shall be to take the whole charge of the work of bringing water into the district, to make all contracts for pipe and for laying the same, to settle all claims for damages and to attend to all business connected with the construction and completion of the work; that said committee be instructed to commence work at once and press it to completion as soon as practicable.' The committee appointed under the foregoing vote consisted of Wm. B. Washburn, Robert Wiley, William Keith, Alfred R. Field and Charles H. Munn. On motion of Mr. Washburn, the said committee was instructed to apply to the Legislature at the next session for an act authorizing the district to borrow money, issue bonds, etc., for the purpose of defraying the expenses attending the construction of the works. In pursuance of the application of the committee a bill prepared by S. O. Lamb and Alfred R. Field, having passed the Legislature, was approved by the governor, May 6, 1870. The act was accepted by the unanimous vote of the district, May 17, 1870, and by the town of Greenfield by a vote of 71 yeas to 31 nays, May 28, 1870. Alfred R. Field, who made all the surveys and plans for the work, died in June, 1870, and the vacancy in the construction committee caused thereby was filled August 10, 1870, by the election of S. O. Lamb. The dam at the head of the Glen, a solid structure of stone laid in cement, thirty-five feet high and about 130 feet in length, was built by George Merrill of Shelburne Falls, the ditch for the pipe was dug by P. P. Severance of Greenfield and the pipe was laid by S. L. Wiley.

C. H. Munn superintended the digging and filling of the ditch. The work was pushed rapidly and the water introduced into the village in the early fall. It was first used at a fire, and with good effect, on the 16th of October, 1870, at a small house that stood on the eastly side of Hope street, on land then owned by Mrs. Pratt, next north of the jail property now owned by Emil Weissbrod.

“The completion of the works was celebrated on the 20th of October, 1870, by a fireman's muster. After the regular proceedings of the day, to show our guests the efficiency of our new water works, hose were attached to a hydrant and a clear, compact stream without a break was thrown perpendicularly far up into the air, then upon and over the neighboring block and horizontally along the street. The latter distance was paced off by a stranger, who made it over one hundred and thirty-five feet.

“The distance from the Glen to the street is four and three-quarters miles. The pipe originally laid was eight inches in diameter for about two miles from the dam and six inches the rest of the way. The cost of the works, including land damages, was about \$70,000. They supplied the village with water till 1885, when, to meet the increased demand, an additional fourteen inch pipe was laid from the Glen to Main street, and a twelve inch pipe through Main street at a cost of about \$60,000. Soon after the completion of this addition the efficiency of the works was tested as follows: six one and one-eighth inch streams, two one inch streams, one one and three-eighths inch stream and one seven-eighths inch stream, ten streams in all, throwing horizontally distances varying from 102 to 137 feet, all at one and the same time. The whole length of pipe in use in 1892 was twenty-seven and three-fourths miles. The income that year (at the lowest rates in the United States) was about fourteen thousand dollars a year.

“In addition to the Glen brook, the district, by virtue of an

act of the Legislature of 1883, has taken Fisk Brook in Shelburne with the right to convey the water from the same to the street, but has had no occasion as yet to use it." *

In 1892 the limits of the fire district were extended so as to include Silver street, and in 1894 the district voted to lay a main on Conway and Silver streets, which brought the water to Nash's mills. A committee was also appointed to report upon the expediency of a larger storage of water. This committee reported that four plans had been considered.

1. Pumping from Green river,	estimated cost,	\$7,880
2. Pumping from the Allen brook,	" "	14,100
3. Green river by gravity,	" "	50,000
4. Raising Glen dam 14 feet,	" "	14,550

Another committee was appointed with directions to report to the district before March 15, 1895. The report recommended establishing a pumping station upon the town farm at Green river. Five thousand five hundred dollars was raised for carrying out the recommendations of the committee. The Gamewell fire alarm system was also adopted by the Fire District, and \$2,500 raised for that purpose.

In 1896 the water system was extended to Music Hill in the Nash's mills district.

In 1902 the water rates were materially reduced, and in 1903 the income from the water rentals was sufficient to pay all the expenses of the water and fire departments, so that no fire district tax was necessary.

THE GREENFIELD GAS LIGHT COMPANY

The Greenfield Gas Light Company was incorporated by an act of the General Court, approved March 31, 1854, by

* From the Centennial Gazette.

Emory Washburn, governor. Franklin Ripley, Wendell T. Davis and Rufus Howland were the incorporators. They held their first meeting on the 17th day of November, 1856, and organized by electing themselves directors. The directors appointed Franklin Ripley, president, and Rufus Howland, clerk and treasurer. This organization was maintained till the 27th day of February, 1860, when, at a special meeting duly called and notified, Henry W. Clapp, George T. Davis, Charles Allen and twenty-one others were admitted as associates. At the same meeting the capital stock was fixed at \$20,000, in shares of fifty dollars each, and the number of directors was increased to five, Henry W. Clapp and George W. Potter being added to the board. At a meeting of the directors, March 3, Rufus Howland resigned the offices of clerk and treasurer and Charles Allen was appointed in his place. At the same meeting the president was authorized to sign the contract with Messrs. Dimmock, Dwight & Co. for the erection of the gas works. Under this contract the works were constructed during the summer and fall of 1860, at a cost of \$20,000. The contractors took \$18,000 of the stock of the company and \$2,000 in money in payment. The \$2,000 represented the stock taken by citizens of Greenfield village, in blocks varying from one to four shares. In November, 1860, at a meeting of the stockholders, Mr. Clapp declined to serve longer as a director and James Wilson of Bridgeport, Conn., George Dwight of Springfield and W. T. Davis, George W. Potter and Rufus Howland of Greenfield were chosen directors. At a meeting of directors, November 18, 1860, Rufus Howland was chosen president and was continued in that office by annual elections till his death, December 23, 1886. He was succeeded by Franklin R. Allen. Charles Allen held the offices of clerk and treasurer till January 18, 1861, when he resigned and James C. Davis was chosen in his place. Mr. Davis resigned, December 27, 1861, and was succeeded by E. W. Sparhawk. In August, 1862,

Mr. Sparhawk, having enlisted in the Greenfield Company in the 52d regiment, resigned. S. O. Lamb was chosen in his place and continued to hold the offices, by annual election, till July, 1887, when he declined a re-election and was succeeded by William R. Howland, who resigned in December, 1887, and was succeeded by Dana Malone.

In 1873 the capital stock of the company was made \$50,000 and the capacity of the works largely increased by the erection of a new gas holder and other important improvements under the supervision of James Porter, then, and for many years superintendent of the works. The company has the reputation of a well-managed and successful concern, but like other gas companies has suffered from the introduction of electric lights.

In later years under the management of A. R. Willard, superintendent, the business of the company has largely increased, and the use of gas for heating and culinary purposes has become much more general and of profit to the company.

The present officers are James D. Safford, Springfield, president; William S. Allen, clerk; A. R. Willard, superintendent; Dana Malone, William N. Washburn, W. A. James Forbes, D. Safford, and William S. Allen, directors.

THE GREENFIELD ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Was incorporated December 7, 1886, with a capital of \$10,000. The capital was increased to \$15,000, June 8, 1887, and to \$30,000, August 6, 1889. The capital stock has been increased from time to time until in 1903 it is \$100,000. The company has fifty miles of wire, 8,000 incandescent lights, seventy street arc lights, forty-four commercial arc lights, forty-five motors installed, and maintains a total of 136 horse power at their works. The company has recently purchased a large water right on the Deerfield river,

and expect soon to move their plant to that place. The officers for 1903 are :

President, F. E. Wells ; treasurer, A. J. Doolittle ; clerk, C. H. Keith ; superintendent, A. J. Doolittle ; directors, F. E. Wells, J. W. Stevens, F. O. Wells, N. S. Cutler, W. N. Pratt.

THE GREENFIELD RURAL CLUB

Was organized in the Centennial year (1876) for the accomplishment of this worthy purpose: "To improve and ornament the streets and public grounds of Greenfield by planting and cultivating trees, cleaning and repairing the sidewalks and such acts as shall tend to beautify and improve said streets and grounds and promote the comfort, health and happiness of the inhabitants of said town." Any person could become a member of the club by the annual payment of one dollar. The first president of the club was H. K. Simons ; Newell Snow and Rev. J. F. Moors, vice presidents ; C. M. Moody, treasurer ; E. A. Hall, secretary. The club has continued its existence since and accomplished much for the good of Greenfield. It was by its means and influence that a public drinking fountain was erected near the common, the road opened to and tower built on Poet's Seat ; and that shade trees have been planted along the streets and beside the roads leading out of the town. Hundreds of these beautiful shade trees are growing to-day, and will be enduring evidences of what has been done by Greenfield's Rural Club. The club has been liberally sustained by the action of the town in the matter of appropriations. It was incorporated in 1884 under the laws of the state, to enable it to hold real estate, the hope being entertained that it might acquire property to be converted into a public park. This organization has by reason of a change in the laws providing for a tree warden been largely superseded in its duties. The present officers are : president, W. A. Ames ; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Allen.

THE FRANKLIN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was incorporated February 11, 1828. The incorporators were Eliel Gilbert, Elijah Alvord, Sylvester Allen, Horatio G. Newcomb, Lyman Kendall, Alanson Clark and Franklin Ripley. The first policy was issued September 12, 1829. Among the first directors were Elijah Alvord, Horatio G. Newcomb, Polycarpus L. Cushman, Ebenezer Fisk, Sr., Thaddeus Coleman, John Drury, Sylvester Allen, Stephen Whitney, Colonel John Wilson, General Asa Howland, and Ephraim Hastings. Elijah Alvord was the first president and Horatio G. Newcomb, secretary, and Alanson Clark, treasurer. The object of the company was to procure insurance at cost. All of the profits were divided among the policy holders except a small reserve for their protection in case of unusual losses. The company at one time did a business of over a million dollars a year. The company has not done business until recently since 1895. The present officers are : Frank A. Colley, president and treasurer ; John D. Bouker, secretary. The office is now in Boston.

SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

MASONRY

The first meeting of Republican Lodge of Masons was held in the hall of the old Munn Tavern January 28, 1795. The charter was signed by Paul Revere, then grand master of the Grand Lodge. The first master of Republican Lodge was John Long, Jr. On the day the lodge was instituted the brethren marched in procession to the old meeting-house (at the Long Corners) attended by a large concourse of people and were there addressed by Reverend Mr. Parsons of Amherst, and then repairing to Munn's Hall, where the concluding ceremonies were performed. Among the early masters of the lodge were John Stone, William Wait, Lemuel Foster, Elijah Alvord, Sr., Elijah Alvord, Jr., John Wells, Hooker

Leavitt, James Gould, Titus Strong, Franklin Ripley, Geo. Grennell and Ansel Phelps. In those days the meetings were opened at 6 o'clock and closed at 9 o'clock, the by-laws not permitting the brethren to tarry longer. In 1805 the first funeral obsequies were performed at the burial of Dr. John Long at Shelburne. In 1807 the question of moving the lodge to Colrain was discussed, but the project was finally abandoned. The place of meeting was moved from the tavern to a building (built by subscription for a schoolhouse) on Federal street which stood on the site of the shop now owned by M. R. Pierce & Company. In 1817 the brick school building on School street, now known as the Avery house, was erected and a hall fitted up for the occupation of the lodge. In 1822 there had become a lack of interest in the order and the lodge was moved to Gill, where the first meeting was held in the house of A. Alvord. Shortly after, as there was no improvement, the brethren became discouraged and surrendered the charter. On the 10th of December, 1851, it was restored and the lodge commenced its work again in Greenfield. At first meetings were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in what is now known as Hollister's building (on Newton's place), and afterward in a hall fitted up in W. T. Davis's block. In 1856 a hall was finished off for the lodge in the Mansion House building, and in the reconstruction of the hotel in 1873 a new hall with better accommodations was provided and was occupied until the present Masonic building was completed. Franklin Royal Arch Chapter was instituted January 17, 1818. Titus Strong Council was formed in 1856, and May 22, 1868, Connecticut Valley Commandery was added to the bodies of the order.

Fully 500 Masons gathered on the 28th of January, 1895, to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of Republican Lodge. The officers of the Grand Lodge were present and many other members of that body, and session was held. The Reverend P. Voorhees Finch delivered in the Second Congregational

Church, a most admirable historic address after the audience had been welcomed by Charles H. McClellan. A banquet followed at Washington Hall, at which Master Charles E. Wheeler presided. Mr. Finch was toast master and Franklin E. Snow was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Caterer W. E. Wood served 600 guests and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

December 14, 1897, the first social test occurred in the new Masonic Hall building, which had been erected at a cost of \$50,000. The building is sixty by one hundred and thirteen feet, and beside the elegant quarters needed by the Masons, contains Grinnell Hall and many fine offices on the second and third floors. The main floor is occupied by a store, the post-office and the first Franklin District Court. W. J. Howes of Holyoke was the architect, Robert E. Pray the contractor, and Nahum S. Cutler, Franklin E. Snow, Anson Withey, Dr. W. S. Severance and Hiram O. Smith were the building committee.

ODD FELLOWS

Pocumtuck Lodge of Odd Fellows was originally instituted May 6, 1845. The first officers were Wendell T. Davis, noble grand; Stephen Gates, vice grand; R. R. Taylor, secretary; John P. Rust, treasurer. The meetings were held in a wooden building which stood on the site of J. H. Hollister's Main street building. The first death that occurred in the lodge was that of the chaplain, Rev. James Mudge, who was at that time pastor of the Methodist Church in this town. After a period of about ten years interest in the lodge began to wane and the charter was finally surrendered. The reorganization was brought about in 1870. Meetings were held for a time in a room in Sanborn's block, but desiring more room a hall was finished off for the use of the lodge in the courthouse. This was dedicated June 10, 1873, an address being delivered on the occasion by Past Grand

Joseph Beals. The lodge has since prospered and gaining a large membership, decided to secure a permanent home. In furtherance of this plan the large brick building on Main street, long occupied by J. L. Lyons as a furniture warehouse, was purchased and reconstructed to adapt it to the use of the lodge. On the second and third floors are the main hall, the ante-rooms and banqueting room, supplied with every convenience, while a store is rented, occupying ground floor and basement. The new hall was dedicated June 5, 1890, Dr. Joseph Beals again delivering an address.

There has been a steady growth in membership and influence since Pocumtuck Lodge of Odd Fellows located in its block in 1890. In 1895 the lodge expended about \$1,900 in making changes and improvements. Extensive improvements, the erection of a new building to replace the wooden building in the rear of its block, and other changes are contemplated. In May, 1903, the lodge had assets of substantially \$8,000 and a membership of 219. Officers in May, 1903: noble grand, Charles Voetsch; vice grand, Frederick C. Witt; recording secretary, Sumner Chapman; financial secretary, Charles M. Blanchard; treasurer, Robert E. Pray; trustees, George A. Shearer, Frank S. Perry, and Franklin H. Clapp.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Edwin E. Day Post, G. A. R., was organized in March, 1870. Captain George Pierce was the first commander and there were twelve charter members. During the existence of the Post there have been one hundred and fifty names on its rolls, representing sixty-two different organizations in the service. In 1877 there was a decline of interest in the order and the meetings of the Post suspended. A veteran association was then formed to carry on the work of relieving the necessities of needy comrades and of observing the beautiful ceremonies of Memorial day. In 1884 the charter was restored and the Post has increased in numbers and influence

each year. The town has been generous in its treatment of the members, and purchased for the use of the veterans the Fessenden estate on Main street, the rooms of which were changed to adapt them to the uses of the society.

The survivors of the Grand Army fully appreciate the favors shown them by the people, and are happy in their new and cosy quarters.

Edwin E. Day Relief Corps was instituted November 13, 1885, and has been a most efficient auxiliary to the Grand Army Post, lending its aid in every worthy cause.

CHAPTER LXVII

THE VILLAGE STREET

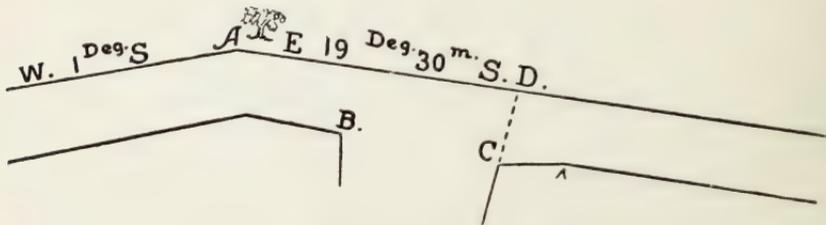
AS early as 1682 Samuel Davis and Joshua Pumry had land granted to them north of Deerfield river and east of Green river. Pumry built on his land soon after, for in 1686 he had an additional grant of seven acres "lying on the backside of his now dwelling house bounded by the Green river West by the Brow of the hill East," etc. In 1686 Quinton Stockwell and many others had grants of land on Green river. January 5, 1686, the following vote was passed: "That whereas there was a certain tract of Land upon the Green River which was appointed & designed to be for Home Lots for those Persons that had Grants of Land upon s^d River L^t. Thomas Wells & others appointed by s^d Inhabitants for that work, ordered the form & Quantity of the Lots, that is to say the Length & breadth of them."

"William Brooks proposed to the Inhabitants, he having a Grant of two home Lots, that if the Inhabitants would give him liberty to take his two Lots together & that they should be laid out to him in what place he should chuse in s^d tract that he the s^d Brooks would give to the Inhabitants afores^d in recompence for that benefit or privilege, his dwelling house that stands in the Town street in Deerfield."

"The proposition was considered & it was agreed & Voted that the s^d Will^m Brooks should have the liberty to chuse his two Lots upon the consideration above^{sd}. Accordingly he the s^d Brooks went out when Lt. Tho^s Wells & the Measurers went to lay out the home Lots & made choice of his

two Lots which lie fronting upon the highway North or NorthEast upon the home Lot of David Hoit on the one side & Edward Allen on the other side." These were lot No. 3 and lot No. 4.

The plan of the Green River Street was not completed and placed on record until 1749.



FROM THE DEERFIELD RECORDS

"The above Plan of Green River Street laid out Feby 22d, 1749: Six rods in width beginning at angle A, which angle commences fifteen links of a Chain West from a crotched Apple Tree, which Tree stands in the Front of John Allen's House Lot, running East 19 D., 30 M.; South from sd Tree to Joshua Wells's Corner, & from the afores'd angle A, West 1 D., South to Samuel Dickinson's S. East Corner; from the Corner of Edward Allen's Stone Wall at B to Aaron Denio's Corner at C is fourteen Rods, & from C to D is Seven Rods & 3 Links. The above Roads were laid out by us.

" DAVID FIELD,	} Selectmen of Deerfield."
" MATTHEW CLESSON,	
" BENJN HASTINGS.	

The foregoing plan of Greenfield street as it was in 1774 was found among the papers of the late Colonel Samuel Wells, and although not drawn to a scale is valuable as it gives the names of the occupants of the original lots at the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

In the early records of Deerfield is the following entry, no date being given: "Here follows a Record of divers things that were formerly omitted. . . . A Record of the Home lots up Green River the South side of the Street to begin at the West End—Eben^r Wells Jr. 1st lot. David Hoit 2nd. Wm. Brooks 3d & 4th. Ew^d Allyn 5th.

bounded on the west. This lot remained in the Wells family's possession until Joseph Warren Wells of the fifth generation sold to Jesse McIntire in 1840.

The first American ancestor of this Wells family was without doubt Hugh Wells, who arrived in Boston on the "Susan and Ellen" in 1630. His brother Thomas accompanied him to this country. After spending a short time in Weathersfield and Hartford, Hugh is found a settler at Hadley, in 1759. In the early records the name was commonly spelled "Welles."

Ebenezer Wells returned to Hadley, his native town, but his sons John and Joshua made permanent settlements in Greenfield and became prominent men in Green river affairs. Both were in the Indian skirmish August 25, 1725, when Deacon Samuel Field was so badly wounded, near where the railroad station now stands. John Wells occupied lot No. 1 as his homestead and became a colonel in the militia. His son Samuel, one of fourteen children, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and probably built the house which stood where the Baxter B. Noyes place now is.

Mrs. Sarah Wells Conant is perhaps the only representative of her generation of this once numerous family who continues to reside in Greenfield.

Twenty home lots of four acres each were laid out, but the dimensions of the lots were increased to eight acres each on March 3, 1700—The home lots as finally agreed upon were each to be sixteen rods in width and eighty rods in length. It was voted in 1687 "that all persons that have or shall have grants of Land upon Green River shall pay their proportion of the Indian Purchase." Before the matter was finally settled, the road from the country road to the gristmill, now Mill street, was opened, and the lots on the south side of the street were thus cut off, other land being granted to make up the deficiency in the allotment.

Lot No. 2 was granted to David Hoyt, and descended to his grandson, Lieutenant Jonathan Hoyt, who lived at Cheap-

Main Street Greenfield

Land of Alex. McIntire

Abigail H. Severance

Susannah Pierce

Abigail Lambert

Land of P.P. Severance

Liverwood

elm

Susannah Pierce

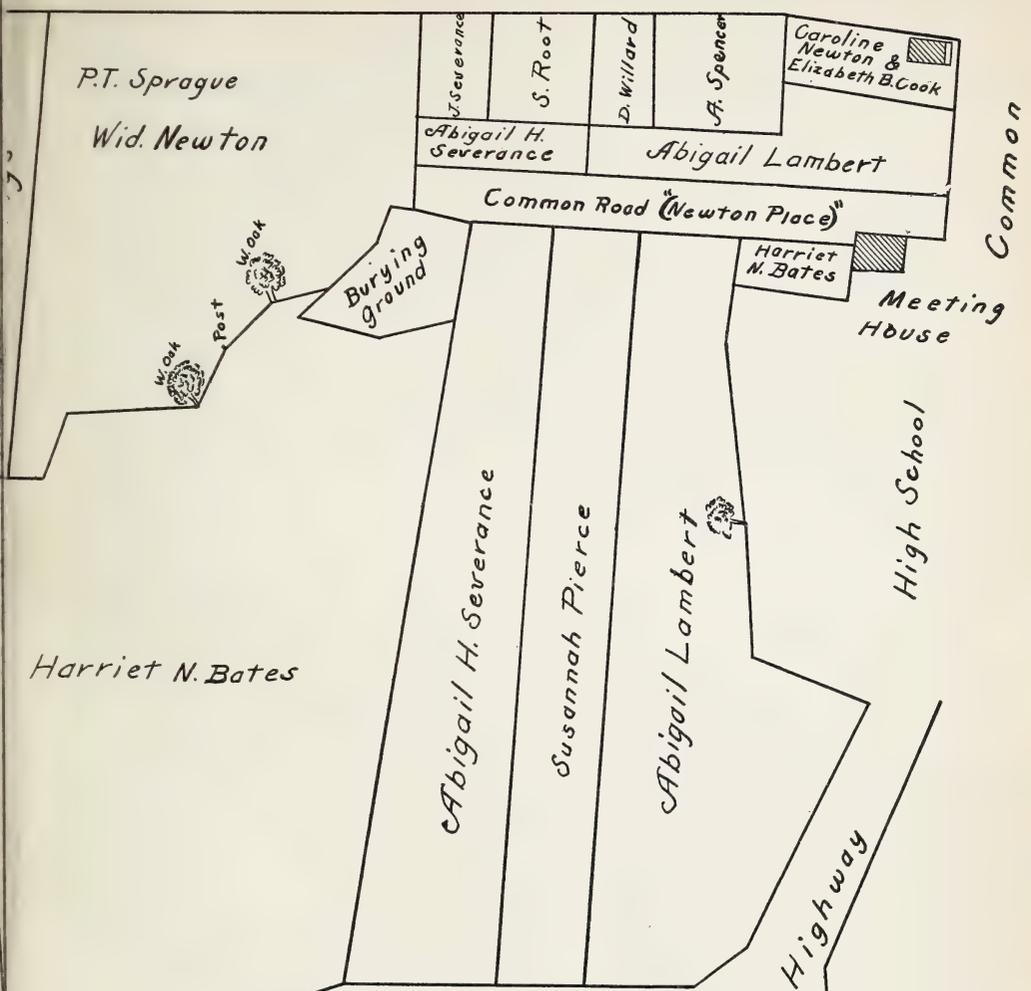
Bass

Mill Company

Munson

Franklin Reys

28
in 9



*A Plan
of
23 acres and 35 rods of land situated
in Greenfield, surveyed for the heirs of
Isaac Newton*

May 1st. 1845 By Ozias Roberts

side and kept the "White Horse Tavern," which became in time the David R. Wait place. In 1776 this lot was conveyed to Reverend Roger Newton, who became the owner of all the land lying between Main and Mill streets and the Ebenezer Wells lot and Clay Hill street.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4 were granted to William Brooks; one on his own right and one on the right of Quinten Stockwell, whose interest he had purchased. Through Ebenezer and Nathaniel Brooks, sons of William, these lots came to Benjamin Munn, who in 1741 conveyed them to his son Samuel. Samuel Munn conveyed an acre to the town for a burial ground, and in 1764 for £128-10-8 he deeded the remainder of the two lots to Reverend Dr. Newton.

Lot No. 5 was granted to Edward Allen. In 1738 he deeded it to his son Edward. Here, in 1744, stood his palisaded house, on the ground now occupied by the Hollister house. In 1763 Amos Allen, son of Edward Allen, Jr., sold to Roger Newton "a certain tract of land lying in Greenfield District containing eight acres and bounded west by land of Samuel Munn; north, east and south upon the highway, with all the edifices, fences &c., standing upon the said home lot."

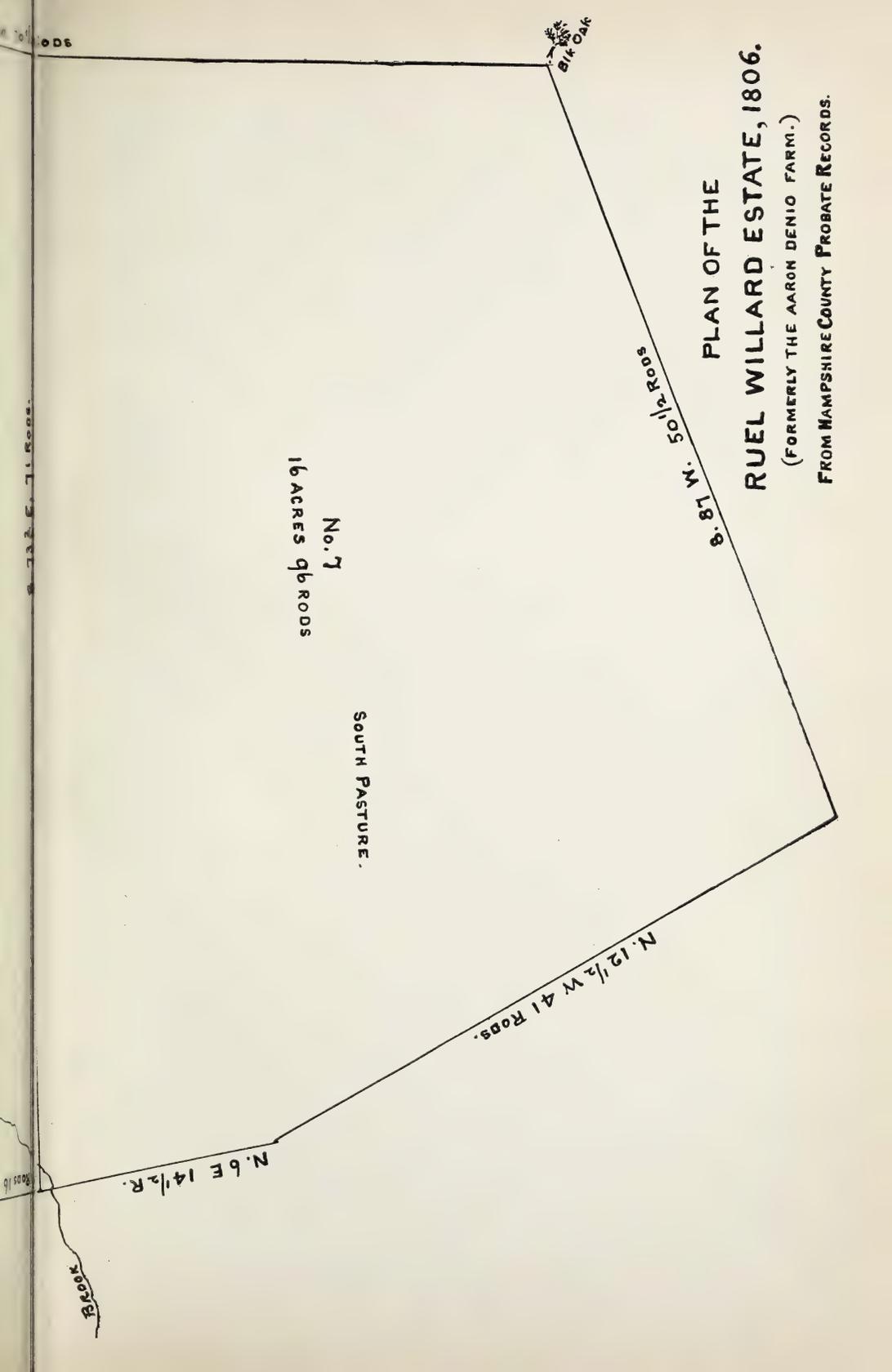
On this lot in January, 1793, Reverend Mr. Newton began the erection of his new house upon the spot now occupied by the courthouse. That house is still in existence, standing upon the north side of Newton Place, in the rear of the town hall. Under date of "Thursday, August 24, 1794," Mr. Newton makes the following entry in his diary: "removed from my old Habitation where I had resided about 32 years into my new house." On the corner now occupied by Arms's block, Mr. Newton built a small store which was occupied in 1774 by one Samuel Bliss, who, being a tory, fled to Canada, and became a captain in the British army. It was afterward occupied by George Grennell, and later by Ozias H. Newton (son of Dr. Newton), and Aaron Green, under the firm name of Newton & Green.

Luckily for the people of the town, the road entering the town street from the south was laid out fourteen rods in width at its north end, and our little common was thus saved to the public.

A few houses were built on the street before the breaking out of Father Rasle's war in 1722, but at that time all the settlers were forced to retire to the fortified places at Deerfield. No more lots were laid out on the south side of Main street until the first division of "lands lying north of Cheapside and east of Green river," in 1736. The first and second divisions of land laid out were drawn by "pitch" as elsewhere described, and all the land lying about the east end of Main street as far west as the line between William H. Allen and Franklin R. Allen was drawn as farm land. In fact the lot lying between that line and the line between the places now owned by Dana Malone and Dr. E. G. Best turned to the east in the rear of the Allen places and was drawn by Ebenezer Williams in "pitch" No. 11, and contained twenty-four acres.

The lot next west of the line between Mr. Malone and Dr. Best was laid out to Thomas Wells, in November, 1736, and was six rods and ten links in width on the street, running southerly on said Williams lot eighty-one rods to Samuel Field's forty-acre grant, and extended westerly in the rear of the home lots to the country road, now called Deerfield street.

At a meeting held March 16, 1737-8, "The Proprietors maturely considering the Petition of Benjamin Hastings, William Mitchell & Jonah Holmes voted that they have confirmed to each of them their House lots at Green river formerly Laid out to them two of which are under them now in possession of Aaron Denio & one in the possession of Thos. Wells 2nd, as also so much more to Each of them Lying south west of Land belonging to Ezekiel Bascom at y^e Lower end of Green River Meadows as shall by a Comtt^{ee} appointed



RODS

Blf Oak

No. 7
16 ACRES qb RODS

SOUTH PASTURE.

8.81 W. 50 1/2 RODS

N. 12 1/2 W 41 RODS.

N. 6 E 14 1/2 R.

Brook

PLAN OF THE

RUEL WILLARD ESTATE, 1806.

(FORMERLY THE AARON DENIO FARM.)

FROM WAMPshire COUNTY PROBATE RECORDS.

for that end be thout propper which Comtt^{ee} to make return of their doings to the proprietors in their next Meeting Upon adjournment with plans of Each lot In order to have them recorded to the Petitioners if the Proprietors judge propper ; Provided they do there Each of them by a Good Deed of Conveyance relinquish convey and confirm to y^e Proprietors the whole of their interest In the Common & undivided Lands in Deerfield to Decend to them according to their respective Interest, provided also said Hastings do convey and confirm to the Proprietors a cart road through his Lot in old fort unto the west mountain."

The record continues as follows: "Two plats of land laid out to Jonah Holms as his part or proportion of y^e Common & undivided Lands in y^e Township of Deerfield viz: Plat No 1 contains Eight acres it Lyeth in that Part of y^e Town Known by y^e name of Green River Townplot and is bounded North on y^e Street or road East & South on proprietors Land west on Land in possession of Aaron Deniur." Forty-five acres were also laid to Holmes at the west end of the Green river lots, on the west side of Green river.

"Plats of land laid out to Benjⁿ Hastings & William Mitchell as their part or proportions of y^e Common & undivided land in y^e township of Deerfield viz:—the Lot No four Containing Eight acres which Lot Lyeth in y^e Green River Town Plot so called on y^e So Side of y^e Street joyning to y^e street North and west on y^e Country road that goeth to Green river South on Common Land & East on y^e Lot No 5 which land was laid out to William Mitchell." Mitchell also had laid out to him two other lots, one of fifteen acres and one of thirty acres on the west side of Green river.

"The house lot No. 5 in this plan was laid out to Benjⁿ Hastings & contains eight acres and joyns to y^e afore^{sd} Lot Num^{br} four as described in the plan." Sixty acres more were laid to Hastings, partly bounded east by Green river.

The northwest corner of lot No. 4 was the present "Allen's corner." It ran easterly along the street, apparently sixteen rods, thence south 14 west, sixty-one rods, thence westerly (points not given) to a corner, thence northwesterly (neither points nor distance given) to the highway, thence bounded west on the highway (Clay Hill) to the place of beginning.

The southerly end of this lot was much wider than the north end, the lot lacking nineteen rods in its length, as compared with the other home lots, thus making up the complement of eight acres.

Lot No. 5 joined this on the east, and was eighty rods in length and sixteen rods in width.

Lot No. 1, laid out to Jonah Holmes, joined this on the east and was the same size as lot No. 5.

All these five lots of land, amounting in all to thirty-four acres passed into the hands of Aaron Denio between 1738 and 1743. The Benjamin Hastings lot extended from Allen's corner to the middle of the Masonic building; the William Mitchell lot from there to about forty feet beyond the Grand Army hall; the Jonah Holmes lot to about twenty feet beyond the east line of the Governor Washburn lot; the Thomas Wells lot to the line between Dana Malone and Dr. Best; and the E. Williams lot to the line between William H. and Franklin R. Allen, this being the east line of Aaron Denio's possessions. On the Holmes lot there stood a "mansion house" in 1747.

In 1777 Aaron deeded to his son, Battis Denio, the Hastings and Mitchell lots and the old tavern house, and gave him the remainder of the thirty-four acres by his will.

In 1782 Battis sold the whole to Ruel and Beriah Willard.

The Willard brothers divided their joint estates September 7, 1783, Ruel taking that on the south side of Main street. He died in Bernardston, in 1806. The estate was partitioned among his heirs by the Probate Court of Hampshire county, and a plan is inserted in this work.

On the north side of the street the numbering of lots began at the west end of the street, and lot No. 1 was assigned to Samuel Smead by the following vote: "At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Deerfield Dec^{br} 13, 1687. . . . There was also Granted to Sam^l Smead twenty acres of Land upon Green River and a Home Lot provided he pay Rates for it this year & so forward & continue an Inhabitant here three years after he comes to be twenty one Years of age." He was then eighteen years old. This grant was confirmed March 26, 1718-19. In 1720 this lot was standing in the name of Samuel Dickinson. That year the proprietors granted to Joseph Atherton lot No. 2, which in 1686 had been reserved as the "Mill Lot." In 1751 Joseph divided this lot between his sons Shubal and Eber, Eber taking the four acres bounded west on land of Samuel Dickinson, and Shubal the east four acres, "where the house is, and edifices." The "house" and "edifices" became the Atherton fort during the Indian wars and gave the name to "Fort square." Timothy Bascom, who married a daughter of Joseph Atherton, came into possession of the Dickinson lot, and in 1778 by deed from the other Atherton heirs became the owner of the whole of lots Nos. 1 and 2, and in 1783 conveyed to Samuel Wells, (who lived where B. B. Noyes now does,) "two home lots formerly belonging to Samuel Dickinson and Joseph Atherton, with the buildings standing on the same, being the place where the said Timothy Bascom now lives." The Wells barns stood on lot No. 1. In 1802, when the fourteenth Massachusetts turnpike was laid out, that road was bounded on the "south side of Samuel Wells's barn."

Lot No. 3, in the grants of 1686, was laid out to Joseph Goddard, and lot No. 4 to Robert Goddard. Samuel Barnard obtained Joseph Goddard's interest in 1719 and in 1759 sold it to Jonathan Severance. It remained in the Severance family for more than one hundred and twenty years.

Lot No. 4 was owned by Benjamin Munn in 1750 and

sold by him to John Cochran. In 1751 John conveyed the lot to Thomas Cochran. The next year Thomas sold it to Jonathan Ashley, and in 1754 Ashley conveyed it to Jonathan Severance for £60.

Lot No. 5 was granted in 1687 to John Severance, but was owned in 1750 by Joseph Severance, who was John's son, born in 1682. Joseph deeded it to his grandson, Matthew Severance, in 1756. March 1, 1790, he sold this lot to Amos Cornwell, hatter. Cornwell the next year sold the north three quarters of the lot to Samuel Wells who owned on the north and the south two acres with the buildings to Eliel Gilbert. In 1792 Colonel Gilbert sold to Jonathan Leavitt. Judge Leavitt concluded to build the Leavitt mansion and October 4, 1794, sold this lot to George Grennell. June 1, 1810, Mr. Grennell sold the place to his son-in-law, Jonathan Bird, and many citizens still remember "the old Bird place" where William Elliot had his nursery. Conway street was laid through the west side of this lot.

Lot No. 6 was granted to Jeremiah Hull, December 20, 1687, by the following vote: "There was also granted to Jeremiah Hull twenty acres of Land upon the Green River & a Home Lot to be laid out by a Com^{tee} provided he continue an Inhabitant here three years & pay the purchase money, & pay Rates for it this year & so forward." The following year Jeremiah Hull married Mehitable, daughter of William Smead, and died in 1691, leaving a widow, a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Jeremiah. Godfrey Nims married the widow in 1692 and took them all to his Deerfield home. Jeremiah was burned in the Nims house at Deerfield, January 4, 1694. Mrs. Nims and her daughter were taken prisoners at the Deerfield massacre, and the mother was killed on the march to Canada. These incidents left the Green River property to Elizabeth. Godfrey's son John was already a prisoner in Canada when his stepsister Elizabeth arrived there. He made his escape and when she was redeemed in

1707 they were married. They had twelve children, but the Green river lands went mostly to their son Thomas. He lived on lot No. 6 in 1744. His house stood where the First Baptist Church now is and was fortified during the French and Indian wars. When the wars were over he removed his great barn and his family to his farm in the meadows, and this lot passed out of the family name by conveyance to Samuel Wells, March 12, 1793. Samuel Wells deeded the greater part of this lot and farming lands adjoining on the north to his son (Colonel) Daniel Wells. In 1819 Rhoda, widow of (Colonel) Daniel Wells, and her children sold the Wells farm to Justice Preston. Mr. Preston in 1826 sold to Zechariah Field, who mortgaged it to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, who sold it out to Phineas Foster and Mark Healy, Boston merchants, and in 1832 they sold it to the Fellenberg Academy. In May, 1836, the Fellenburg School having been given up the estate was purchased by (Judge) Daniel Wells, and in July of that year Mr. Wells conveyed the lot where now stands the First Baptist Church and certain other lands to Lucius Dickinson. He sold to the Baptist Society in 1853. The Dickinson house was moved to the north on Wells street, which was then just opened, where it now stands.

Lot No. 7 was granted to John Allen. He was a brother to Edward, to whom was granted the lot where the courthouse stands. He, John, never resided here, and was killed by Indians at the Bars in Deerfield, May 11, 1704. His son John came to Greenfield. Benjamin Munn owned the lot in 1740 and conveyed it that year to Benjamin Munn, Jr. In 1773 Samuel Munn conveyed to Thomas Taylor and he in 1776 sold to Samuel Wells. Asa Munn had a house on the southeast corner of the lot, in 1774. He was a tailor and lost a leg in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Dickman, the printer, also had a house on a part of this lot in 1792.

Lot No. 8. To whom first granted is not apparent.

April 26, 1726, this lot was conveyed by Ebenezer Williams to Ebenezer Smead. Jonathan Smead, son of Ebenezer, became the owner of the property, and in 1770 conveyed it to his sons, Lemuel and Daniel Smead. Abner Smead, a younger brother of Lemuel and Daniel, purchased the lot of them in 1785, and here he resided for many years. He appears to have been quite a speculator and came to grief, his homestead of seven acres being set off by the sheriff to Andrew, Oliver and Joshua Cocks, September 15, 1800, and was by them sold to Thomas Chapman in 1802. In 1792 Abner Smead had sold to Daniel Forbes, an old-time merchant, a parcel of land six by twenty-seven rods, from the southeast corner of his lot, on which Forbes built a house and store. He sold this to Benjamin Swan, and in 1798 Swan sold the same to Thomas Chapman, "late from Elizabethtown, N. J." Benjamin Swan also in 1798 sold the southwest corner of lot No. 8 to Thomas Chapman; thus Mr. Chapman became owner of the whole of the original lot. April 16, 1799, Mr. Chapman's house was burned and he built the Chapman mansion which after two removals is yet standing,—the large square house some little distance northwest of the Chapman street schoolhouse. The lay out of the Connecticut River Railroad cut off the southwest corner of lot No. 8. At the decease of Henry Chapman, son of Thomas, this lot was divided among his heirs and a plan thereof may be found in the registry of deeds. Chapman street was laid out near the centre of the lot.

Lot No. 9. This lot was granted in 1687 to John Allen. December 28, 1718, Ebenezer Severance and John Allen conveyed this lot No. 7 to John Richards. Richards was a teacher in Deerfield and enjoyed the title "Mr." No conveyance from Richards of either lot is found. Noah and David, sons of John Allen, conveyed the lot March 15, 1769, to Thomas Taylor, and Mr. Taylor in 1776 passed the title to Samuel Wells. September 6, 1790, Jerome Ripley purchased this lot, the east side of which included the land now occupied by

the west end of the Pond block. Ripley's store was a small building standing about where Payne's drug store now is. Mr. Ripley in 1791 sold the westerly portion of this lot to Eliel Gilbert, saddler, and he built the most ancient part of the old American House. Here he lived, kept a saddler shop and a tavern. Timothy Lathrop married a daughter of Colonel Gilbert and after the Colonel's decease kept the tavern for a season, having purchased the shares of the Gilbert heirs other than those of his wife. Colonel Wright, the old sheriff and court crier, kept the tavern many years. The property came into the hands of William Keith and took the name of the American House. On the John Allen lot stood "the crotched apple tree" which marked the angle in the street and the location of which has been studied by many local engineers.

In 1842 Dr. Daniel Hovey purchased the Ripley property, since which time it has been in the Hovey family. Davis street runs through lot No. 9.

Lot No. 10. This lot stood in the name of Nathaniel Brooks in 1720. Thomas Bardwell deeded it to Ebenezer Wells, Jr., July 29, 1748. In 1761 Daniel Nash deeded this lot to Agrippa Wells, who was afterward captain of a local company in the Revolutionary War. Here he carried on his business of blacksmithing and kept a tavern when not in the service during the Revolutionary War. In May, 1782, he sold this estate to Ruel and Beriah Willard and the inn became known as the Willard tavern. The next year Ruel Willard assigned his interest to Beriah and at Beriah's death it came to his son David Willard, the historian. Asa Goodenough, the proprietor of the inn now the Mansion House, purchased the Willard tavern stand which joined him on the west. In 1788 "the new road," now Federal street, was laid out on the east side of the Willard lot, and both sides of this new street were soon taken for business purposes and for residences. Lyman Kendall obtained the "corner" and built in 1814 the

building in which is located Cook's store. The Franklin County National Bank, Sanborn's block, the Bird building (now Hovey drug store) and Hollister block, all stand on original lot No. 10. School street, at first a mere passageway to the rear of the store buildings, was extended, when the village schoolhouse (now George W. Avery's residence) was built to that place, and after a fight and appeal to the county commissioners it was further extended by that board through to Pleasant street.

Lot No. 11. This lot seems to have been granted to Benoni Moore, who sold it to Ebenezer Severance, April 17, 1720. Severance deeded it to James Corse, the old hunter, and he opened the house to the public as an inn. During the Indian wars the house was palisaded, and it became the general meeting place for the settlers. Here the preaching services were held, and after 1753 the town meetings, James Corse being paid for drumming to call the people together. May 26, 1774, when he was eighty years old, he conveyed this lot to his son Dan Corse. The next year Dan sold it to Lemuel Bascom who owned much land in this portion of the village. In 1785 Mr. Bascom sold the tavern and about four and a half rods of land on Main street to Caleb Alvord who in 1798 purchased of him about six rods more where the central portion of the Mansion House block now stands.

In 1792 Calvin Munn, merchant in Greenfield and Whitingham, Vt., purchased the tavern of Caleb Alvord. He sold to Hart Leavitt in 1794 forty-five feet from off the east end of his lot, and on this Leavitt built what was known as the Leavitt store. Munn also sold to Dr. John Stone a lot six rods wide adjoining Leavitt, which passed through the hands of William Coleman, Benjamin Swan, Jonathan Leavitt and Hart Leavitt to David Ripley, on which he built his house, which was removed and now stands on Union street and is known as the John Keith place. Mr. Ripley also owned the

Leavitt store. Subsequent owners of the tavern stand may be found in the chapter on Greenfield taverns.

Lot No. 12. In 1698 Michael Mitchell was granted thirty acres of land and a home lot at Green River. This grant was confirmed March 3, 1700-1. In March, 1718-19 he conveyed to Thomas French "A house lot as may be seen upon Deerfield Town Records." May 29, 1727, Thomas French sold this lot to Ezekiel Bascom. In 1774 Joseph Bascom appears to be the owner or occupant. The probability is that Ezekiel Bascom, Sr., and Joseph Bascom, Sr., brothers, owned the lot together, as Lemuel Bascom purchased of the other heirs of Joseph, Sr., one half of this lot, April 17, 1780, and was described in the deed as owning the east half of said lot, thus making him the owner of both the Corse lot and the French lot. July 9, 1794, he sold to Jonathan Leavitt five acres running round the tavern property to Federal street, and on Main street Mr. Leavitt built the Leavitt (Hovey) mansion. This portion came to his daughter, Mary H. Leavitt, who sold to the late George H. Hovey. The Lemuel Bascom house stood east of the Leavitt house and was sold by Judge Leavitt's heirs in 1836 to Richardson Hall. Mr. Hall became insolvent and this property was sold by General David S. Jones, assignee to the heirs of Mrs. Samuel Wells (of Northampton), who was a daughter of Judge Leavitt. When Dr. A. C. Deane built his house the Hall house was moved to the lot on which the Masonic block now stands, and when that was built it continued its journeying to the Rocky Mountain road and now stands a few rods north of S. Allen's Son's powder house.

Lot No. 13. A grant was made March 3, 1700-1 of a home lot to Zebadiah Williams. April 26, 1727, Ebenezer Williams, son of Zebadiah, conveyed this lot and lot No. 8 to Ebenezer Smead. By some unknown process the lot seems to have become the property of Ezekiel Bascom, Jr., as his daughter Aseneth and her husband, Jonathan Russell, con-

veyed September 22, 1818, the west nine rods to her sister Electa and Samuel Wells, Jr., her husband, and Electa and her husband deeded the east seven rods to Aseneth and Jonathan Russell. In 1843 Alfred Wells, executor of the will of his father, Samuel Wells, Jr., sold the west lot to Sylvester Allen, and he built the house now owned by William E. Wood. The old house which stood on the Allen lot was moved into Davis street and was the home of Stoddard W. Temple until his death, and is now owned by John G. Yetter. May 2, 1844, Henry W. Clapp added the Jonathan Russell lot to his possessions and in the fall of 1845 opened Franklin street. Dr. A. C. Deane purchased his lot in 1860 of John Russell who became owner of the Sylvester Allen place January 1, 1849. The Allen place is now the home of William E. Wood.

Lot No. 14. The home lot of Joshua Wells was granted before the division of the lands "north of Cheapside and east of Green River" in 1736, for he laid out his "pitch No. 90" between his home lot and the country road leading to Northfield, High street now taking the place of said road. The Joshua Wells house stood on the east side of the country road, and was fortified in 1744 and called the Wells fort. Joshua deeded this land to his sons, Abner and Joel, in 1767 and Joel conveyed his interest to Abner in 1785. Abner was ninety-three years old at the time of his death, October 31, 1835. In 1789 Abner Wells sold to Dr. John Stone a quarter acre at the southwest corner of lot 14 and in 1800 Ezekiel Bascom sold from lot 13 additions to the lot then owned by Captain Caleb Clap who had purchased of Dr. Stone. This is probably the Edward Upham house shown on the plan of 1774. Joshua and Abner Wells sold to Upham one quarter acre just east of where the Library Association building stands, on which stood a small gambrel-roofed house which was moved to a lot opposite the Union House. When the railroad came it was again moved to the east side of Deerfield

street just above C. C. Dyer's brickyard barn, where it yet stands. It was called the Logan house. Abner Wells sold his holdings to Oliver Cooley in 1819 and Cooley to Elijah A. Gould in 1827. Mr. Gould was from Templeton and was a merchant, and at one time had a store at Cheapside. He is said to have drawn \$25,000 in a lottery, with which he built in 1822 the Henry W. Clapp house, now the home of Arthur D. Potter. He at one time owned the middle store in the S. Allen's Son's block. Henry W. Clapp purchased the Gould place November 25, 1834, and resided on the premises until his death. Franklin and Park streets were laid through the Clapp property.

Sixteen acres lying east of Joshua Wells's home lot and running as far south as the northerly side of Main street, was granted to him as his "pitch," No. 90, in the first division. It was surveyed in 1736. On the east side of this lot ran the "country road" leading to Northfield, separating Mr. Wells's land from the eighty-acre "pitch," No. 52 of Ebenezer Williams, drawn upon the right of his father, Zebadiah, which lot extended north to where Grave brook crossed the country road and twenty-five rods south of the north line of Main street. July 1, 1774, Ebenezer Smead conveyed one hundred and five acres to John Caldwell. In 1787 Caldwell sold to William Moore, who conveyed it to George Grennell, Sr., in 1792, since which time a large portion of it has remained in the Grennell family.

That part of the Grennell farm lying south of Main street was bounded on the west by the line between the William H. Allen and the Franklin R. Allen places extending to the little brook south of the Solon L. Wiley place; from that corner the south line of the farm ran almost east to the top of Rocky mountain. The west line north of Main street extended upon the east side of the old country road certainly as far as the lane running along the south side of the A. W. Grout place and perhaps as far north as where the road at that time crossed

Grave brook, and then ran east to the mountain. All the streets and avenues located within these bounds were at one time parts of the Grennell farm.

The ancient dwelling house which stood where the James S. Grinnell mansion now does, was moved to High street and was the home of the Misses Williams, in which for many years they kept their boarding school.

A few acres adjoining the east side of High street was sold to Albert Jones, jeweller, afterward purchased by Mr. Clapp, who sold it out as building lots. In 1843 he sold the Bird lot, now owned by Judge Fessenden and by Charles C. Hoyt.

CHAPTER LXVIII

OLD HOME WEEK ASSOCIATION

“To sit about old hearths, among old friends,
Beneath old gambrel roof,—and so renew
Our days with the elixirs of the past.”

UPON the invitation of the selectmen of the town, on the 29th of April, 1902, a meeting of representative citizens of Greenfield was held and after discussion, a “Home Week” association was organized. It was voted to celebrate the last week in July, by inviting all former residents of the town and the general public to participate in the exercises. Committees were appointed; the general committee consisting of Joseph W. Stevens, president; Francis M. Thompson and Charles J. Day, vice presidents; Walter S. Carson, secretary; Wm. G. Packard, treasurer; George H. Wilkins, Frank P. Forbes and Frederick E. Pierce, executive committee.

A circular letter was addressed to the town's people soliciting names and addresses of former residents, which was responded to in such measure that large numbers of invitations were issued, the names and addresses furnished being recorded for future use. The festivities opened Wednesday evening July 30th, with a loan exhibition in Grinnell Hall. Visitors were required to record their names, and the result showed that several hundred former residents or their representatives had accepted the invitation of the town. The loan

collection was an unqualified success, and the committee were embarrassed with the riches offered them. Many offerings of most interesting articles were reluctantly declined by the committee in charge, because of insufficiency of space in the hall, and lack of sufficient time to arrange the same, in an artistic manner, in season for the exhibition as planned. On Thursday, the 31st, the literary exercises of the week took place nearly upon the grounds formerly occupied by the first meeting house built in Greenfield, at Long's corner. Music was furnished by a large chorus of the school children of the town under charge of Prof. A. J. Mealand. Martial music was rendered by the Sunderland band. The presiding officer, J. W. Stevens, made a short address in which he gave hearty welcome to returning former residents of the town. Prayer was offered by Rev. John D. Reid, of All Souls Church. The principal address was made by Major Henry E. Alvord, of Washington, a former Greenfield boy. His theme was boyhood recollections, and was entertaining and amusing, and withal rich in historic value. A reminiscent letter from Hon. John E. Russell was read, giving in his characteristic style, sketches of Greenfield happenings at a little earlier period than that covered by Major Alvord's address. The letter was received with much applause. Both of these papers are published in this history. George G. Rockwood, of New York, a former Greenfield boy, gave some pungent reminiscences. Letters were also read from Admiral Charles E. Clark, Marshall Field, and Rev. Charles C. Carpenter, all formerly interested in Greenfield affairs. Interesting letters were also received from many former residents of the town, which could not be publicly read for want of time. All the writers expressed their love for the old town and regretted that circumstances prevented their attendance during the week of its festivities. The exercises were brought to a close by singing "America," the benediction being pronounced by Rev. Sidney H. Treat, of St. James Church.

CHAPTER LXIX

REMINISCENCES BY

MAJOR HENRY E. ALVORD

A soldier in the company of which I was First Sergeant was wont to complain that he was detailed oftener than anyone else and for all sorts of duty, because his name was Abbott and "so handy" at the top of the roll. All my life I have been accustomed to answering to my name among the first,—where the roll was alphabetically arranged,—and I presume it was by this accident that the "Old Home Week Committee" happened to detail me for this occasion. Although a most unexpected call, and one for which any fair doctor would give me a certificate of disability, I have enough of the soldierly sense of duty left to present myself at the appointed hour. My chief purpose is to thus set a good example to other sons of the old town, so that better results may be hoped for, when future committees, in preparing for similar occasions, make more discriminating details from farther down the roll of Greenfield boys.

The time is ripe for sentiment and philosophy, but remarks in that vein must be left to those more competent. The predominating suggestions of this celebration,—the first thoughts of those coming back to the old home,—must be of the days of childhood and youth, each in his own generation. So it is with me a day of reminiscence, and I must be allowed to speak of recollections of village life in Greenfield. I must be excused, also, if largely personal. One is safest in speaking

of that which he knows best—that which he saw and in which he participated.

My earliest recollection of Greenfield is of spending one of the coldest nights which the town ever knew, at a north window in the snug little cottage of the good Mrs. Prentiss, which used to stand at the corner of Federal and Pleasant streets, and, in the care of my equally good nurse (Mary Ann McCarty Severance, a most useful person and “a character” in the village for full half a century) watching the slow burning of the old-fashioned, heavy framed house in which I was born. Fires in Greenfield, especially of village residences, were rare in those days. The only fire apparatus then owned by the town (55 years ago) was on wheels, and carefully stowed away for the winter behind a large collection of vehicles and other impedimenta, so that it was not got out for service till some time the next day. Nothing checked the conflagration, or interrupted my admiration of it, except a characteristic act by one who has long been a respected citizen of the town. Captain George Pierce, as useful and brave then as he has been ever since, came wading through the deep snow, bearing aloft tenderly and in triumph, one of my most cherished possessions—a big black rag baby, which he had heroically rescued from the flames.

Although my own birthplace was thus destroyed, I could, until recently, identify, on the west side of Federal street, in a much changed condition, what I formerly knew as the old Ripley house,* in which my father was born. (Daniel Wells Alvord, 1816.) The house is still standing, I believe, but removed to another part of the town. And it has been but a few years since there stood at the west end of Main street, under a great elm, on the brow of the hill, the substantial homestead in which my father's mother was born (in 1785). The house was built by her grandfather, Colonel Samuel Wells in 1752, the year before the town was incorporated.

* Dr. Walker's place.

My paternal grandfather was born in Wilmington, Vermont, but passed nearly all his life in this town, where he died. His father and his grandfather both lived and died here. My grandfather's grandfather moved to Greenfield from Northampton with a large family in 1762, and my ancestors in three lines (Alvords, Clapps and Wells) were among the early members of the old church which stood but a few rods from this spot.*

It will be remembered that before being set off from the town of Deerfield, this was "the Green River district." To the lovely stream in our western meadows we may apply the lines written by William Cullen Bryant of another Green River not very far away :

"When breezes are soft and skies are fair,
I steal an hour from study and care,
And hie me away to the woodland scene,
When wanders the stream with waters of green;
As if the bright fringe of herbs on its brink,
Had given their stain to the wave they drink ;
And they, whose meadows it murmurs through,
Have named the stream for its own fair hue.

* * * * *

"Though forced to drudge for the dregs of men,
And scrawl strange words with the barbarous pen,
And mingle among the jostling crowd,
Where the sons of strife are subtle and loud,
I often come to this quite place,
To breathe the airs that ruffle thy face,
And gaze upon thee in silent dream,
For in the lonely and lovely stream,
An image of that calm life appears,
That won my heart in my greener years."

One of the first public works of the town which I remember, was the extension of the railroad northward, and the building of that much admired wonder of the time, "The Arch" on Main street. How the little boys who clambered down the deep sandy banks and up again, to get to school,

* Four Corners.

envied the bigger ones, who dared make the perilous passage on the partly finished masonry! "The old brick school house" * was then the goal, set well back from Main street, with its broad, barren expanse of gravel in front. Another matter of special envy was the frequency with which Henry Keith won the honor of wearing home, at the end of the week, a bright quarter-dollar hung upon a string around his neck, in token of being at the head of the spelling class; the struggles of several of us to "down him," and the occasional but transitory triumphs, will never be forgotten.

The small boys of the town in my day stood in special awe of three men,—entirely different from one another, but all known as "Bill," with equal disrespect. The first was "Bill" (Wm. F.) Grinnell, son of an honored sire and representative of a family of special prominence in the town for more than a century. He was rather a belligerent leader of the young men of the village and seemed to delight in making all small boys think him far more dangerous than he was. But he got all over that and only two years ago, cordially welcomed and entertained me at Manchester, England, where he has represented the commercial interests of this country for many years. The next, "Bill" Wilson, was keeper of the peace,—the only special officer at "the centre;" to us he represented the majesty of the law, and none of us were so rash as to incur his displeasure. The third was "Bill" Elliot, long the chairman of the "Prudential committee" for the public schools; he was unquestionably a modest, faithful and useful public servant and I can now see no reason why we so dreaded his visits and his decisions as to examinations and vacations and new teachers:

" His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He did not bring to view;
Nor made a noise town-meeting days,
As many people do."

* Old Fellenberg.

For several years, an annual event of great interest to the younger school children of the village, was a picnic held by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell T. Davis, in the orchard east of their Main street residence,—where the Matthew Chapman house has since stood. A platform was erected against the Davis house and from it budding orators declaimed,—“You’d scarce expect one of my age,”—“*The boy stood on the burning deck,*” and other choice selections from “*The Little Speaker.*” Under the apple trees long tables were loaded with the things children like to eat, and we had a good time generally. One row of those old apple trees is still standing.

About this time I was old enough to be trusted to do errands. I was sent periodically to buy snuff for my grandmother from Dr. Hovey or Dr. Howland and allowed to carry her tin “foot stove,” with its glowing coals, to “the Brick Church” of the Second Congregational Society. Parson Langstroth preached there with great regularity, except late in the Spring; he took his vacation then, because it was the swarming season, and “A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay.” There were other provisions for warming the church and of a highly decorative character. I remember long lines of black stove pipe which extended for several rods over the side aisles, with bright tin pans hanging under every joint to protect Sunday clothes from the results of a greenwood-air-tight combination. At “the Stone Church” services were then conducted by the saintly Dr. Strong, its rector for more than forty years, and his Sunday school, which I attended, was directed by one whom we reverentially called “Bishop” (Richard E.) Field. Occasionally an elder cousin permitted me to accompany him on a Sunday tramp to the First Church, near Nash’s mills, where good Dr. Chandler held forth. Sometimes we went out Pleasant street and then across the country through “Wells’ woods,” and sometimes, when particularly courageous, we started from lower Main

street and following the mysterious paths through laurel and hemlock, braved the traditional dangers of the dismal "Dark Woods." (That was before Wells street and Conway street had been opened and before "the tool shops" had come from Conway.)

One of the annual events of the year, clear in my memory, was cutting the grass on the Clapp lot (Main, Church, High and Franklin streets). My grandfather's house was the only one on the square, leaving about seven acres of beautiful meadow, and as my home was then on Franklin street, facing the field, I had the full benefit of the haying operations. Such crops of grass I have never seen since upon an equal area. When the right day came, the neighborhood was awakened by the music of stone and steel, and it was truly inspiring to see the line of ten or a dozen skilful mowers move across the field, swinging their scythes in even cadence, and stopping at intervals to whet the blades, all together. During these brief halts, it was my ambition to help distribute from big pails, iced molasses and water, spiced well with ginger. The veteran Colonel Nutting was the foreman of the force. Banishment from the lot would have been instant had I ventured to molest the nests of meadow larks and bobolinks, around each of which if discovered in season, was left standing a large tuft of grass. The nests of bumblebees were treated with equal consideration. Mr. Clapp was a good farmer and this mowing lot was his pride. It used to be said that the sound of the scythe in that field was the signal for haying to begin all over Franklin County. In the proceedings of the old United States Agricultural Society is the record of a crop of almost 50 tons of well cured hay, cut from that field in a single season (three cuttings), or nearly seven tons to the acre. This was authenticated, and in recent years I have looked in vain for a heavier crop, anywhere in this country, upon land not irrigated.

The boys of the Fifties joined in the public spirit and the

political movements of the village. We organized the Niagara Fire Engine Company, and by various entertainments, including amateur circuses and minstrel troupes, aided by direct subscriptions, had a remarkable hand pump machine built expressly for us, and bought at least 100 feet of one inch garden hose. I wonder where that little tub is! We did not rival "Eagle, No. 1" and "Franklin, No. 2," in all respects, but our shirts were just as red and we could "run with the machine" almost as fast.

The "Young America Fremont Club" had a brief but flourishing existence, and its members were able to present a striking appearance by falling heirs to the regalia of the Greenfield Know-Nothing lodge, which had just gone out of business. A few youthful enthusiasts, inspired by paternal teachings, peddled Kibbe and Crane roll lozenges, assorted flavors, at Cattle Show time, the net proceeds being for the benefit of the local fund in aid of "Bleeding Kansas."

There was always considerable militia interest in Greenfield. We maintained a company which attended General Bank's "great Concord fight," and in 1860, the 10th Regt. M. V. M. was encamped on Petty's Plain (Camp Richmond). The colonel of the regiment (Decker) and the adjutant (H. D. Mirick) were both Greenfield men.

Who were the boys of Greenfield forty-five or fifty years ago? Let us try to call them from their homes, canvassing the village from east to west: Henry Hall, Ed. Dewey, Joe Beals, Ed. Mirick, Andrew Wait, Ed. Everett, Charley Lyons, Henry Alvord, Russell and George Davis, Sam Pierce, George Potter's youngest sons, Dwight Kellogg, Charles and George Forbes, Charley Conant, Scott and Henry Keith, Will Chapman, Wilbur Fisk, Gilbert Wilson, Henry Miles, Henry Elliott, Bowdoin Parker, Frank Pond, the Rowleys, and the Mitchell twins—peppery and pugnacious. From Cheapside came the Duncans and John Thompson, and Dan Kelliher. And our ranks were swelled from the North

Parish and the Meadows by Newtons, and Nims and Smeads.

Of course, "Jim" Long is not forgotten, but he was "betwixt and between" as it were; he didn't live in the village, although attending school at the Centre, and he really belonged to a set of fellows a little older, although often associating with us. Especial honor is due to those who have stuck by the ancestral hearthstones, or who have come back to them to "stay put."

A temporary list may be added of those not natives and with us but a few years: Sam. Talcott, Will Russell, Sam. Decker and Delue Stevens, Charles and Will Raymond, and Henry and Lew Haupt.

Probably some have been unintentionally omitted. A few have been named who were rather older than my own set, proper, but more or less with us. By bringing in others older, the list could be much extended. But alas! how few there are of all these to respond to the Old Home summons.

And the Greenfield girls! It will hardly do to call *that* roll. Charming children and playmates—stimulating rivals in school—cherished companions in youth! Tender memories are awakened which may only be suggested! Some sleep now in the cemeteries, so creditably cared for by surviving friends; some are mothers,—yes, and grandmothers; and some are reserved for duty as the maiden aunt,—a relation often involving a service of self-sacrifice, devotion and inestimable value, to which I can personally bear appreciative testimony.

Schoolmates remind us of schools and teachers. How proud we were of that square, stiff, two-room wooden structure on Chapman street, which was our first High School. And we were fortunate in the early male principals of the village schools. I recall particularly, Miner, the mathematician; Griswold, the grammarian; Sprague, the scientist; and Parsons, philosopher and preacher.

What did the young folks of Greenfield do for amusement and recreation in those days when not occupied in school? The boys skated on "The Bend," and coasted on "Clay Hill" and "The Academy Lot," and went swimming under the willows along Green river, or down at the "Red Rocks" in Deerfield meadows, and nutting in Maxwell woods, when that could be safely done without the knowledge of the Deacon,* who set great store by his mast. Occasionally there would be a lonely but well rewarded day working up "Cherry Rum Brook:"

"How in summer have I traced that stream
There thro' mead and woodland sweetly gliding,
Luring the simple trout with many a scheme,
From the nooks where I have found them hiding:
All a dream!
How in summer have I traced that stream."

Then there were what would now be called "coeducational" walks and talks, to Poets' Seat and Bears Den and the pretty cascade beyond the brickyard, at the west end of the village. There were also drives up the Green river road and the Gorge road, boating parties at Stillwater and picnics at Leyden Glen. That was before the days of aqueducts and bridges and railed paths at the Glen: the boys always expected to get wet at least to the waist, wading the several crossings, and the girls had to be carried over,—but not always dry. After the lapse of more than forty years the statute of limitations probably makes it safe to confess to certain conspiracies. Two fellows who formed a "basket chair" would decide which girls to carry, and to which carrier the required "toll" should be paid by each girl; and sometimes an exceptionally pretty or popular girl would be gently lowered in mid-stream and given a suggestion of "water cure," until toll to both carriers had been exacted or a promise extorted by this method of torture. What patient victims they were. It

* Sylvester Maxwell.

should be added, however, that kissing games generally were not approved in my day, and this may be said to our credit, because the germ theory of contagion was then unknown.

For more distant excursions, we climbed Pocumtuck, and enjoyed the hospitality of Old Deerfield street en route. And Mt. Toby was searched for Mayflowers and rattlesnakes. And we caught perch and pickerel at Locke's Pond or "Shutesbury Pool" and filled our wagon with delicate lupines when crossing the Montague plains on our return. In winter a sleigh ride to Northfield was popular, and the girls of that village, always numerous and attractive, could be relied upon to turn out on very short notice for a dance in the old town hall, or a supper at Pickett's tavern. Speaking of suppers, the kind that it has been so hard to find equalled in later years, were those given at the turning point of a long sleigh-ride at Rice's tavern, on the bank of the Deerfield river, near the present east portal of the Hoosac tunnel.

That great project was close to the heart of Greenfield in the 50's and 60's. The headquarters of the Troy and Greenfield railroad were located here, and this village was the residence of Edwards and Field, and Serrell and Haupt, who successively directed that great feat of engineering, and carried it through its hardest struggles.

I must not forget to mention that if one wanted to spend a particularly quiet day in the semi-wilderness, without going too far from Greenfield, forty or fifty years ago, Turners Falls was an ideal spot. We would drive up by way of "Factory Hollow" and the woolen mill, have the exciting experience of crossing the old ferry above the falls—in case we were so fortunate as to rouse a ferryman before it was time to come home—and then for further entertainment, get the Liverboos to give us a plain country dinner, or search for "bird tracks" in the sandstone, (on the wrong side of the river,) or bowl in the old alley at the still older tavern, with cracked balls and a misfit lot of pins, which we had to set up for ourselves.

This reminds me, that two orthodox entertainments for friends visiting Greenfield in those times were visits to the celebrated Main street gallery of our local artist, "Count" Mark, and the truly remarkable museum of Dexter Marsh, just below the old courthouse, on Clay Hill, with its collection of fossil footprints and other geological curiosities, which was actually of international reputation.

Town meetings, lyceum lectures, (for the number and high character of which Greenfield was for some years quite noted,) dancing parties and public assemblies in general, were held in the old stone and brick town hall on Federal street, until the new town hall was built. "Washington Hall" was quite a pretentious edifice in its day and regarded as the best audience room of its kind in Western Massachusetts at the time of its erection. It was dedicated by a Military and Firemen's ball on the 22d of February, 1854, which was really quite a grand occasion. Not long after the new hall was the scene of a large and successful fair, in which everyone took an interest; this was in aid of the foundation of the Greenfield Library Association. Washington Hall was not fitted for scenery or called an opera house for a long time afterwards. Theatrical troupes did not visit this town in those times, but we had for several seasons, located up in Mirick's Hall, in Newton Place, a series of amateur theatricals which developed uncommon local talent of that kind. Some of the best known ladies and gentlemen of Greenfield and Deerfield took part, under the leadership of George D. Wells. Few of those actors remain in this vicinity; the ladies have been widely scattered and the men have since filled honorable positions on the bench, at the bar and in business. At least three became officers of volunteers, and gave their lives for their country.

The old town hall continued to be used for some years for dancing schools, conducted by the local teacher, Mr. Lawrence, and the more celebrated Mons. Paulette, from Baltimore, who taught three successive generations in this town to

"trip the light fantastic." The very select "Almack Assemblies" were held in the old town hall two or three seasons, as also the "Shamrock Ball," which was, by the way, one of the prettiest and most attractive annual parties of the town for several years. On such occasions "Rache" Rockwood was an important aid, although the prompting and playing of our good friend, John Putnam, was equally acceptable.

Speaking of music, the two Greenfield contributions to the famous organists of the country, were then living in town. Henry Wilson was making his reputation at the "Stone Church" (Episcopal) and Clarence Eddy was being exercised on Wells street and lower Main in one of the Boylston or Field baby carriages, which once figured so prominently in the industries of the village.

Then came more stirring and troublous times. The exciting campaign of 1860, with the election of Lincoln, was followed by a winter of doubt and increasing anxiety, until Fort Sumter was fired upon, and there came the call to arms. I well remember a Greenfield lad who was at a military school in Vermont. He donned a uniform resplendent in brass buttons, put on a knapsack from a camping outfit and started home, full of patriotic ardor and military zeal. Half a dozen little railroads had to be used, but every conductor touched his hat and, asking for no ticket, passed the youngster along. Great commotion was found here in Greenfield. The ladies of the village were meeting nightly at the Mansion House and elsewhere to make underclothing and "havelocks" and soldiers' comforts, and scrape lint and make bandages, significant of the scenes which were to follow. The local company of the old Tenth Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers was being hastily prepared to go South in active service. In order to expedite the work, a young man, prominent in the business affairs of the place, advanced private funds necessary for the outfit until the town could make regular, legal provision for this purpose. A few weeks after, this same young man, in

the same spirit of public duty, and joined by one still younger, volunteered to prevent a great catastrophe at the burning of the steam planing mill on South Hope street. Henry B. Clapp and Nelson Horr then met their death in the public service, as heroically as their townsmen who later fell on the field of battle.

The civil war period followed and Greenfield had her full share of sacrifice and contributed to the history which need not now be recalled. The soldiers' monument on "the common" tells a part of the story,—but only a part.

"The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout,—are past ;
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight,
Those breasts that never more may feel
The ardor of the fight."

A few brief personal notes in closing. They were more particular as to the age of enlistment in 1861 than later ; so I was rejected as a recruit in Captain Day's company of the Tenth Infantry, as being under eighteen, and sent back to college, with a little paternal advice as to patience, and special injunctions from my grandfather (Clapp) to pay double fares on my return and take receipts, in evidence of honest dealings with the railroads. Thus it was not until the summer of 1862 that I was permitted to volunteer. It is not a few days more than forty years since I enlisted, and from that time served as a cavalryman on the quota of Greenfield, until the end of the war. Indeed, I continued a soldier for almost ten years, but have since tried to learn the lesson taught by Bryant :

"The glory earned in deadly fray,
Shall fade, decay and perish.
Honor waits, o'er all the Earth,
Through endless generations,

The art that calls her harvests forth,
And feeds the expectant nations."

Therefore it is forty years since Greenfield ceased to be my home. During this period I have been only a visitor to my native town. Coming only once a year, or so, of late, the great changes noticed in the town are very marked. Changes in buildings, the extension or addition of streets and building limits, the disappearance of old landmarks, and above all, the changes in names and faces. The names upon the business signs in the principal streets, familiar to me as a boy, can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Changes in the homes, as I walk through the residence streets, are equally great. Whole families have disappeared. My own case is a fair example: The families of Alvord, Clapp and Wells, were for many years numerous and active in the affairs of the town; yet although these names survive, and I have numerous relatives of other names still resident here, but one single near kinsman among the representatives of those three families, remains on the voting list of Greenfield.

But these reminiscences cannot be prolonged. I have endeavored to recall, in a fragmentary way, scenes, incidents and people, connected with the town and especially the village, during the years with which I was most familiar and prior to the civil war period. Now let me pass over to other and better hands, the task of presenting views of the old home town, in earlier and in later years. I close with this sentiment:

" Live the Commonwealth,
And the men that guide it !
Live *our town* in strength and health,
Founders, patrons, by whose wealth,
Much has been provided ! "

CHAPTER LXX

REMINISCENCES BY

HONORABLE JOHN E. RUSSELL

HE who can remember the events of 60 years has marked greater changes in modes of living than were made in the previous 2000 years. The world has been rapidly shrinking in size so that the daily paper contains yesterday's news from every part of it, and a man in Greenfield can now send a message to the shores of the Pacific and get an answer three hours by the San Francisco clock before the message left Greenfield. He can hear and recognize the voice of a man he knows talking in New York.

The life of the Franklin county democrat, who in the midst of hard times stood for sound money, or the whig who drank hard cider and bawled himself hoarse for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," differed little in outward and visible signs from the life of the men of the preceding century; their lives did not much vary from the slow existence of previous centuries. We may jump over the middle ages and the "Decline and Fall" and say that they lived much as the rural Romans did in the time of Virgil. They ate, drank and cared for their families; told old stories and lauded past times; they made journeys drawn by horses in vehicles made on the same principles, except some improvement in the springs, as the chariot that Pharoah lost in the Red Sea; their garments, like those of Julius Caesar, were painfully sewed by human fingers;

they wrote letters by the light of oil lamps with quills, sanded the ink, folded them without an envelope, sealed them with a wafer and dropped them into mail-boxes without a stamp and looked for a reply after many days.

That was the way in which Walpole, Gray, Mason, Lady Mary Montague and Byron wrote the letters that are immortal literature and helps to history. We have not improved ourselves nor our letters; we have the benefit and the disadvantages of many inventions, but in mental power, cultivation, observation, heart and character we have not advanced beyond Ben Franklin and his contemporaries. The man who remembers the slope of Greenfield 60 years ago, looking down the stage road to all the southern world, by the county buildings and sweet fields, with great elms and groves of walnuts, can contrast the past and present by looking now at the sordid scene of stations and railway crossings, the long trains of freight cars, the endless switching and the clouds of choking, blackening smoke. Instead of rural sounds he will hear the shrieking of whistles, the puffing and hissing and other nerve-torturing noises. He can lie awake at night in any part of the town and hear the hills, once clothed with rock maple, beech, chestnut and oak, now bare of forest, echoing the same hideous clamor. "Other times, other customs." The quiet Greenfield of former days, though smaller, was as well to do and comfortable as any town in those times. It was relatively more important as the chief town of the region; the head of river navigation and the market of the farmers of all Franklin. It was notable for the manufacture of cutlery; it carried on chair and wagon-making; fine cloths were woven at the "Hollow factory." Clothing, shoes and hats were made by village workmen, and in many thrifty farmhouses domestic industries still had place; they sheared sheep, carded the fleece, spun yarn and wove cloth; there are men living whose tired childhood was lulled to sleep by the hum of the great spinning wheel in the evening kitchen. Every farm raised grain;

the meadow farms fattened droves of steers that were driven to Brighton, and the local markets were well supplied. There was a self-reliant character to the town, a continuous, steady prosperity of industrious people and a cultivated society. Boats from Hartford came to Cheapside bringing sugar, molasses, rum and salt, enigmatically known as "W. I. goods;" also iron, steel, grindstones, Genesee flour, etc. The return cargoes of this commerce were lumber in various forms, farm produce and the manufactures of the region.

Great wagons covered with canvas made regular trips to Boston with produce, bringing goods to the merchants. Greenfield was on the main line of travel to the North, and the point of distribution for most of the county. There was a daily line of coaches to the South, and a line for Boston, leaving at midnight. In summer there was a coach to Worcester by Barre, where it stopped for dinner; it connected with the railroad to Norwich and steamboat for New York. I well remember this journey in 1842, and that I was allowed to ride on the box with Lynde, the driver, who wore a blue tailed coat with bright buttons, a white plug-hat, and yellow gloves. At Worcester there was "tea," with cold meat and huckleberries at the American house, on the corner of Main and Foster streets, and the cars which left in the evening were low and small, upholstered with black haircloth. We met the steamboat at Norwich, arriving at New York in good time next morning. The Greenfield stage tavern was the present Mansion House. It had a wide piazza the full length of the front; on the east side was the stable-yard, with room to turn a coach and four, backed by roomy stables. The local interest in the stage lines was represented by Ashur Spencer, Barnard Newell and perhaps Capt. Ames and David Long, who owned the great red brick blacksmith-shop on Federal street; next to it was Field's carriage and wheelwright shop; next to that was Allen & Root's storehouse. The stage horses were shod under the eye, or by the skilful hands of "Jack" Houghton.

It seemed to my boyhood that the awful fires of this region were never quenched. Amid the smoke and sparks, like Vulcan in his "stithy," I recall the stalwart form of "Sam" Stebbins, in leather armor, with naked, blackened arms, in the glory of his strength. He could shape a coach step at a single heat and when, with two strikers, he forged axle-trees, the clangor of metal might have roused the seven sleepers.

These workers kept long hours. "Jack" Houghton used to rest himself in the evening by forging horsenails. The post-office was under the charge of an ancient Democrat and solid citizen, Captain Ambrose Ames; it was in a small, neat attachment to his house on Federal street. The work was briskly done by "Aunt" Morgan and "Aunt" Jane. When the country was redeemed from "locofocoism" for about four weeks in 1840 by the election of "the farmer of North Bend," Richardson Hall succeeded Jefferson's postmaster and the office was moved to the new Davis block. Captain Ames was a reticent man, who wore a brown wig. He lived to a great age, probably because he ate fried sausages for breakfast all his vigorous life; these were made in winter and put down in jars, as Morginia preserved the 37 thieves, in hot fat; the sausages came out fresh and redolent of sage in midsummer.

The taverns were noted for good living. There was a saying on the road, "Book me for Greenfield," from the remark of a notable man who missed his accustomed comforts at a more pretentious town. The stage-house was known as Captain Taggart's, and afterward as Colonel Chase's. It is my dim recollection that the American House was called Gilbert's tavern and was kept by Colonel Wright before it became Keith's tavern, a name it held with credit for many years.

There was an eating-house (the words restaurant and saloon had not come into use) kept by Wells & Ford; they sold Albany ale, small beer, mead, and served meals; in the rear

they had a candy factory, where one Tileston presided. Here was a bewildering odor of wintergreen, sassafras, peppermint, bergamont, etc. Greenfield was never noted as a dry town; indeed, the open bars did a roaring trade. As the late Judge Charles Thompson said, it was the heroic age of New England when rum was six cents a glass. It never was six cents, it was "fo' pence," a thin, smooth bit of Spanish silver, which was legal tender for many small comforts in those days and was worth six and a quarter cents. Whisky had not arrived and German beers were unknown. The common drinking was gin and Medford rum, though the more fastidious took "West Ingy." There was a cheap French brandy marked "Seignette." A fruity odor of crushed limes and lemons pervaded the taverns and lump sugar crunched under the stout toddy stick. The farmers from the hills used the great yard and barns of Keith's, standing in their blue woollen frocks, unmindful of weather or western competition, talking crops and long-forgotten politics.

Political meetings were held in the town hall in Federal street. The great whig convention in the hard cider and doughnut orgy of 1840 was on Colonel Spencer Root's land back of the present church and courthouse. A log cabin was built; there were coons, owls and other whig symbols. The chief speaker was General Wilson of New Hampshire. In 1844 the democrats were in the lead, and they had a convention in Pine Grove; their speakers were Judge Levi Woodbury, Ben Hallett and Mr. McArthur. At another time Caleb Cushing and Ben Hallett spoke on the common. The whigs had John C. Park in the town hall. Park was a pungent campaigner. My father, a Webster whig, greatly rejoiced in Park, and wondered how Captain Ames, "Tom" Nims and D. N. Carpenter could have the face to sit there and hear him, forgetful that they were the very sinners vainly called to repentance.

There were other amusements than politics; parties, picnics,

sleighrides to "Bloody Brook" and many dances in the large room of either tavern to the fiddles of Philo Temple, Charles Lyons and John Putnam. There were good lectures and occasional concerts. Boston actors came in the summer for their vacation, and we had "The Lady of Lyons" and the almost forgotten tragedy of "Douglas." Miss Louisa Gan played "Norval." In the company were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. Spear, "Jack" Dunn, Andrews and others.

The Fourth of July was a dull day, connected in my mind with Cold Water army picnics in Pierce's Grove. The great event was the occasional "muster." There was a militia company in nearly every town. Colrain had a famous troop of cavalry, well mounted and uniformed. They wore high, black-leather helmets, flaring at the top, with a bright red pompon; these were made by Magrath, the Greenfield harness-maker, who must have been a skilful man in leather; the pattern was taken from a colored print of the capture of Warsaw,

When leagued oppression poured to northern wars
Her whiskered pandours and her fierce hussars.

They rode their own horses, and when, well loaded, they charged through "the street" towards the west the earth trembled. Deerfield had a large company of "cadets" with a sort of hunting shirt uniform that was very fetching. The earliest organization I remember in Greenfield was "the artillery." It was the shabbiest company of the regiment; the armament was two brass guns, kept in a small house north of "Jack" Pierce's farm. I doubt if any one of social importance belonged to the artillery; the gunners were stalwart "river men," who wore white cotton frocks with cabalistic figures on the backs. Their music was a drum and fife, with a limited number of tunes apt to run into each other. Their training day was a noisy festival, prolonged into the

night. There was a change in the military spirit about that time.

David S. Jones was elected general. He formed a brilliant staff, of which Charles Devens, all unconscious of his future military experience, was a member. The colonel of the regiment was Nettleton, and William Keith was major. A smart infantry company took the place of the lumbering artillerymen. Under these auspices there was a muster which revived the memory of the Revolution. The troops marched in from all quarters the day previous; a sham battle was fought on ground towards Nash's mills; one side employed a body of stealthy Indians in blankets, paint and feathers, armed with tomahawks, led by that perhaps forgotten savage, George Newport. The verisimilitude was kept up by the fact that some of the Indians were left on the field, overcome by the enemy to which their race so readily yields.

The great holiday after these visions of military glory was when a circus came. The circus of 60 years ago was not a great moral show, indorsed by the crowned heads of Europe, in which the meretricious features of the ring are condoned by the instruction afforded in natural history by ill-smelling carnivora, a herd of shambling elephants and a wilderness of monkeys, holding the mirror up to mankind. It was the honest, single-ring circus; modern humbugging had not reached it. The circus had changed with the country. It was introduced from France in the time of Washington. French performers were taught to ride and tumble as soldiers learn drill; but it was an art adapted to the recklessness of American genius and was soon carried by our horsemen and athletes far beyond the capacity of the French. In grace and daring the American performers far exceeded all others, and the single-ring circus rivaled the Olympian games in beauty of forms, grouping and sustained action. When Barnum came upon the scene the Attic flavor was lost in the odor of caged beasts; there was wide space to accommodate

the crowds of people, and three rings confused the senses and despoiled criticism. The circus became a "great show;" it was modernized and vulgarized.

In my childhood it was "summer's brightest gaud," watched and waited for. It came in early morning procession with band chariot and a long line of variegated and cream-colored horses, some of which had a flesh color and mottled spots quite different from the modest black of the family horse, a peculiarity which was considered an undoubted mark of Arabian blood. There was activity at the taverns, the stable yards filled with "teams," and there was sharp note of preparation on the selected ground, where quick moving men were driving stakes, raising the centre pole and pitching the tent. Then the exciting rush for tickets while the huge canvas bellied in the breeze and the strains of the band floated on the air.

The circus owners of those days were Turner, Howe, and later Rockwell & Stone and Sands & Lent. The really great man of the performance, to my boyish judgment, was the ringmaster. What dignity was in his careful dress and bearing, with what calm, commanding power he directed the gorgeous scene as if his whiplash was the wand of Prospero; with what perfect temper he bore the personal remarks, answered the impertinent questions or moderated the exuberance of the clown, whom, in a rich, fine voice, he addressed as "Mr. Merryman." With what lofty restraint he abstained from the weakness of a smile when the audience was shaken loose with inextinguishable laughter. When I saw the ringmaster of Howe's circus I knew what manner of man George Washington was. Then the clown, the conventional jester of a thousand years, who joked, tumbled and took liberties with the ringmaster, as his mediæval predecessors did with kings; venturing to ask him if he happened to have a custard pie in the pocket of his elegant dress coat, insisting that the young lady who called for the "hoops" asked for soup, and like the

immortals fools of Shakespeare, under the guise of his motley, gave us grand truths and wise philosophy. Short sayings to a speaker are like short robes to him who runs a race, and the effect of the jester's wit was in its laconic character; it evoked the happy laugh of surprise and did not strain the memory. The influence of the circus was felt long after the revels were ended and the pageant faded.

The metallic currency of those days was nearly all Spanish silver. There were Mexican dollars and the Spanish "pillar" dollar, which bore the design of the pillars of Hercules; these were not often seen. I think they bore a premium over gold. The Spanish half real, which we called "fo' pence," the real which was called "nine-pence," and the two-real piece which was our quarter, worn quite smooth, were the common coins. Sometimes one saw a peseta, a Spanish coin of the 18th century, worth 20 cents; this was called a "pistareen." Copper coin was the large cent, and a handful of them in a boy's pocket made him feel the embarrassment of riches.

The religious life of the town was somewhat variegated; as farm advertisements read it was "suitably divided" between several Protestant sects. If there were Catholics, they had no place of worship. The first "orthodox" meetinghouse was at Nash's mills, under the life-long guidance of the venerable and impressive Dr. Chandler, who, being asked at a conference if there was much vital piety in his parish, replied, "Nothing to boast of." The Second Congregational Church was "the brick meetinghouse," on the ground of the present stone structure, but there were ancient elm trees about it which are not.

It was the largest congregation, gathered from a wide circle, but like Paul's Athenians, inclined to seek new things and frequently changing ministers. The Episcopal Church under the permanent pastorate of Dr. Titus Strong, a sound divine and good citizen, was a wooden structure on ground now occupied by the stone church built in 1847.

This later building was from a plan by the distinguished New York architect, Upjohn, and the beautiful timber work of the roof was done by "Phil" Holden, a local carpenter.

The Methodists had a church on Main, opposite what is now the south end of Franklin street. It was a prosperous society. I think it had a Baptist attachment, for immersions half way between the gristmill and the Green river works were not uncommon and crowds gathered at the river. Most of the serious citizens employed at "the cutlery" were Methodists. Of all the Yorkshiremen who came early to Greenfield I do not remember any who were not dissenters, most of them going with the Methodists.

In those days there was a feeling that the world, through wickedness and wear and tear was near its end, and there was much excitement over the prediction of William Miller, of Pittsfield, that the judgment day would come in 1843. It was preached all over Western Massachusetts that repentant believers would be caught up in the air and the unrepentant, with the sin-sick earth, would be destroyed by fire. This comfortable doctrine had belief among a credulous fringe of the community. There was a deep sensation over the report that a prophetic hen in one of the hill towns had laid an egg bearing the legend:—

In eighteen hundred and forty-three
The end of the world will surely be.

One Hines, a traveling preacher, proved from the prophecies of Ezekiel that Miller was right and the end was at hand. The uneventful character of 1843 was a deep disappointment to people who had neglected business, spent their substance, repented of their sins and made ascension robes. They were the subject of jeers and scoffing. Of one family it was told that the wife, awakened by the winter winds, roused her husband, declaring she heard the noise of Gabriel's chariot wheels. The drowsy man bade her to go to sleep, for Gabriel would

not come on wheels when there was good sleighing. The Unitarians were increasing in numbers, and built a church in a good situation. The "foreign element" was strong in the attraction that the Green river works had for Sheffield cutlers of a superior class. They were sturdy, skilful Yorkshire men: most of them became valuable citizens, though the Bradshaw brothers returned to England, and one family became Mormons and went to Nauvoo. There were several German cutlers, but they did not come with families until after 1846. There were few Irish until after the potato rot and famine. Hugh Rafferty, a jolly fat man, was night watchman at the cutlery; his brother-in-law, James Hickey, was day watchman and porter in the yard. My father said he could always tell what part of the works Hickey was in by the smell of raw onions.

In these recollections of a past glowing with the obscuring haze of happy childhood, there are some dark shadows. The old life had its problems and its troubles. In many respects there are great improvements in the detail of daily life. Greenfield had a small minority of heathenish native stock, that sawed wood, chopped in winter and "ran river" in summer. The river was alive with shad and "lamper" eels in the spring, when no man of this class could work; they had many children, none of whom missed their heredity. The men were of the sort described in one of Arthur Gilman's stories who was partly paid for his work in rum. On Saturday night he wanted a quart, but was given a pint, with the admonition that it was enough to keep Sunday. "Yes," he replied, "but how will it be kept?" These families intermarried and intensified their characteristics; a woman from one of them, who sometimes visited our kitchen for its mistaken hospitality, was asked by my mother about one of her sisters. "Oh, Melissy; well, she is keepin' about as bad a house as you could find in any seaport town." Another, whose partner was uncommonly worthless even in their circle, informed my mother that "hus-

bands is only lent marcies." This class, for it was a class of degenerate people, were not from the so-called "scum of Europe," but from the original New England stock, with good family names. I do not think any effort was put forth to improve them. They seem to have disappeared from the active towns of the state, though specimens of them can be found not far off by those curious in sociology.

I think they faded away before the immigration of the energetic and hopeful Irish, who, though poorer, had the training and care of a vigilant church and the ardent desire to improve and raise the condition of their children to a better than their own. I feel quite sure that boys are better looked after and do less mischief than formerly. All young people, I may say all people, are better nourished and more sensibly dressed and shod than in old times, owing in great part to facility of transportation, use of ice, improvement in food preparations and the vast increase of fruit and cheapness of sugar, and in the greater cheapness of all kinds of clothing.

Women had a hard lot in providing, cooking and in sewing and knitting by hand. Domestic "help"—the word servant was not in use except in the scriptures—was difficult to obtain. After the young women my mother brought to Greenfield were well married, and that was not long, she had a procession of bright daughters of farmers from the hills; they came, I fancy, rather to see the world. They were intelligent, read "Mr. Buckinam's paper," the Tribune, and Graham's and Godey's magazines, like the rest of the family, and married so fast that our house was a sort of matrimonial agency. My father had a man, Jonas Leroy, who was skilful in hunting these mountain maidens. He frequently made long excursions on the usual quest, once going as far as Savoy, returning with a black-eyed girl of the Susan Nipper variety from "Cuttin Holler." But it was not long before the Irish girls came to relieve the household strain and make life more comfortable.

I am often told that schools are much better than formerly. Perhaps they are. I wish they gave more attention to instruction in the English language and literature. My recollections include one teacher, happily still living, whose gentle manners, sweet face and devotion to her duty, persuaded one idle, dreaming boy to a measure of industry. I think a larger proportion of boys and girls were sent to private schools and away from home to academies. In 1846 I was one of seven Greenfield boys at Williston seminary. The next year my father took me to Bridgeport, to the private school kept by Henry Jones. The only public conveyance from New Haven to Bridgeport was a coach which ran three times a week. To save time we took a pair of horses and a driver. Surely times have changed on that line! Among the teachers at Greenfield in my day were Mr. Mitchell from Cunningham, Pliny Fisk, Mr. Atkinson, who had an excellent school in the wing, long ago removed, of Mr. Hollister's house. Mr. Upton, at a later day, taught at the "Fellenberg" school building. He gave me lessons. I think he was accomplished and I know he was patient.

The sanitary condition of American towns 60 years ago, and much later, may be recalled by the traveler in some parts of the Turkish dominions. No place could be better calculated for drainage than Greenfield, but in former times every autumn there was typhoid fever. It was a scourge that carried off whole families. It was not so bad in the village as on thrifty meadow farms, because, as I now see it, a large part of the village was supplied with water from a pine log aqueduct managed by that sententious philosopher, Peter Sprague, who usually prefaced his conversation with the saying, "There's a thousand things to every thing." Our family never had a case of typhoid. We had an aqueduct from a safe spring.

The fever was supposed by many to be a visitation of God's wrath, and by others to result from decaying vegetation in the late rains. No one thought of tracing it to lack

of drainage and the inevitable pollution of the moss-covered bucket which dripping with the coldness of death arose from the well. Cities were no better off. Boston had neither water nor sewers. New York had water but was not half-sewered, and I have seen pigs wandering in the streets eating garbage thrown out by housekeepers. Bringing the Glen water to Greenfield, long before some of the large cities were supplied, was a manifestation of public spirit greatly to the credit of the citizens. It was a return to antique ways; modern civilization has too long overlooked the object lessons left by the ancients. Now we can be clean, healthy and godly if we will.

Our fathers, who never went out in the morning without shaving smooth and putting on a clawhammer coat, were not strenuous about daily bathing. When the Glen water was introduced, it is told of a man whose house was being altered to allow of its use, that he refused to have hot water in the bathroom, for "in summer you don't want it and in winter you don't bathe." A member of a distinguished Boston family told me that in his boyhood he had an aunt for whose health sea-bathing was recommended; mornings she was taken to the shore, water was dipped in a basin and she washed her face and hands sitting in the chaise. There must be an end to the recollections even of the most garrulous, though no doubt I have made many mistakes for which I may plead a "forgetful memory."

CHAPTER LXXI

THE SESQUI

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 1903

“ Take noble courage, and make perfect what
Is happily begun.”

—*Fletcher.*

AT the annual town meeting held April 7, 1902, acting under an article in the warrant “to see if the town will vote to take any action in reference to the 150th anniversary of its incorporation, appoint a committee, and raise and appropriate a sum of money for the same or pass any vote or votes relative thereto,” the town voted that the moderator of the meeting (the Honorable Dana Malone) appoint a committee of five citizens who should have full charge of such celebration.

Franklin G. Fessenden, Francis M. Thompson, Eugene B. Blake, Charles R. Lowell and William G. Packard were named as such committee. Considerable interest was manifested in the approaching celebration, and at the annual meeting in 1903 the sum of one thousand dollars was raised and placed in the hands of the committee to use at their discretion in putting into execution the wishes of the people.

The committee had hardly entered upon their deliberations before it became manifest that the public were determined upon a much more impressive and popular demonstration than the general committee had planned.

Feeling themselves but the servants of the people, the

committee yielded to the public demand, insisting however that a sum sufficiently large to erect a lasting memorial of the day should be reserved from the additional sum of two thousand dollars, which at a special meeting the town directed to be placed at the disposal of the committee.

The wisdom of incorporating in this work so extended and minute an account of this epoch in the history of the town, may be questioned by many ; but the event was such a decided success, and this work being largely intended by its author as a medium to preserve interesting events happening in the history of the town, this narrative is given with the hope that the future historian of Greenfield will find in it convenient material for his work. With the consent of the Gazette and Courier, I have to a large extent adopted their report of the celebration, their work having received many compliments.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT DAY

Greenfield's anniversary day was begun with the booming of cannon. A salute of 21 guns was fired from Poet's Seat at about 5 o'clock. The noise woke every one up. Some people who love to sleep even on anniversary mornings thought in their half-awakened state by the length of time the firing continued that 150 guns were being sent off.

The crowd rapidly thickened on the streets during the morning hours. The most common estimate of the size of the crowd is 20,000. It would not be strange if there were that number of visitors, when one considers that the enormous crowd at the fireworks in the evening must have included many who were not here for the day. For about two hours it was very difficult to force a passage through the central part of Main street, and there were people scattered in small groups all along the line of march. The parade covered so great a distance that it tended to scatter the crowd.

The parade was considered by almost everyone to be much superior to any ever gotten up in Greenfield. It covered

from a mile to a mile and a quarter of space. The view of the procession gained from an elevated position along Main street and looking over the whole line was one of great beauty, the features resolving themselves into a line of white.

Had the weather not been so threatening in the morning it is probable that the crowd would have been swelled by several thousands. Altogether, however, the weather was as good for the purposes of the parade as could have been expected. The dust was laid, and no rain fell. The dubious prospect the day before, and even on the morning of the parade, made some of the pretty girls who took part look askance at their white gowns.

A noticeable feature of the day, as of other like occasions in Greenfield, was the silence of the crowd. At a number of places there was a disposition to applaud, but this was unusual. The Yankee temperament is rather impassive, and does not easily show much enthusiasm. This was marked at the reception of distinguished guests, there being but little applause to greet them along the line of march. Had the crowd realized who Admiral Clark was, they would probably have made more demonstration. At the station there was some hand-clapping for Governor Bates and his party, but as a whole there was not much show of enthusiasm. The applause at the Opera House must be counted an exception, however, for both Senator Lodge and Governor Bates were warmly greeted.

The municipal features of the parade made a dignified and imposing introduction to the floats and private carriages. The chief marshal was Maj. Frederick E. Pierce, and his aids were T. L. Comstock, Frederick H. Payne, Albert T. Hall, C. W. Nims, A. L. Smith, J. S. Coates, J. W. Smead, Dr. R. W. Hunter, Ralph Wood, H. H. Hackley, J. M. Hackley, W. C. Bacon, John Sauter, Dr. C. F. Canedy, Walter Pond, Frank Yetter and Clarence Judkins. Five boys dressed in very taking Indian costumes made a very distinct addition. These were Harold Partenheimer, Raymond Barber, Frank

Passut, Harold Lilly and Elwin Streeter. In their war paint and feathers the lads "made up" a good representation of the genuine article.

Misses Georgia Bruce and Ethel Williams were the two equestriennes, and rode prettily decorated horses. Miss Bruce had red and white poppies, and Miss Williams pink and white roses. The Fitchburg band followed a detail of policemen, and the musicians had their hands full. They had a very strenuous day's work, and must have felt decidedly weary when their toil was over. The Grand Army, Co. L., and the fire department made an important addition to the parade. The old hand fire engine was decorated with laurel and bunting. Edward Bates and Louis Ballou, both members of hose company No. 1, dressed in the veteran fireman's costume with red shirts, rode in the old machine.

Col. Geo. D. Wells Camp, No. 107, S. of V., turned out with a piece of field artillery, under command of Capt. D. E. Wonsey. The riders were Capt. Wonsey, 1st Lieut. C. E. Bascom, 2d Lieut. F. D. Tilden. The drivers of the gun were Samuel Gilbert, Color Sergt. E. J. Newton, Corp. Geo. Gilbert, C. B. Jenkins and D. W. Newton. The drivers on the caisson were Sergt. H. S. Porter and G. H. Dunton; on the caisson were Ransom Kenney, L. I. Ballou, J. B. Treat, Frank Chilson, A. Jackson, F. A. Jackman, Luther Tilden, Bugler H. H. Barnes. The regulation cap and blouse of the order, white pants and black leggins were worn. The gun and caisson were draped with red, white and blue.

The parade was so beautiful and so artistic that it is difficult to single out any special features and give special praise to them. It can fairly be said that there was not an inadequate or poorly planned feature in the parade. All had merit and showed diligent preparation, and some of them almost infinite pains.

The float of the Sportman's club was possibly the one that excited the most interest. The two live racoons secured from

a Gill man, and perfectly tame, were the subject of great amount of speculation as to whether they were dead or not. They soon demonstrated that they were in the land of the living. One weighed over 30 pounds. When they passed the reviewing stand where the Governor was, one of them ran down the side of the roof as if to give a salute to His Excellency. The log cabin was built in a very solid fashion by the committee, and it will be saved and used at the range as a lounging place for the members, and a memento of this occasion. The trees came from the club's grounds.

The Arts and Crafts float was distinctive and one of the most original conceptions of the procession. The float was carried out in the thorough way that suggests the good craftsmanship which is one of the leading principles of the society. The occupants were busy all the time and fully occupied the time by menacing the crowd upon the sidewalks with their various Indian implements.

The two Indian floats put in by the Red Men and the Degree of Pocahontas were features that attracted a great deal of attention. The Indians on the Red Men's float were seemingly of a very warlike disposition, as they threatened the crowd by their fiendish war-whoops at which the small boys trembled, and which they have been secretly imitating ever since.

Many considered the temple of Vesta float the most beautiful in the parade. It was a conception in harmony with its classical subject and did credit to its originator, Mason H. Morse, also to his success in picking out some pretty girls, who by face and costume graced the historic scene they represented.

The four school floats showed much work, and were very strong features. The Greenfield industry float was another one of classic type whose occupants graced the subject and who added to the charm of the representation. The float representing the grammar grades was attractive to all who

like to see a group of children together, and the public was glad for the glimpse of the upper class of the high school in all the reverend dignity of the senior. The 1753 school float was one of the most amusing, and the teacher was kept busy in the exercises of his birch rod, his pupils proving very unruly.

The Columbian orchestra float was a welcome addition to the line. One band is hardly enough music for so long a parade, and the work of the orchestra helped fill the gap. Herbert Streeter as captain of the craft was very much alive, and used his spy glass constantly to discern possible breakers and rival craft, bestowing gracious bows upon the crowd. The Foresters' float was a pretty woodland scene, and the goat attracted much attention. The floats of Sedan Lodge, the United Workmen, the auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Rosina Lodge are fully described elsewhere, and all showed pains and appreciation of good color effects.

The Knights of Columbus had a float that meant a very considerable expenditure of time and money, and for which some elegant costumes were secured.

Riding upon these floats looked to the spectators about as precarious as passage upon the deck of an Atlantic liner in a storm. The young man who took the part of John Smith in the Pocahontas float appeared to be suffering a good deal more from the rising and falling of the float than from fear of the executioners, who so patiently threatened his life for an hour and a half.

The coaches and larger outfits deserve the warmest praise. The Daughters of the Revolution was a gem, the Gladys Wood party was an equally beautiful conception, the Richtmyre party was charming. The two teams that represented Franklin E. Snow and his family were as pretty features as any in the parade. It would be impossible to speak in detail of the private carriages other than in the detailed description.

Every one was beautifully decorated. Some thought Dr. Pfersick had as attractive an outfit as any, but there was very little difference. The pony carriages were as interesting as any features in the parade. The aggressive note in Green & Vosburg's championship of Greenfield and of Americanism was particularly liked by the crowd.

The Country Club's turn-out was one of the prettiest of the line and was decorated with perfect taste.

The Knights of Columbus had a representation of the great discoverer landing in the New World that afforded scope for some excellent painting and scenic effect. N. T. Ryan was Columbus, and the boatman was John Murphy, while the axemen guarding the landing of the little craft were Edward Donovan and John J. Woodlock. Timothy Toomey and James Casey were dusky red men, watching with curious eyes the arrival of the party under the flag of Spain. The float was designed by a committee whose members were N. T. Ryan, chairman, Wm. Donovan, John Murphy, Thomas Kane and Wm. Pickett.

Mrs. Edw. B. Finch drove her handsome pair of blooded bays in heavily mounted harnesses. The runabout was decorated with laurel and light green ribbons. Mrs. Finch was accompanied by Miss Susan Comstock.

C. J. Weissbrod put a single carriage into the parade. Mrs. Weissbrod and Mrs. E. W. Wood, of Boston, rode. The decorations were yellow chrysanthemums.

John Wilson was represented by a two-seated surrey trimmed with yellow chrysanthemums and laurel leaves. Mrs. John Wilson, C. A. Foth and Miss Alice Wilson were the occupants.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bates had a two-wheel chaise decorated with pink chrysanthemums.

Miss Ethel Rogers and the Misses Robbins had a particularly effective carriage decorated with red poppies and red and black ribbon.

In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks took place upon the farm of J. Wesley Riddell, closing the festivities of the day with a *facsimile* of the town seal in fire.

THE PARADE IN DETAIL

The public schools contributed four floats, the first of which represented the founding year, 1753, and had a log schoolhouse in a clearing, yard and group of pupils of those bygone days. The boys and girls participating were Merritt Perkins, James Harrington, Adolph Stark, Katherine Burke, Julia Taft, Eleanor Fisk, Edith Thomas, Ellie Dunnigan, Mollie Purcell, Ruth Carson, Edith Bonneville, Bertha Jones, Perry Stearns, Henry Allen, Clarence Wright and Charles Allen. All were in the costume of 150 years ago. The contrasting float, to represent the school and pupils of the present day, was a pyramidal carriage, occupied by representatives of the public schools, grades one to nine inclusive, each grade with its individual banner and colors. A series of platforms, trimmed in yellow and white, contained the pupils. From grade one came Herbert S. Davenport, Henry O'Brien, Clarence Hutchins and Marion P. Ballou; two, Arthur Dwyer, Thomas Grogan, Lilia Parker and Elsie Ballou; three, Joseph Cain, William Woodlock, Victorine Corsiglia and Grace Koonz; four, Richard Allen, Ruth Hodges, Louise Johnson and Olive Snow; five, Catherine Bulman, Adelaide Chevalier, Robert Powers and Charlotte Spaulding; six, Lora Boucher, Jean Parker, Delina Boucher and Harold Apphouser; seven, Edith Marsh, Harold Forbes, Harriet Irvin and James Burke; eight, Nina Day, Clarence Shackley, Ethel Handforth and George Davis; nine, Dorothy Wells, Richard Lee, Mildred Fuller and Phillip Merriam. The float of 1753 was drawn by four horses wearing white and green blankets, bearing the initials "R. R. R." The four horses of the 1903 float wore yellow and white blankets, with the words "Massachusetts public schools."

The high school float had canvases upon which were painted the four elevations of the new high school building; so grouped as to give a reasonably good idea of how the new building will appear when completed, and about this the seniors were gathered in their caps and gowns. The party consisted of Harry Hosford, Roger Hull, Raymond Jones, Bessie Kemp, Pauline LaMontagne, Joseph Mahoney, David Mowry, Chas. N. Newhall, Ethel Plumb, Eva Plumb, Laura Parker, Robert N. Aldrich, Daniel R. Alvord, Grace E. Ball, Clara M. Barber, Louis Bonneville, Bertha Canon, Lillian Chapleau, Harry W. Davis, Margaret Dunnigan, Wendell P. Fisk, Minette Hanson, Julian Harris, Mattie Hildreth and John Truesdell. Purple and white, the dominating colors of the float, appeared upon the blankets of the horses, four in number, that drew the float.

The Colonial coach presented by Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was drawn by four gray horses with blue and white sashes and blue and white wisteria. The white coach was decorated with the insignia of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on either side, also on each of the wheels. Festoons of white wisteria were tied with bows. The insignia was represented in blue, gold and white. The outriders, Miss May Clark and Master George Bacon, were dressed in Colonial costume, and rode ponies. The occupants were as follows: Mrs. R. O. Stetson, chaperon, Misses Lena M. Stratton, Lucy Robbins, Mary Ward, Harriet Young, Elizabeth Bangs, Ruth Bangs, Mildred Hoyt, Allys Browne and Nellie Pond. They wore white gowns with blue trimmings and white poke bonnets. Charles Hall was bugler and James Towle footman.

The fourth of the school floats was a Greek carriage, designed to represent the tutelary divinity of the town and the mistress of the valley, seated on a throne overlooking the Garden of the Hesperides. At the feet of Greenfield four

figures were seated, representing the patronesses of the industries and professions productive of prosperity. The colors were yellow, white and green. Greenfield, the mistress of the valley, was impersonated by Miss Fanny I. Billings, manufactures by Miss Retia Aldrich, agriculture by Miss Hazel Benjamin, handicrafts by Miss Edith Frary, and learning by Miss Mabel Turner. On two sides of the monument was the town seal, done in white and gold and surrounded by garlands of green, with lotus flower centres for the chief decoration. The horses wore blankets of yellow and white, with the word "Greenfield."

Sedan Lodge, No. 255, Harugari, had a float to represent a group of German farmers in the costumes of 200 years ago. In the group were Gustav Kossbiel, George Koonz, Jacob Glasle, Karl Krug, Charles Zeiner, Charles Schweiger, Christian Irion and John G. Schweiger. The four horses were decorated with the German and American colors, the former being red, white and black. The lower part of the float was red, white and black, and these colors festooned the wheels. The body was trimmed with bunting of the American colors and pink roses, the latter also being employed to form the name of the lodge. Some laurel was used. A feature was the presence on the float of two pair of twins, Marie and Margueritta Haigis, and Ruth and Lottie Koonz, two of whom were dressed in the American and two in the German colors. The float was arranged by a committee of ten, the principal part of the designing and decorating being done by Gustav Kossbiel and Carl Merz.

The float of the Red Men was unique. It was twenty by fifteen feet in dimensions, drawn by six horses, on each of which rode a warrior in full costume; in fact, everybody connected with the float had a costume. Four scouts on horseback rode ahead of the float, those selected for escort duty being John Walsh, F. E. Russell, George Derry and Ernest Tetreault. The float had a typical Indian camp-scene, with

two wigwams and a chieftain's council gathered about a blazing fire, where the kettle swung from three sticks in the good old style. About the fire was a group of fifteen braves and three Indian boys, the triplets of George Purrington. Pine woods formed the background. The horses drawing the float were decked with the colors of the order, blue, green and red, symbolizing the degrees of adoption, warrior and chief.

The float of Glen lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Miseth Lodge, Degree of Honor, represented a floral arch. It was trimmed with black and red bunting and red peonies. The sides of the float were trimmed with black, festooned with red and black bunting and wreaths of red peonies and laurel. In the centre of the float was an altar with open Bible, and two members of the United Workmen seated with hands clasped across the Bible. The men were M. F. Affhauser, William C. Kennon of the United Workmen. Mrs. Ella Mogle, chief of honor; Mrs. Ella Sawtelle, lady of honor; Mrs. Gladys Kennon, chief of ceremonies; Mrs. Helen Turner, past chief of honor, dressed in white, were stationed at the corners of the float carrying banners pertaining to the position in the order. The float was drawn by four black horses with blankets with A. O. U. W. on them. F. G. Davis was chairman of the committee for the A. O. U. W., and Mrs. Ella Sawtelle chairman for the Degree of Honor.

The float of the Columbian orchestra showed the promenade deck of the ocean liner "Columbia," on which the orchestra of 12 pieces was playing. Four dark bay horses drew it, all carrying caparisons of red and white poppies. The lower part of the "Columbia" was trimmed with Nile green, the railing and general rigging with white, with red and white flowers. In the middle of the deck a pedestal was trimmed with green and white. Mrs. W. L. Severance was "Columbia," and was stationed on the pedestal, bearing a shield and the general equipment of the part. Capt. H. S. Streeter was at the wheel. The sailor girls were Emma Nichols and Eliza-

beth Wilde. The orchestra consisted of Winfred G. Farr, leader, Martin Fritz, C. E. Ripley, Charles Brown, Julian Farr, Henry Lowe, Louis Gruelling, F. Horne and Emil Slagle.

The old Coaching club coach was filled by a merry party of young girls, Misses Gladys Wood, Elsie Weissbrod, Lou Webster, Caroline Simonds, Marie Day, Lois Kellogg, Beth Richmond, Frances Graves, Eleanor Davis, and Mabel Noyes. They wore white costumes and white hats. The coach was drawn by four horses, two black and two white, wearing blankets. The coach was decorated in lavender wisteria, with green foliage, imitating vines. There were large bows of lavender paper.

Miss Janet Hunter of North Adams, guest of Miss Snow, Mrs. W. B. Keith, Mrs. F. H. Payne and Misses Lyons and Snow had a wagonette drawn by four handsome jet black horses, trimmed with red ribbons and red plumes. The decorations were of red peonies and hardy ferns, with huge clusters of peonies with ribbons and festooning between. The wheels had large rings covered with peonies and peony leaves. The occupants wore white gowns, with large white picture hats trimmed with white peonies.

The Arts and Crafts society float represented the oldest American crafts, basketry, pottery and weaving. There were four horses decorated with Indian blankets, and the decorations and costumes were Indian throughout. The occupants were Mrs. W. S. Severance, Mrs. Thomas D. Bascom and James R. Lowell.

The Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers presented a float drawn by four black horses, decorated in black and yellow. They had a large moving van decorated in black and yellow crepon paper, also trimmed with yellow poppies and arch that extended from four pillars covered with yellow poppies. A star and crescent extended from the centre of the arch, the emblem of the order,

with lettering on it "G. I. A. to the B. of L. E." Engineer G. W. Adams drove. The occupants were as follows: Mrs. G. W. Adams, Mrs. W. E. Starkey, Mrs. F. G. Rich, Mrs. F. E. Ball, Mrs. F. A. Atwood, Mrs. W. S. Hutchins, Mrs. A. N. Davis, Mrs. C. F. Strong, Mrs. E. E. Reynolds, Mrs. W. E. Hartmann, Mrs. Ed. Warren, Mrs. F. E. Carey, Mrs. W. B. Hodges, Mrs. F. E. Walsh, Mrs. S. Ainsworth, Mrs. M. Burke, Mrs. B. L. Newell, Mrs. H. F. Gibbs. They wore black gowns, with yellow trimmings, and carried yellow parasols. The float was designed by Engineer G. W. Adams, and arranged by the committee, consisting of Mrs. G. W. Adams, Mrs. A. N. Davis, Mrs. W. S. Hutchins, Mrs. W. B. Hodges, Mrs. F. E. Ball, Mrs. F. A. Atwood, with the assistance of several of the engineers.

The Brattleboro brake planned by A. L. Richtmyre, assisted by Miss Mary Davenport, contained the following: A. L. Richtmyre, O. S. Butterfield, H. S. Fisher, Edward Rice of South Deerfield, John Strecker, Fred Storer of Fitchburg, Frank Yeaw, Misses Mary Davenport, Anna Kane of Albany, Beth Guilford of Pittsburg, Ethel Bardwell, Josephine Strecker, Miss Chapin of Maine, Miss Adelaide M. Richtmyre of Gloversville, N. Y. The decorations were green, gold and white to correspond with the arch. Leroy Gaines and Ralph Richtmyre were out-riders on black horses. The float was drawn by four black horses. The girls wore shirt waist suits, carried white parasols, and had gold and white hats with green bands on their white waists. The men wore white shirt waists and white duck trousers. The body of the brake was trimmed with white and yellow drapings. The running gear was green. There were yellow streamers from each of the seats, each wheel was a green rosette, and the back showed a rosette effect. On each seat was lotus, and a border of lotus about the body of the carriage. The horses had rosettes, and there were lotus trimmings on the hubs. The party had lunch at Mr. Richtmyre's on Garfield street after

the parade, and went to South Deerfield for dinner at Hotel Warren.

The representation of the old Roman temple of Vesta was one of unique interest. At the rear of the float was the circular roof of the temple supported by columns. Palms were placed at the corners of the float, and the goddess and her attendants were robed in white with yellow trimmings. The entire float was in white, with decorations of pink and dark red roses and the green palms. The part of the goddess was taken by Miss Helen Barnard, and that of the attendants by Misses Florence Shea, Helen Davis, Florence Hosford and Josie Alexander. "Templum Vestae" was inscribed on the side of the temple. Four white horses drew the float. M. H. Morse was the designer.

The float entered by Rosina lodge represented "Germania." It was drawn by four horses, decorated with red, white and black plumes, and garlands of evergreen. The lower part of the float was trimmed with white bunting, covered with garlands and wreaths of evergreen. Near the front of the platform was an arch, in which the name "Rosina lodge," which was made of red roses, extended from one side to the other of the platform. On each side were the letters D. O. H. made of red roses, also hemlock boughs. In the back was an oak tree which was behind the Germania chair, and the whole back was banked with the hemlock boughs and laurel leaves, also a large wreath of evergreen. Inside was the word Germania. The part of Germania was represented by Mrs. Amanda M. Kossbiel, who wore a white Grecian costume, trimmed with yellow satin ribbon, and a scarf of German colors, black, white and red. She was crowned with a laurel wreath and held the German shield and sword. Flag bearers were Mrs. George Shotz, dressed in white, with black, white and red sash, holding a German flag, and Miss Bertha Heusle, dressed in white, with red, white and blue sash, and carrying the American flag. Mrs. Martin Hohner and Mrs. John

Pierman were dressed in Tyrol peasant style, and Mrs. Jacob Glasle and Miss Ida Waltzer dressed in Swiss style. The float was designed and arranged by the committee, consisting of Mrs. Charles Krug, Miss Ida Waltzer, Mrs. George Shotz and Mrs. Amanda Kossbiel.

The Degree of Pocahontas had a float designed by M. H. Morse and it carried a romantic scene from Old Virginia in a representation of the threatened execution of John Smith and his sudden salvation through the mediation of Pocahontas. Mrs. Henry E. Flanagan was Pocahontas and Lewis Koch was John Smith, Frank Wagner being Powhatan. The color scheme was purple and yellow, carried out to advantage by nearly 1000 blossoms of wisteria. Four white horses drew the float, which was covered by a canopy and was 15 x 11 feet in size. Misses Matilda Rist, Margaret Woodlock, Mary Grant, Celia Powers, Mrs. Ellery Hall, Mrs. James Burke, Mrs. Ernest Wagner and Miss Annie Walsh were Indian maidens.

The Foresters' float represented a forest scene and was drawn by four horses decorated with blankets. The general subject was "Benevolence to a fallen foe," representing the time of Robin Hood, and with natural trees and accessories. The lower part was covered with red, white and blue bunting, with the seal of the Foresters of America. The driver was Mr. Chamberlain. The occupants were as follows: Indians, J. O'Brien, J. Orde, B. Simpson and A. Desautel; guards, G. W. Simpson, captain, M. Murphy, M. Cooley, R. Crosby, J. Forten; officer of the court, Wm. Burke, and F. W. Ball, priest, all in costume. Thomas R. Field was chairman of the committee.

The Coaching club's brake carried a party representing the Country club, consisting of Miss Harriet Allen, Miss Sarah Davis, Mrs. B. W. Porter, Mrs. Henry D. Packard, Mrs. W. G. Humes, Mrs. Raymond Hunter, Henry D. Packard and W. G. Humes. The women wore white gowns with red

jackets and white and red hats. Four horses decorated with plumes drew the carriage, which was decorated with festoons of white chrysanthemums contrasting with the red color of the coach.

The Sportsman's club float, representing a camping scene, showed a log camp for hunters and fishermen. The float was drawn by five buckskin horses with ribbon bows on their harnesses. The float was about 30 feet long, 14 feet wide, and there was a log cabin on it large enough to accommodate six men. The cabin was decorated with skins of animals and stuffed animals and one or two coons alive in the cabin. Moss and pine needles were used about the cabin and there were trees and laurel. The horses were driven by John Saxton. The occupants were Hollis E. Connable, Frederick E. Smith, Daniel W. Collins, A. Patnode, Charles T. Bangs and George Zeiner. They wore regular hunting costumes. The float was designed by D. W. Collins, A. Patnode, Hollis Connable, Dr. Newton, E. A. Bates, William Leipple, George Zeiner, F. E. Smith, Charles T. Bangs.

Green & Vosburg were in line with two floats and one decorated coupe, all designed by A. W. Green. All were drawn by black horses. One float was green and white, the other red, white and blue. The first was a "Greenfield" float, and had six streamers bearing the words, "Best water, best roads, best people, best schools, best homes—we are it!" All these streamers ran from an emerald in the centre. Other mottoes were, "Greenfield, the gem of the state" and "Greenfield, 150 years young." The other was a national or "American Flag" float, the stars and stripes floating above a white tablet, with an American shield on either side and the words "These colors never run." On the first float rode Mr. Green and D. A. Reynolds; on the second, John Chapin and Arthur Traver, all in red, white and blue. The coupe was occupied by Mr. Green and Stephen Vosburgh, the colors being white and gold.

Edwin E. Day Post, G. A. R., had secured a carriage, and one of the big guns was mounted and drawn in the parade by a pair of horses. At daybreak a salute of 21 guns was fired on Poet's Seat. The gun squad consisted of D. D. Holden, gunner; A. A. Moulton, Charles L. Smith, Charles Stay, gunner's mates; John Plumbly, powder boy. T. C. Forbes took pictures of gun and squad.

The turnout of George White Davenport was a barouche trimmed with more than 700 California poppies in five shades, running from light yellow to deep orange, the effect being shaded yellow and black. Two black horses were decorated with shaded plumes and the harness trimmings were yellow, a wreath of shaded poppies encircling the collars. The side effect was a gradual shading from deep orange at either end to a light, creamy yellow in the centre. Mr. Davenport had for his companions his niece, Miss Sarah Bertha Davenport, and two of her classmates from Smith, Miss Grace Porter Reynolds of Stamford, Ct., and Miss Helen Childs of Deerfield, the young women wearing white shirt waist suits and white picture hats trimmed with shaded yellow poppies. The decorations were designed by Miss Mary L. Davenport.

J. H. Nichols had a surrey drawn by two black horses, who wore as emblems a scimeter and crescent in gilt, and were decorated with white poppies and ribbon. The carriage was decorated with white poppies and white ribbon, each panel bearing an emblem composed of crescent and scimeter in gilt. The occupants were Margaret Haywood, Alice Forbes and Marjorie Nichols, all in white. J. H. Nichols handled the ribbons.

Owing to the recent fire in Conway at the Allis pony farm, at which one of the Shetland ponies was burned, W. C. Bacon was not able to present the double team which he had hoped to enter. Instead a single team took its place. The Shetland pony, Stub, was ridden by Master Geo. H. Bacon in Continental uniform as an outrider for the Daughters of the

American Revolution, the pony being trimmed with blue wisteria. One bay Shetland pony, Trotty, was hitched to a cart with decorations of red poppies and black ribbon, with suspended canopy, driven by Miss Mattie Bacon, accompanied by Miss Marion Coates, both dressed in white. One black Shetland pony with white tail, named King, was hitched to a cart trimmed like the other and driven by Miss Helen Belyea, accompanied by Miss Alice Coates, both dressed in white. These teams were outridden by W. C. Bacon, mounted on a dapple gray trimmed with red and black, and by John S. Coates on a black horse trimmed with red and white. The teams are designed by Mason Morse.

R. F. Churchill entered a one-seated trap trimmed with red and white peonies. There was one black horse with red and white ribbon and flowers. The wheels had four six-pointed stars made of white crepe paper and silver tinsel, with red and white peonies, each shaft with a six-foot green brake, and the body of the carriage with red and white peonies. The occupants were R. F. Churchill of Greenfield and Miss Blanche E. Baker of Amherst.

Miss Gertrude E. Woodard and Miss Amy S. Hamer of North Adams had an open carriage drawn by one white horse decorated with flowers. The decorations consisted of pink and white chrysanthemums, with spokes wound round alternately with pink and white. The hubs were of chrysanthemums, with flowers on the spokes. The body, dashboard and back of the seat were of chrysanthemums. The occupants of the carriage wore pink and white costumes, and carried parasols. The carriage was designed by Mrs. J. M. Woodard and Miss Gertrude Woodard.

F. O. Wells' double buckboard was occupied by a party consisting of Misses Bertha Weissbrod, Clara Louise Strecker, Nina Stimpson and Amy W. Strecker. The carriage was drawn by two sorrel horses, with black harnesses and blue garters. The buckboard was very simply trimmed, with white

lilies and a touch of blue on the horses and in the women's hats. Over the centre of the carriage was a high scroll effect, from which was draped a series of streamers terminating at the four extremities of the carriage, where they were fastened with white plumes. The hubs were encircled with lilies. The occupants wore white shirt waist suits and Florodora hats.

Frank P. Forbes had a surrey decorated with red and white chrysanthemums and ribbons. It was drawn by two horses decorated with ribbons and flowers. The occupants were Frank P. Forbes, Talbot Forbes, Leonard Forbes, William A. Forbes, 2d, and Malcolm Forbes, all dressed in white.

Georgia A. Moore, May Donovan, Mabel Richmond and Mary Caldwell had a trap representing a basket, drawn by one horse decorated with pink and white bows. The carriage was decorated with bows of pink and white, and with flowers—lotus, pink and white. The body of the trap was covered with basket-work of pink and white, the trimmings of bows and flowers. The occupants were all dressed in similar costumes of white.

Dr. J. G. Pfersick had a stanhope drawn by two sorrel horses that attracted the horsemen's eyes. The horses were trimmed with red roses and green leaves, and the carriage was also trimmed with red and green.

Annah Frances Potter and Arthur Devens Potter, Jr., had a little wagon drawn by one pony trimmed with pink poppies. The wagon was trimmed with poppies and laurel in clusters. The occupants were dressed in pink and white. The outfit was designed by Annah Frances Potter.

Herbert Nichols and Marian Shaw drove a donkey cart decorated with asparagus and daisies. The boy wore a white costume and the girl a yellow.

F. A. Rugg's trap was decorated with pond lilies for the most part, was driven by Frank Rugg, and the other occupants were Miss Cornelia Burnham, Miss Eleanor Jones and Earl Varney.

Misses Helen and Julia Sears drove a carriage belonging to Miss Warren of Deerfield, which was decorated with pink laurel.

Miss Lillian O'Hara, daughter of James O'Hara, rode in a Japanese cart painted and decorated to represent a Japanese house, which was drawn by Mr. O'Hara's little horse, Floss. The decorations were of pink laurel.

Mrs. F. E. Snow and Mrs. F. K. White had a stanhope drawn by a dark bay horse, with shaded blue plumes and ribbons. The decorations were of bachelors' buttons in three shades of blue, festooned with ground pine and tied with large bows of blue ribbon. The occupants wore costumes to correspond.

The open barouche that represented the Father Matthew T. A. society and Ladies' Aid was drawn by two horses with floral decorations, and was occupied by Michael E. Dunnigan, Miss Mary E. Finn, Michael J. Bulman and Mrs. James Pigott. The Ladies' Aid designed the decorations, consisting principally of chrysanthemums and oak leaf foliage.

The operators of the telephone exchange had a trap trimmed with blue, which is the color of the telephone sign of the blue bell. Blue carnations were used in decorating the horse and carriage. The names of the occupants were Misses A. M. Woodlock, N. E. O'Keefe, May Harrington and Lydia E. Triebel.

Misses Grace and Nina Kingsley of the Meadows entered a stanhope with pair of black horses, trimmed with pink roses.

THE GUESTS

Gov. Bates and party arrived by special train from Boston at 11 o'clock, following closely upon the heels of the accommodation. The crowd gathered at the station to welcome the distinguished visitors was not a large one; still it covered the platform sufficiently so Station Agent Stoddard found plenty

to do to keep the people off the tracks, as the regular accommodation train pulled into the station at a slow rate of speed. The committee of arrangements, with District Attorney Malone, were waiting upon the platform. They are good-looking men in their everyday clothes, but dressed up in their Sunday best, with silk hats and all the rest of the outfit, one must pronounce them a very impressive representation of Greenfield.

Gov. Bates and party, with the militiamen in all the glory of gold lace, were welcomed with some hand-clapping and escorted to the reviewing stand, where seats were reserved for them, and where they liberally applauded the interesting features. The Governor and his party had dinner at the Mansion House. Most of the other invited guests had luncheon at the Greenfield club.

The party with Gov. Bates consisted of the following: Gen. Dalton, Gen. Brigham, Col. White, Lieut. Col. Carpenter, Lieut. Col. Hawkins, President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine, President Jones of the Senate and Speaker Myers of the House.

The party of guests and county and town officials that rode in the carriages in the parade consisted of the following: Rear Admiral Clark, and Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild; Councillor Richard W. Irwin, Arthur Lowe of Fitchburg, William B. Plunkett of Adams, James Reynolds of the Republican state committee; County Commissioners O. L. Leach and Jas. D. Avery, Sheriff Chenery, John D. Bouker; Selectmen R. E. Pray, M. J. Sauter and W. A. Ames, with Capt. George Pierce and Wm. Blake Allen; George Sheldon of Deerfield, Major Davis, sergeant-of-arms of the Massachusetts House, ex-Mayor Field of Northampton and Clerk of Courts Clifton Field; the assessors, Capt. Anson Withey, Representative Frank Gerrett and Harry Richardson, Special Commissioner Amos Stewart of Colrain.

THE EXERCISES AT THE HALL

The exercises at Washington hall lasted about two hours and a quarter. The hall was crowded, and many of course were unable to find entrance. Judge Fessenden presided with the peculiar dignity and impressiveness that the occasion demanded. His introductions of the speakers were graceful recognitions of the eminence of the distinguished guests, and his own brief utterance a thoughtful interpretation of the significance of Greenfield's life worthy of the scholarly temperament of the speaker.

The two leading orators, Senator Lodge and Gov. Bates, suggested some contrasts. Gov. Bates never quite gets away from the manner of a stump speaker. His voice, always clear and resonant, just failing of a musical quality, always has a certain note of fervency, of effort to convince, that is characteristic of the hustings. His language is plain, straight, honest English, lacking the "decorative phrase," but effective by its simplicity and straightforward quality. There is a reserve in the Governor's manner that never allows a weakening of dignity. There is no sawing of the air, nor superabundance of gesture, but one hand gives all needed emphasis, and this hand is at rest behind his back much of the time. The Governor's rather prominent lower jaw and firm lines of his mouth with a little droop of the lips suggest decision, and altogether one can't help feeling that this man rises to the dignity of the high position he fills.

Senator Lodge, too, is not a whit lacking in dignity, but his attitude Tuesday seemed that of one who was not striving to convince, and was not trying to win over those of opposing view; rather of one who sets forth in orderly and symmetrical expression certain principles drawn from a body of fact that lies incoherent in most minds, and sets forth these principles with so sure and firm a touch that dissent seems impossible. How far Senator Lodge's appearance was affected by the fact that he had not been well during the morning could

not be told, but it was hardly the ardent orator of the Senate and the stump, striving to win over the unwilling and stirring the pulses of the sluggish, that spoke Tuesday. Rather it was the Lodge of literature, the scholar, and with his semi-conversational manner and with little gesture one might have thought him a college professor. The beauty of the address lay in the exquisite finish and the richness of the English, in the wide range of historical allusion and comparison. His finely moulded sentences, massed with the skill of the rhetorician, revealed a rare command of English and an intimate knowledge of words, the tools of thought. The apparent lack of effort to convince, with the keen face and kindly smile, suggested the repose of high attainment. From time to time an accession of emphasis would indicate the reserve power behind the speaker, but the general tone of his manner suggested the literary and historical investigator much more than the political advocate.

The front seats on the platform were occupied by Judge Fessenden, Senator Lodge, Lieut. Gov. Guild, President Tuttle, Rev. Francis Denio, of Bangor, Me., Rear Admiral Clark, Gov. Bates, Speaker Myers, President Jones, and Arthur Lowe, of Fitchburg. Others on the platform were E. B. Blake, George E. Rogers, Charles R. Lowell, Franklin E. Snow, Dana Malone, Rev. M. J. Carroll, James Reynolds, of Boston, Judge F. M. Thompson, Major F. E. Pierce, George H. Danforth, J. W. Stevens, Sheriff Chenery, Lieut. Hawkins.

Governor Bates looked pretty solemn when Judge Fessenden was making him compliments, as if he were wondering how he was ever to live up to his reputation. The Governor looks as if he were too sober to make a joke, but the pleasantries about the baby carriage hit the audience about right. The exercises closed by the singing of "America."

After the exercises Judge Fessenden drove to the Main street school lot with Senator Lodge and Governor Bates and

General Brigham. It had been expected that the two distinguished guests would speak briefly to the crowd who had been listening to the band concert, and an immense throng gathered about the carriage. Then Judge Fessenden rose and said that it was necessary that Senator Lodge and Governor Bates take the train at once for Boston. They regretted that they could not speak to the crowd, but owing to the lateness of the hour they could not take time to do it. The carriage was then driven rapidly to the station, where the party took a special car, which was attached to the 4.45 train.

JUDGE FESSENDEN'S ADDRESS

The part with which I am honored to-day is especially agreeable. To welcome guests is always grateful. To say welcome to you who have returned to us, although for the day, to you who visit the homes and institutions of your ancestors, and to you distinguished by your achievements in arts, sciences, professional pursuits, letters and statesmanship, is indeed a great privilege.

While extending our hearty greetings to you all I recognize your right to inquire whether we, who count ourselves happy because we dwell here, have preserved intact, since the 100th anniversary of its birth, the institutions and traditions of beautiful and fortunate Greenfield. I shall not undertake to answer as to all matters. There is not time. I shall take a few only of the most important. If in speaking of them I may seem to exaggerate I ask you to examine here and carefully. You will find that I do not.

Our conditions are improved. Our parks, public works and institutions you may see about you. While grateful for the past, we are mindful of the future. Our population has had a steady growth; and our territory as well as our population has been increased by a generous gift from our mother—Deerfield. We are reasonably, but not dangerously, harmonious and prosperous. And, like all well-conducted municipi-

palities, we seek to better our conditions. We still have and intend to keep, so long as we can, the town form of government. We meet together and all take part in carrying on our prudential affairs. So each of us has a personal responsibility. Although some minor changes have been made, we have not been able to improve upon the general scheme, and so long as our citizens continue to be as intelligent as now, it is doubtful whether it can be made more efficient.

In material ways we have progressed. Our facilities for communication and transportation, always the subject of deep solicitude, would astonish our predecessors. Our industries are somewhat more extensive than formerly. Our lands have increased in value, personal property is greater in amount. But above all we can say, with immense satisfaction, that they are well distributed, that wealth has not accumulated in the hands of a few, and that destitution is unknown.

And our men and women? They have not deteriorated. They are the same enterprising, industrious, steady, sturdy toilers in their occupations and professions. This is enough to say. But perhaps you will permit me to add—it may not be necessary—that some of them whose names are known to you have achieved renown at home and abroad, on land and on sea. We regret that characteristic modesty deters our distinguished fellowtownsman from saying in his gifted way what I so inadequately express. Our people have been always true to the spirit bequeathed to them. Whenever the welfare of the nation, commonwealth or town has been threatened, their action has been immediate. As in the war which established our nation, so in the struggle for its preservation, the response was quick and the sacrifice great. And greatest of all when the end came our returned soldiers laid aside their arms and resumed their quiet life amongst us, honoring us in peace as in war. Happily some of these veterans are left with us to-day. Their lives furnish us with examples of the inestimable value of the influences created by the institutions

and traditions over which we linger this day. And when the war with Spain came, our young men were prompt. The roll of those who fell in action, died from wounds and disease, and of those who still suffer from wounds and exposure contains names very dear to us. The loss, far greater than our share, fell heavily. Yet it is a matter of just pride. For they showed that they too were true to the patriotic spirit transmitted by our ancestors. And like the veterans of the war of 1861, the survivors are faithfully discharging their duties in time of peace.

You inquire what we are doing for education. A glance at the shelves of our two libraries shows the provision made for our people to be unusually large. The records of the large numbers of books taken from these shelves and the reading rooms nearly always filled with young and old demonstrate the wisdom of the establishment of the libraries and make it certain that the future will see them constantly increasing in usefulness. The schools are still cherished as our most priceless possession. We realize that in the public school if anywhere the lessons of useful patriotic life are to be taught. We willingly accept the responsibility of keeping up the high standard set by those from whom we have inherited this treasure. We are confident that our schools will bear your close examination. In the years past their fame has extended beyond the borders of this commonwealth. May we not feel a certain degree of satisfaction when our educational system is taken as a model by other municipalities?

That we have many shortcomings is doubtless true. I do not need to say this in giving a brief account of our stewardship. But I do not think we can find among them any want of regard for or reverence of our traditions, or any lack of a spirit of determination for future progress.

These men and women, these institutions, these traditions welcome you. My voice feebly expresses the greeting so cordially yours.

But before proceeding further let us through one of their descendants, and following their custom, seek the unfailing guidance of the God of our fathers.

Invocation was offered by Reverend Francis B. Denio, of the Bangor Theological Seminary—a descendant of Aaron Denio, one of the early settlers of Greenfield—in the following words :

O Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. In Thee we live and move and have our being. From thee come all our benefits, by Thee we have power to win the good things of life and to use them aright : to Thee we render praise and adoration for all the blessings which we enjoy this day.

We praise Thee that this town was founded in equity and righteousness, that the institutions of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour were planted at the very beginning, that the founders also sought the graces and culture of civilization. We thank Thee for the many who in the history of this town have labored faithfully to carry on the work of the founders and for the success which has crowned their efforts.

We pray that the thought of what has been accomplished may give courage for new efforts, that the goals already reached may be starting points for new developments so that the period before us shall witness as great advances as during the past one hundred and fifty years.

We ask Thee that the present day may become epoch-making in the history of this town so that new life and energies shall be set free and abound and that all noble ideas may be sought in yet greater measure and attained ; that thy blessings in the past, and the good institutions already founded may kindle aspirations, and may be an inspiration so that the children of this town in this place and in other places shall ever seek that which always exalts a people and which is the only safeguard against decay, righteousness and equity.

These petitions we ask and offer in the name of Him who taught us to say :

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name ; Thy kingdom come ; Thy will be done on earth as in heaven ; Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil ; for Thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory, forever ; Amen.

Judge Fessenden's introduction of Gov. Bates was as follows :

Our chief magistrate is given a great trust which exacts of him fidelity to our traditions, a quick conscience and discerning judgment. We watch closely and remember his acts in public and private life. We feel at liberty when making an examination of our institutions and conditions to ask for his presence. And when, added to these qualities, there is a pure and sweet nature and a resolute and fearless mind we deem ourselves fortunate in bidding welcome our present and well-beloved governor.

SPEECH OF GOV. BATES

Mr. Chairman, and fellow citizens : I wish to thank your presiding officer for the kind encomiums which he has pronounced in regard to me, and to assure him that I am the one who is fortunate in being permitted to be present upon this very interesting occasion. I have been deeply impressed with the beauty and symmetry of this celebration. I greatly enjoyed the parade of the morning, wherein I discovered no feature that was not in most excellent taste. The pictures of sturdy manhood and gracious womanhood is one that I shall long remember. I have enjoyed looking at the decorations upon your streets ; they indicate not only the pride of your citizens in the municipality, but the larger pride that they have in the nation ; they show the patriotism of this community. And I have also enjoyed coming in here and look-

ing in the faces of these thoughtful, typical American men and women, gathered here to draw inspiration from hearing from the eloquent speaker who is to follow me the story of their loved town.

I came 90 miles from the capital of the old commonwealth, to extend her greeting, and I would have come many times that for the privilege which I have enjoyed. Not to extend her greeting, as has sometimes been said, as a mother to a daughter,—because I recognize that you are older, the date of the incorporation of your town antedating that of the independent political existence of the commonwealth by nearly a quarter of a century. Not the greeting of a friend to a friend; not the greeting of a neighbor to a neighbor,—but the greeting of the whole to a part—a most intimate relationship. For the commonwealth is but a union of 353 towns and cities. What interests them interests her. When they suffer distress, she suffers; when they achieve success, she is benefited; when they make a commendable record, then indeed does it add to her prestige.

Greenfield was the 170th town historically recognized or incorporated in this commonwealth. One hundred and sixty-nine are older. You have here 1.354th part of the population of Massachusetts. You have 1.465th part of the valuation of the state. According to your valuation you would rank as No. 56, and according to your population you would rank as No. 58 among our municipalities.

But Massachusetts does not reckon the value of a town that way. It is not in the number of the inhabitants nor in the wealth that they have amassed, but in the manner in which they have exhibited the characteristics which Massachusetts makes her pride and her glory. (Applause.) And in the development and the illustration of those characteristics you have been foremost, both in peace and in war. In peace, when your forefathers, the founders of this town, devoted themselves first with jealous care equally to the worship of

God and to laying the foundations for the education of youth. And thus having made certain that the community would prosper as a God-fearing and enlightened community, they devoted themselves to all the arts of peace ; and to-day we see the results as we talk with your citizens and go about your town.

We find that your manufactures and the products of your arts are sent to all the markets ; that you have developed here hardware exports ; that you are making boots and shoes, machinery, iron and steel goods, and those evidences, Mr. Chairman, of great prosperity—pocketbooks ; and that solace also for the fear entertained by our president, that illustration of a flourishing community of the future—baby carriages. Your character has been illustrated in war and in struggle, when the first settlers here surrounded their homes with the palisade in order that their families might be protected against the wild child of the forest, and later again exemplified when these men left their crops ripening in the field—left them to rot while they went to Cambridge to drill under Washington ; exemplified again when descendants of those men, at a time when the nation seemed to be torn apart, gave themselves freely, and offered their lives on Southern battlefields, and exemplified again (it seems only yesterday) when your noble sons took the nation's call for Americans and humanity, and endured the supreme test on the shores of that island in the Southern seas.

You do well, citizens of Greenfield, to celebrate this anniversary. One hundred and fifty noble years are behind you. The commonwealth salutes you, and congratulates you on the course already run, and bids you Godspeed for the future.

Following the address of the chief magistrate was the singing of a selected choir of fifty voices from the public schools, under the direction of Prof. A. J. Mealand. The singers

were grouped upon raised seats at the back of the stage, and their singing was one of the most successful and pleasing parts of the exercises of the day.

Judge Fessenden then introduced Senator Lodge saying: Massachusetts has always been fortunate in having able representatives, whether before the sovereign power abroad or in the deliberations of this nation. Their names are historic. It had been better for the king and his government had they heeded the voices of these men. Leaders in the councils of the republic, learned, eloquent and wise, they have influenced and directed its policies, domestic and foreign. Their words have been and still are spoken in our schools and colleges. And when we have one who has studied them and their times profoundly, who is their peer in purity of character, talent and unselfish patriotism, who is to-day a powerful influence in shaping the destinies of our nation and in keeping true its place among the nations of the earth, one by birth, education and training a New Englander, to whom can we better turn for the lesson to be drawn this day?

CHAPTER LXXII

ADDRESS OF

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE

“Seventeen hundred and fifty-five,
Georgius Secundus was then alive,—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
That was the year when Lisbon town
Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
And Braddock’s army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown.
It was on the terrible earth-quake day
That the Deacon finished his one-hoss shay.”

IT was a busy time just then at the very middle of the Eighteenth Century. And two years before this *Annus Mirabilis* described by Dr. Holmes, two years before the Deacon finished his master-piece, or Lisbon was ruined, or a British Army was destroyed by French and Indians because it would not heed the advice of George Washington, in 1753, on the eve of a war which was to convulse Europe, decide the fate of India and give North America finally to the English speaking people, certain loyal subjects of George II on this spot established a new town government. The homes and the people had been here from a much earlier time. But now the moment had come when the village of the Green River felt that it should be independent. The consent of Deerfield had been obtained, the State had assented and thereupon Greenfield became a town and entered on her separate life. It was neither an unusual nor an extraordinary occurrence—this birth

of a new town achieved in the orderly, quiet way characteristic of New England. Among the great events then crowding and crushing together to settle the destiny of nations and make up the world's history, it passed quite unnoticed except by those engaged in the undertaking. Yet we meet here to-day to celebrate the foundation of that town and it is just and right to do so for it was a deed wholly worthy of commemoration. I do not mean by this the mere act of organizing a town government, for that was simple enough. That which is and ought to be memorable to us is that men and women at this place had so far conquered the wilderness that they were able to form a town and that ever since they have been able to carry on their town government in peace, order, prosperity and honor. It is neither the place nor the time that we would celebrate, but the men and their work of which the place and time are but the symbol and expression.

“ὡς οὐδεν ὄντε πύργος ὄντε ναῦς,
 “ἔρημος ἀνδρῶν μὴ ξυνοικούντων ἔσω.”

“Neither citadel nor ship is of any worth without the men dwelling in them.”

What we commemorate are these men and their deeds and their founding a town was a good piece of honest work which represented much. It has abundant meaning if rightly understood and we may well pause to consider it. The work was begun by breaking into the wilderness and in solitude and hardship subduing the untouched earth to the uses of man. It was continued for half a century under the stress of savage and desolating war. Then it was crowned with success and permanency.

It is not for me to trace in detail that story of adventure and persistent toil, of courage and of hope. That has been done already and will be done again still more amply by those who live here and who have given to the annals of this region the study they deserve. Tempting as all this is, it lies beyond the narrow scope of an address. All I can hope for is to bring

before you quite imperfectly, rather disconnectedly, I fear, two or three facts which have risen up to me charged with a somewhat deep significance as I have reflected upon the history of this Connecticut Valley and of this town of Greenfield. It is not the hundred and fifty years which has struck me as at all important. Periods of time are all comparative. A century and a half constitutes a remarkable age in America. It is youth in England and in Western Europe. But the oldest town of England is modern compared to Rome; Rome is of yesterday when put by the side of Egypt, and the Roman law which runs far beyond our Christian era is a new invention when placed beside the six thousand year old code of the Babylonian King Humarabbi. On the other hand, time cannot be computed for us by the calendar alone. The Aruwimi dwarfs of the African forests were noted by Herodotus and then again by Stanley after a little interval of some three thousand years. If it had been three hundred or thirty thousand it would have been just as important, for nothing had happened. As they were when Herodotus mentioned them so they still were when Stanley stumbled upon them in the tropical forest.

“ Better fifty years of Europe
Than a cycle of Cathay.”

It is the rate at which men live which must be counted as well as the calendar when we reckon time. The years of the French Revolution covered a wider space in life and experience and meaning than the entire century which preceded them. The American people lived more and lived longer between 1861 and 1865 than in all the years which had passed since Yorktown. So our century and a half of town existence looks very short when we put it side by side with the long procession of the recorded years fading away into a remote distance in the valleys of the Tiber and the Nile. Yet for all that it is not brief. Properly regarded it is a very long time for it is with nations even as with men;

“One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.”

The last one hundred and fifty years have witnessed political and economic changes more rapid and more profound than five previous centuries could show. The same period has seen a revolution in the affairs of the world and in the relations of men, due to the annihilation of time and the reduction of space by electricity and steam, which separates us further in certain ways of life from the men who fought at Waterloo than from those who died at Thermopylæ and in all the history of this wonderful time there is no chapter more wonderful than that which we ourselves have written.

Let us look at it once more as it comes out here in the history of this town. Where we stand was once a frontier, not a mere boundary line between one state or one country and another, but a true frontier, the far-flung line of advance against the savage and the wilderness. I have often thought that a book which told the story of the American frontier would be of intense interest. As one thinks of it in what seems to me the true fashion, one comes to personify it, to feel as if it were a sentient being, struggling forward through darkness and light, through peace and war, planting itself in a new spot, clinging there desperately until its hold is firm and then plunging forward again into the dim unknown to live over the old conflict. Frontiers such as ours have been do not go slowly forward building one house next another in the manner of a growing city. The Puritan Englishmen of Massachusetts Bay had scarcely fastened their grip upon the rugged shore where they had landed before Pyncheon had pushed out from the coast and established his outpost on the Connecticut. From Springfield the little settlements spread slowly up and down the river and thus the new frontier was formed. The older plantations along the coast were then no longer outposts and the space between them and the western line lay ready to be filled in. Gradually the villages planted themselves and

crept northward up the river subduing the wilderness and reaping the harvest of the rich valley. They were just beginning here when the red man came to the aid of the yielding forest and the savage war known by the name of Philip broke upon them and went raging and burning, hither and thither along the river, thrusting itself down between the towns to the eastward and into the very heart of the coast settlements. Many were the fights close by here, most conspicuous the bloody defeat at the Brook and the shining victory at the Falls, which still bear the victor's name. For weary months and years the war blazed red and wild, then it began to flicker, flaring up only to sink down again into smoldering embers until it finally died away leaving ashes and desolation as its monuments.

Again the pioneers worked their way up the river, again the houses rose and the meadows smiled and the forest was cleared. This time the settlers took a firmer grip. Grants of land were made here, mills built and Deerfield sent her representative to Boston to sustain the cause of William against James. But William of Orange had more serious enemies than his poor, confused father-in-law. Louis XIV made war upon him and again the storm of savage invasion broke on the New England frontier, guided now by the intelligence of France. Much fighting and burning ensued, but the settlers held on or came back after the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. Then a brief lull, then a disputed Spanish throne, once more France and England fought and again the French and Indians poured down upon the valleys and hillsides of New England. Here the worst blow fell. Deerfield was almost swept from the map already so deeply scarred. It was such a long war too. It went on for some ten years after the sack of Deerfield. Men's hearts began to fail. They were ready almost to think that this was an accursed spot, dogged by misfortune and haunted by slaughter and pillage. But the stout hearts did not fail entirely. The men made their way back again after all. They held on to this beautiful valley

and over the ruined homesteads they finally planted themselves more conclusively than ever. War was not over by any means. There was peace in Europe, but the Jesuit missionaries had not made peace and Father Rasle's War, as it was called, led to sharp and bloody fighting in New England, chiefly to the eastward, but with enough of ambush and murder and sudden death in these valleys to make the people realize the hard tenure by which they held their lands. When the war of the Austrian succession came, Deerfield was still on the edge, but the fighting frontier had moved forward and the little hill towns, each with its fort, formed a line of outworks. Before the "old French war" as we have been wont to call it, broke out ten years later, Greenfield had been born and the line of frontier swung to the north and ceased to be a frontier when Canada passed into English hands. Now, too, it stretched away westward until it joined that other advance guard of settlements which had crept up the Hudson and then turned to the west along the Mohawk. The frontier days of the Connecticut valley were over and it had taken half a century to do it. Children had been born and had grown to be elderly men and women who had known nothing but more or less constant war. They had passed their lives in fighting to hold their own here among their peaceful hills facing the wilderness, listening nightly for the war whoop and watching daily for signs of a lurking foe. What a splendid story it is and have we not the right to be proud of the men who made it possible?

But the unresting frontier sprang forward, much lengthened now and running north and south along the Alleghanies when the Revolution began. Then George Rogers Clarke carried the country's boundary to the Mississippi and after peace came, the frontier moved slowly and painfully after it across the "Dark and Bloody Ground," along the Great Lakes at the north and the Gulf at the south. Then there was a pause while all that vast region was taken into possession and then

the frontier leaped onwards again in the southwest and pushed the boundary before it far down to the Rio Grande. Another pause while the settlements slowly shot out beyond the Mississippi and then came the war with Mexico, the Pacific coast was ours and a second frontier began to move eastward toward that which had been travelling westward for more than two hundred years. In our time we have seen them meet. It is only a few years ago and the meeting was hardly noticed. Men scarcely realized that there had ceased to be a frontier in the United States, that there was no longer a line where the hardy pioneers stood face to face with an untamed wilderness, ever pressing forward against it. Indian wars had ended, the red man was finally submerged by the all-embracing tide of the white civilization. Those wars had lasted for more than two hundred and fifty years, they sank into a final peace and silence and the hurrying American world did not stop to note it. But history will note it well and ponder upon it, for it marked the ending of a long struggle and the beginning of a new epoch. The American frontier had ceased to be, the conquest of the continent was complete, the work which the men of Greenfield and Deerfield had carried on for fifty hard fighting years was finished at last far out upon the western plains. If you would know what that fact meant ask yourself how it is that American enterprise in the last six years, leaping over our own borders, has forced its way into every market of the globe and why the flag floats now from Porto Rico to Manila?

This making and moving of a frontier has been a mighty work and that part of it which was done here during fifty years of conflict, remote, unheard of in the great world of the eighteenth century, seems to me both fine and heroic. There was no dazzling glory to be won, no vast wealth to be suddenly gained from mines or wrested from the hands of feeble natives. The only tangible reward was at the utmost a modest farm. But there was a grim determination not to yield, a quite set-

tled intention to conquer fate, visible still to us among those men, silent for the most part, but well worth serious contemplation in these days when success is chiefly reckoned in money value.

Consider, too, how this work of these old pioneers wrought-out here in this distant corner as it then was of the British Empire, formed, as all labor worth the doing must form, part of the work of the race and of the world. See how it touched and responded to the events of the world as the pulse beats with the heart and how these men, consciously or unconsciously, it matters not, lived the life of their time which to all men who are real must be the supreme test. Just before Parsons built his mill here England was deciding whether James Stuart or William of Orange should rule over her; whether she would continue free or sink back to an autocratic monarchy, and Deerfield, not knowing how the issue might turn, sent her man across the forests to Boston and cast in her lot with the Dutch Prince. Louis XIV and William of Orange grappled on the plains of Flanders and at once the war whoop of the savage and the crack of the English musket broke the stillness of these valleys. Such free, representative government as then existed rested solely in the keeping of the English speaking people. France represented despotism and the power of France was its bulwark. The struggle broke out again under Anne, nominally over the Spanish succession, really to determine whether France should dominate Europe and America. For this cause of English freedom Malborough won Blenheim, Deerfield went up in flames and Massachusetts farmers fell dead by their plows or hunted their French and Indian foes through the forests of New England.

The struggle between France and England did not end, however, with the Peace of Utrecht. France was checked and beaten but not crushed and the century was little more than forty years old when the long standing conflict was renewed. Again the frontiersmen fought and this time New

England took Louisburg, the one serious triumph of an ill-conducted war. And during all this time, in peace and war alike, the people of New York and New England slowly pushing forward, slowly gathering strength, were determining who should be the masters of America. The final decision could not be long postponed and it came to the last arbitrament in 1756. It was a great war, that "war of seven years" as it was called. It settled many questions of mighty import; that Frederick the Great of Prussia should not be crushed but should rise in victory over Bourbon and Hapsburg and Romanoff; that India should become a possession of Great Britain and India's millions her subjects, as well as sundry other matters of less meaning to us to-day. But it also determined finally that North America should belong to the English-speaking people and not to France, something more momentous to the world's future, politically and economically, than any other event of that time.

Pitt said that he "conquered America on the plains of Germany." It is true enough that the death struggle then in progress between the English and North German people on the one side and the Bourbon and Hapsburg monarchies on the other had to be sustained in every quarter of the globe. But the effort to gain sole dominion in North America for the English-speaking people would have been utterly vain if it had not been for the labors of that same people in America itself. The English colonies in America founded and built up slowly and painfully by men whose existence England at times almost forgot, were the efficient cause of the overthrow of France in the New World.

"The Lilies withered where the Lion trod;"

but the Lion would never have reached the Lilies if his path had not been cleared for him by the stubborn fighters of the American colonies clinging grimly to the soil they had won and ever pressing forward the restless frontier behind which towns gathered to mark the progress of the march.

So the half century of conflict ended. Another George was on the throne, the northern danger had passed away and men began to consider their relations with the mother country. We know well what followed. Ignorance and arrogance in London bred resistance in America until at last revolution was afoot and the American people determined to make a new nation in the new world. The movement now was toward independence and democratic government. In the latter direction all the western world was soon to take part, but the first step was ours. As in the earlier days when the question was whether English freedom should prevail over Bourbon monarchies, so now Greenfield lived the life of the time. She sent her men to Boston to join Washington's army. She responded vigorously to the call that came later over the mountains to go forth and help to compass the destruction of Burgoyne. And from the days of revolution onwards, so it has always been. You have always lived the life of your time. You have stood the supreme test. You helped to make the State. You sustained the Constitution upon which the nation was founded. From these valleys in generation after generation men and women have gone forth to carry forward the frontier and subdue the continent even as your ancestors did over two hundred years ago. When the hour of stress and peril came you have not failed. When the life of the nation was at stake your sons went forth and fought for four years to save the Union. In the war of five years ago soldiers from this town were at the front in Cuba and the last sacrifice of young life was offered up at El Caney for flag and country. You have a right to be proud of your record, for you have done your share to the full and no one can do more. You have never sunk back in ignoble ease and held aloof from your fellows. In the advance columns of the nation you have always marched. The stern cry of "Forward" has never fallen here upon deaf ears or been disobeyed by faint hearts.

Yet there are some persons, native alas, and to the manner

born, who can see nothing of interest, nothing picturesque, nothing romantic in this history of the United States, one little fragment of which I have tried faintly to outline. Such beings, steadily declining in numbers in these later years, always remind me of the tendrils which a vine sometimes thrusts through the crevices of a house wall into some cellar or unused chamber. They grow there in the twilight very fast, quite perfect too in form for they are in shelter there where the winds do not beat upon them nor the sun scorch nor insects gnaw them. But they are pale things, white of leaf and shoot, when they should be dark and green. And then winter comes and the vine sleeps and when it awakes in the spring the hard brown trunk and branches which have been twisted and whipped in the storms and faced cold and heat and sunshine and cloud, fill with sap and burgeon with leaves and rich young life, but the tendrils which have crept into the sheltered dimness of the cellar are withered and dead and bloom no more.

So the pallid souls who can see nothing, read no meaning in all this history of the United States have dwelt so long in the twilight of the past, in the shelter of foreign lands far from the rude, vigorous, exuberant life of this new world of ours that they have grown feeble of sight and extinct of feeling. They must have ruins and castles and walled towns and all the heaped up riches of the centuries about them before they can believe that there is any history worth the telling. He would indeed be dull of soul who could walk unmoved of spirit among the tombs of Westminster or gaze indifferently upon the cathedral of Amiens or look out unstirred over the Roman Forum or behold from the Sicilian shore without a quickening of the pulse, the crags which Polyphemus hurled after Ulysses. Man's work on earth is of profoundest interest to man and where his monuments are gathered thickest memories cluster most and we seem nearest to those who have gone before. But those who think that this is all mis-

take the vesture for reality. They are still believers in the doctrine of clothes explained once by Thomas Carlyle in a manner which it would profit them to read. Like Lear they would do well to tear off "these lendings," come to the naked facts and find the soul which inhabits them.

There is something older than walled towns and castles and ruins and that is the history of the race who built them. It is well to give the plays of Shakespeare all the splendors of mounting and costume and scenery which the resources of the modern theatre can bestow, but these things are not Shakespeare. The immortal poetry, the greatest genius among men were all there on the bare platform of the "Globe" playhouse when a sign alone told the audience what the scene of action was. The background is important, very pleasurable too, but the drama of humanity is what gives it value and the scenery is secondary to the actors and the play. The trappings and the clothes of history count for much no doubt in Europe or Asia or Egypt chiefly for what they tell us of those who made them, but man himself and of our own race is and has been here too for some three hundred years just as in those older lands. Come out of the twilight then into the noonday and look at him and his deeds. Here we have seen in our history men engaged in that which was the very first battle of humanity against the primeval forces of nature before there was any history except what can be read in a few chipped flints. Here in this America of ours in the last three centuries we have had waged the bitter struggle of the race against the earth gods and the demons of air and forest, but it has been carried on by civilized men, not skin-clad savages, upon a scale never known before and which, in our little globe now all mapped and navigated, will never be seen again. Our three centuries have watched the living tide roll on, pushing the savage who had wasted his inheritance before it, and sweeping off to one side or the other rival races which strove with it for mastery. Here has been effected the conquest of

a continent, its submission to the uses of man and there is no greater achievement possible than this with all its manifold meanings. Here the years have seen a new nation founded, built up and then welded together in the greatest war of the last century at a vast sacrifice dictated only by faith in country and by the grand refusal to dissolve into jarring atoms. To me I declare there is here an epic of human life and a drama of human action larger in its proportions than any which have gone before. To those who can discern only crude civilization, unkempt, unfinished cities, little towns on the border, unbeautiful in hasty and perishable houses, rawness and roughness and a lack of the refinements of more ancient seats of the race, I say, you are still under the dominion of the religion of clothes. You hear only the noise of the streets and you are deaf to the mighty harmonies which sound across the ages.

There is a majestic sweep to the events which have befallen in this Western Hemisphere since the founding of Jamestown and Plymouth which it is hard to rival in any movement of mankind. And it is all compact of those personal incidents which stir the heart and touch the imagination more than the march of the race because we are each one of us nearer to the man than to the multitude. These are the events which in the mass make up human history and wherever human history has been made we find them, whether on the windy plains of Troy or in an American forest. No need to go beyond this valley to show my meaning. The little group in Queen Anne's War holding the Stebbins' house in smoke and flame against overwhelming odds, the women and children in Mr. Williams's home murdered shrieking in the darkness are as tragic in their way as Ugolino in the Tower of Famine but they have had no Dante to tell their tale. The farmer slain at his plow, the stealthy scouting through the dusky woods, the captives dragged over ice and snow to Canada are as full of deep human interest as the English adventurer or the Ital-

ian Condottiere or the German Lanzknecht who sold their swords to the highest bidder in Italy four hundred years ago. They deserve interest far more too and were doing work in world conquest which counted in the final reckoning and was not merely a noisy brawl, dying into eternal silence when the tavern closed. Travel two thousand miles from here to the far Southwest and look at the last fight of David Crockett. Is there anything finer in the history of brave men than that death grip at the Alamo? The great scout wore a buckskin shirt; it was all less than seventy years ago, but strip the clothes and man for man how does he differ from Leonidas? Remember too, as has been said, that Thermopylæ had her messengers of death and the Alamo had none. The spot where human valor has reached to the highest point attainable is as sacred in Texas as in Greece. It is full and brimming over that history of ours with the labors and toils, the sorrows and victories of human beings like ourselves; with comedy and tragedy, with pathos and humor and poetry. All that is needed is the seeing eye instead of a vision grown dim in a region of half-lights. Byron looked at it and the drama of the frontier and the men it bred rose clear before him. In noble verse he has embodied that march of the race against untamed Nature in the figure of Daniel Boone fighting the savages, fighting the forest, hunting the wild animals in their lair until the reserves of the army had crossed the Alleghanies and come up to his support. And then the old man feels choked and smothered by the civilization and the settlements for which he has cleared the way and fought the battles and he passes on, a grim grey figure, and crosses the great river and goes again into the wilderness where he can be alone under the sky and watch the stars and hear the wind upon the heath untroubled by the sound of human voices.

It is a far cry from the English peer to the American carpenter but both could see the realities below the surface and

Whitman, poet and prophet, felt in his soul the poetry of the great democracy. He saw it in the crowds of New York, in the common affairs of life, in the great movement over the continent, in the pioneers who led the advance and in strange forms he gave it to the world first to wonder at and then dimly to understand. Emerson, a greater man than either of these, read the meaning of this great new world and gave it forth in a message which dwells forever in the hearts of all who have paused to listen to his teachings. Hawthorne and Holmes, Whittier and Lowell and Longfellow all in their degree heard the voices of the land and of its people and touched their highest notes when inspired by them.

They are all there, the epic and the drama and the lyric. They are all there in the great movement with its wide sweep passing on relentless like the forces of nature. You will find every one of them if you come nearer, in the small community, in the family, in the individual man instinct with all the passions, all the aspirations, all the fears of the human heart, new with the freshness of eternal youth and ancient as the first coming of man upon earth. And if the scenery and the trappings, the clothes, the titles, and the contrasts of condition are lacking, there is this compensation that this story is all alive. It leads us to the very portals of the present and the imagination looking thence can dispense with an outworn past when it can range over the future which belongs in ever increasing measure to the new world.

To this hour, then, we have come. We have travelled far in thought and we have been gazing backward over the road by which we have passed. Let us turn our eyes for a moment upon the present which is our own, which lies all about us and peer thence into the future which stretches before us limitless and unknown. We have toiled hard in our three hundred years. What have the generations accomplished? Very great results no one can doubt. By such work as has been done here in this valley we have made a great nation, no

greater now extant as it seems to me, and yet we are only beginning to run our course. We are still young and unbreathed, with mighty strength and muscles trained and unexhausted. We have amassed riches beyond the dreams of avarice and our resources are neither wasted nor decayed. We have shared in the revolution of steam and electricity and harnessed them to our purposes as no other people have done. We have also in these and other ways quickened life and living to an enormous degree. Our vast industrial and economic machinery is pushing forward with an accelerating speed at a rate which should inspire us with caution as it already inspires other nations with alarm. All the instrumentalities of learning, of art, of pleasure are growing with an unexampled rapidity. We have contributed to literature, we have done great work in science, we have excelled in invention, we have bettered vastly the condition of life to all men. There is to-day no more portentous fact in this world of ours than the United States. A great country, a great people; courage, energy, ability, force, all abundant, inexhaustible; power, riches, success; glory to spare both in war and peace; patriotism at home; respect abroad. Such is the present. Such are the results of the century and a half we commemorate here to-day.

But this is not all. We should be undeserving of our past, reckless of our future if we did not fully realize that we are human, that we have our perils and our trials, and that success can be kept only as it has been earned by courage, wisdom and a truthful mind, which looks facts in the face and scorns all shams and delusions. We have met and solved great problems. We have other problems ever rising with the recurrent years, which like those that have gone before will not settle themselves but must in their turn be met and brought to a solution. Our problems are our own. They grow out of the conditions of the time as those of our fathers did in the earlier days. From without there is nothing we need fear.

“Come the three corners of the world in arms and we shall shock them.” Nor does cause for serious anxiety arise from the ordinary questions of domestic management. Tariffs and currencies, the development of the country, the opening of waterways, the organization of defense and of administration can all be dealt with successfully. The government of our great cities, the problem of the negro, the question of regulating and assimilating our enormous immigration are in the highest degree grave issues of great pith and moment which have a large bearing upon our future weal or woe. But I think they can all be met, that they all will be met with patient effort and with a due measure of success. None of them touches the foundations of society or the sources of national life unless they should be neglected or mishandled to a degree inconceivable with a people so intelligent and so energetic as our own.

But there are certain questions looming up, the outgrowth of conditions common to the whole world of western civilization and arising from the vast expansion and phenomenal acceleration of the industrial and economic forces of the age. They touch us particularly because we are expanding and quickening our economic movement more largely and more rapidly than any other people. We have, in other words, a higher energy of organization and production than any other nation. For this reason we are driving less highly organized and less energetic peoples to the wall. Whether the opposition thus aroused can be stilled or whether it will become desperate and manifest itself in a political or military manner no one can say. It behooves us, however, to watch carefully and be always on our guard both in our conduct and in our readiness. Yet there are other conditions which modern forces produce even graver than this. The dangers threaten from sources widely different, even absolutely opposed and yet reacting upon each other. The new conditions, while they have raised greatly the well-being of the community and of the average man, have also caused an accumulation of fortunes and a con-

centration of capital the like of which has never been seen before. Here lies one peril—that of irresponsible wealth. Wealth which recognizes its duties and obligations is in its wise and generous uses a source of great good to the community. But wealth, which, if inactive, neglects the duty it owes to the community, is deaf to the cry of suffering, seeks not to remedy ignorance and turns its back upon charity or which, if actively employed, aims to disregard the law, to prevent its enforcement or by purchase to control legislation, is irresponsible and therefore dangerous to itself and to others. The tyranny of mere money in society, in politics, in business or in any of the manifold forms of human activity is the coarsest and most vulgar tyranny, as worship of mere money is the most degraded worship that mankind has ever known. Over against this danger lies the peril of the demagogue, of the men who would seek to create classes and then set one class against another, the deadliest enemies to our liberty and our democracy that the wit of man could imagine. Under the guise of helping to better the common lot they preach a gospel of envy and hatred. They ask men to embark on changes which may possibly relieve them from the pain of seeing anyone more fortunate and successful than themselves but which will not improve but will probably lower and injure their own condition. They proclaim panaceas, social and political, which are as old as man's oldest attempts at government and which have an ancient record of dismal failure. They ask us to come to a beautiful country of hills and woods and meadows, rich and fertile, with river and brook sparkling in the sunlight. They point to the promised land lying far away and dimly discerned upon the horizon. If you follow them the vision fades. It was but a mirage and you find yourself indeed upon a level plain but the plain is a desert, arid and desolate, where hope and ambition lie dead and the bones of those who have gone before bleach upon the sands.

I am no pessimist. I am an optimist and I have a bound-

less faith in my country and her people. But he would be a poor sailor who did not watch out for the reef on one side and the shoal upon the other because his ship was leaping forward with every sail straining before the favoring breeze. So it is our duty that we all, each in his due proportion, seek to carry this great nation forward upon the voyage of life. We have weathered many storms and we fear them not. But let us not forget that however conditions change, the great underlying qualities which make and save men and nations do not alter.

I look back upon the event which we commemorate to-day. In the great book of the world's history it is but a line. Yet I find there the principles which alone I believe will enable us to strive and conquer as in the olden times. First I see a great solidarity of interest. Those men were foes to anarchy, most hateful of all things in human history. They fought shoulder to shoulder, united in purpose and determined that where they dwelt order should reign and not chaos. They met here one hundred and fifty years ago and did three very memorable things. They organized a town; they established a church; they opened a school. The simple, everyday, instinctive acts of an American community, you say. Yes truly, but it is because these have been hitherto the simple everyday acts of the American people that America is what she is to-day. These men of Greenfield a century and a half ago recognized three great facts, religion, education, ordered government. They recognized that they stood here upon the "bank and shoal of time" for one brief moment between two eternities. They declared in their simple fashion that the man or nation who did not recognize that there was something spiritual in them higher than all earthly and material things would surely pass down into ruin and darkness and that here pretenses were worse than nothing and could never serve. They recognized ignorance as an enemy and using to the utmost such modest means as they had they pro-

posed that so far as in them lay it should not be endured among them. Lastly they recognized the vital need of order and government and they set up the town meeting, the purest democracy this modern world has seen or can yet see in actual operation among men. In that town government they embodied as the great central principle, the largest individual liberty compatible with the rights of all. They built their town on the doctrine that all men must work and bear each one his share of the common burden, that the fullest scope must then be given to each man and that each man thus endowed with opportunity must make his own fight and win his own way and that no one else could or ought to do it for him. It was the stern doctrine of a strong race, but on that doctrine the United States have risen to be what they are to-day. The rights and the good order of the community are in the charge of the government and the government must guard and protect them. But beyond that each man's fortune rests in his own hands and he must make it good. It will be a sorry day for this republic when the vital principle of the town meeting which has been thus far the vital principle of the American people is disregarded or set aside.

As we look back into the past it is well to bear these lessons in mind, for otherwise we are false to its teachings. In the problems and difficulties which gather around us, in the future which stretches before us—a great and splendid future as I believe—we cannot go far wrong if we cling to the faith of the men who founded this town a century and a half ago. They built it on religion, on free government and on the largest liberty possible to the individual man. They sought no ready-made schemes to solve in a moment all difficulties and cure all evils. Slowly and painfully they had fastened themselves and their homes in this valley and they knew that only slowly, by much hard work and never by idleness and short cuts could they make the condition of the community and of all its members steadily and permanently better. They sought

always to level up, never to level down. They looked facts in the face and did the duty nearest to their hands with all their strength. They were diligent in business and prospered as they deserved. But they did not forget that intelligence and character were of more value than wealth in the long process of the years. They felt, dimly perhaps, but none the less earnestly, that what they were, not what they had would count most when the final reckoning came. On the foundations they laid, the great structure of the United States has been reared. In the splendor of accomplishment let us not forget the beliefs and the principles of those who placed the corner stone.

At the close of Mr. Lodge's address the children chanted the Lord's Prayer, and the following letters from Ex-Justice Charles Allen and Hon. John E. Russell were read by Judge Thompson.

CHAPTER LXXIII

LETTER FROM

HON. CHARLES ALLEN

EVERYBODY agrees that in most respects Greenfield is now nearly an ideal New England town. This comes not merely from the beauty of its situation and the enterprise and taste of its present inhabitants, but also as I think in some degree from its history, and the character of its people in the past. A good reputation is a valuable asset for a town, as well as for an individual. Is it not natural to seek to equal and to surpass the good works of those who have gone before? Looking back to the period from 1847 to 1862, I recall several noteworthy features of the life and society of Greenfield. In the first place, take three clergymen, Titus Strong, Amariah Chandler and John F. Moors. Each one of these furnished an example of true Christian service, faithful indeed to his own doctrinal beliefs, but not bound by the narrow lines of his own parish or denomination, and taking for his neighbor every one whom he could serve, and leaving a lasting influence in favor of a broad human sympathy, and a general fellowship in good works. That is the kind of minister that the times demand to-day.

Take also the leading physicians, Alpheus F. Stone and James Deane, the latter of whom was noted not only in his

profession, but also for his studies and labors in connection with the sandstone footprints of the Connecticut River. He was succeeded by his nephew Adams C. Deane, now lately deceased. Do not the present members of the noble medical profession, whose services for humanity we all so much honor, whose services to ourselves we all so much rely upon, who come closer to us in times of sickness than a brother, still derive an appreciable benefit from the zeal and the fine tone which all of these leaders exhibited in their practice?

Take the bar: My memory goes back to the time when Daniel Wells was its leader, and George Grinnell and David Aiken were partners. Soon afterwards leading practitioners were George T. Davis, Charles Devens and Wendell T. Davis, who were partners, and Whiting Griswold and Daniel W. Alvord, with whom was associated for a few years his brilliant and accomplished cousin, George D. Wells, who fell at Cedar Creek. If I may speak of the law office in which I myself was student and afterwards junior partner, that of which George T. Davis was the admired and much loved head, I can say without reservation that its ethical tone was of the highest, and that both by precept and example we youngsters who were in it were taught, while showing all due fidelity and zeal in behalf of clients, not to indulge our feelings so far as to disregard the just rights of those upon the other side. I have always fondly believed, perhaps with excusable partiality, that in those times a better tone prevailed in the practice of law in Franklin County than in some of the other counties of the state; and I rejoice to think that this traditional tone is still cherished and maintained by my friends, the older practitioners of to-day. Not of course that everything was rosy and perfect then, any more than it is now, but the bar, like other professions and occupations, asks to be judged according to the standards set and acted on by its best members.

Gladly would I dwell awhile upon the characters of some

of the business men of that period, now deceased ; of Franklin Ripley, of John Russell, of Theodore Leonard, of Henry B. Clapp, in whose unfortunate and untimely death Greenfield met with a rare loss ; and, a little later, of William B. Washburn. Nor in any recollections of Greenfield would I omit Henry W. Clapp, Alfred R. Field, Lucius Nims, kindest of neighbors, and James S. Grinnell, afterwards noted for his general hospitality. And amongst those women who formerly lent distinction to Greenfield society, it will not, I hope, after this lapse of time, be deemed invidious to mention the names of Mrs. George T. Davis, of her sister Mrs. Wendell T. Davis, and of Mrs. Henry Chapman.

But time would fail me fitly to tell of these and of many others who crowd into my memory as I lovingly recall the period of my living in Greenfield.

If, as I believe, some good influence from them still survives, my hope is that all which was well done by them may be but an example and stimulus of what shall be even better in the future, so that Greenfield may indeed stand now and always in the very front rank of the towns of Massachusetts.

CHARLES ALLEN.

BOSTON, May 25, 1903.

CHAPTER LXXIV

LETTER FROM

HON. JOHN E. RUSSELL

IT is difficult to write a letter for this anniversary without some reference to the history of the region, though I will try not to entrench upon ground that belongs to the orator of the day. My grandfather Russell was born in Deerfield and his Sheldon forebears had been participants in all the life of the old town in whose records are the stirring and romantic events of local history.

Greenfield makes little show on historic pages, though its territory forms part of the shadowy frontier for which so much blood was shed in King Philip's war, and in the wars between the English and French.

Turner, Holyoke, Moseley and other leaders were half forgotten names, "the black and fatal day" when the blood of "the flower of Essex" incarnadined the brook, was a dim memory, and the generation that survived the awful winter night of 1704 was in the grave, when Greenfield was "set off"; an event much easier of accomplishment, I imagine, than the separation of Cheapside from the mother town nearly a century and a half later.

There is little of romance in what is near, authentic and practical. Happy is the man, the family and the town, that

has had an uneventful history. There is no scope for imagination and tradition in prosperous annals.

When Greenfield began the Indian had appealed his claim to a higher court, the heavy work of settlement had been accomplished and the people of the colonies, under the salutary neglect of a distant government, were enjoying freedom from feudal forms and restraints with the unbounded resources of a continent unwasted by hungry generations.

It was an auspicious hour, and from then until now, with but little check, except during the years of the Revolution, Greenfield has been a thriving community, the center of an agricultural population, its steady source of business, never highly elated nor unduly depressed.

Climate and soil have much to do with the character of every community, and while our meadows and hills had no profusion of crops, and no mines of valuable minerals, they sustained a frugal and industrious people in comfort.

The town had its share of the advantages that drew the earliest settlers of the valley from the seacoast to the permanent meadows made by "the great river," in its annual overflow, when it "set back" in the spring floods.

There was no primeval forest to be removed from those fertile banks, they were ready for the plough and rewarded the husbandmen with joyful harvests. The river, and its affluents, were alive with salmon and shad in their season; they came like the birds, companions of the spring; the fertile soil of the hills was covered with a strong growth of oak, sugar maple, beech and chestnut. It was a bountiful and beautiful region. He who has stood on rocky mountain, looking to the East and beheld the "June rise" come down from the melting snows of the North with

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
All dressed in living green,"

will confess, not only the loveliness, but the majesty of the scene.

Travelling in distant parts of the world, in "storied realms of morning land," or on rivers famous in history, my thoughts have fondly returned to the scenes of early life and I have felt that those renowned shores had not the beauty of my native valley and that, as her enthusiastic poet sang,

"No watery gladęs through richer valleys shine,
Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine."

The great river had a value to our ancestors that we cannot estimate, in the fact that it was a waterway to the sea, the path by which the world was open to their enterprise. I have seen vessels moored at Cheapside of greater tonnage than those in which the star-gazing Genoese sailed from Spain to the discovery of the New World. I have watched the slow unloading of clanging bars of iron, of bundles of cutler's steel, water-borne from Liverpool to the head of navigation on the Deerfield,—vast piles of salt and odorous puncheons of rum, molasses and sugar, telling of tropical islands, waving froned palms in Southern seas.

In the incorporation of Greenfield the new town was entitled to the North bank of the Deerfield river, but the old town jealously kept possession of both banks, a source of contention and heart burning for many years. In my boyhood the port was under the grim wardenship of Ira Abercrombie: he was Surveyor and Lord High Admiral of the fleet. His yellow warehouse was the receptacle for the riches of the seas. This allusion to river navigation may seem facetious to those accustomed all their lives to the convenience and domination of railways. It would seem impossible to do business on streams that, as John Randolph said of the Ohio, are frozen half the year and dry the other half; but for the greater part of a century our fathers found water enough, and the valley towns were supplied with goods, and marketed much of their produce by the river. After the Montague canal was constructed, with capital borrowed in Amsterdam, boats ascended

as far as Bellows Falls, when there was what was called "a good pitch of water."

With inexpensive engineering at difficult parts of the river, between Hartford and the mouth of the Deerfield, and stern-wheel steamboats to tow the barges on the "reaches," quite rapid work was done. The boats used wind as much as possible,—having a large main and top sail, very effective when the wind was in the South on the upward trip, or in the North on the way down; but when the winds were adverse the numerous crew worked up stream with "set poles;" this was called "a white ash breeze," and was severe and exhausting labor.

Allen, Root & Co. in later years, controlled the freighting of all this part of the river. They had a steamboat that ran from the head of the South Hadley canal to Montague, towing the loaded boats; the boat for Greenfield left the tow line at Deerfield river and made Cheapside with the white ash breeze.

Those who hear this story of the past will readily believe that our rivers had a deeper and more equal flow of water in those days. When the Green River Works were built, nearly seventy years ago, the stream was larger than it is now, with a steady water power all summer. The rainfall has not lessened, but the heavy forests have been destroyed; these held the precipitation, and long delayed the melting snows, which now run from the denuded hillsides, washing the soil into the valley and making sudden freshets; the unshaded springs dry early, and the river beds show narrow channels and reaches of sand.

It is to be deplored that our grandfathers did not borrow more Dutch money, or tax themselves and bond posterity, to deepen the channel of the Connecticut and make canals about its falls, at a time when there was no powerful influence to prevent such improvements.

Whoever sees the enormous traffic on the rivers of Ger-

many, like the Elbe, becomes aware of the great economy in the use of natural waterways, when their channels are deepened and the flow regulated by jetties.

When Greenfield patiently looked for the arrival of boats for its supply of heavy goods the world was not in a hurry. Except on a few main lines of travel the country was working and dreaming, much as it had always done. The last century was well advanced when railways began to change the relations of communities, but the movement was rapid and soon the isolated town with its varied industries was but a memory. Steam has made us citizens of every state and participants in the general bounty of nature.

Greenfield has had a fair share in the prosaic and noisy "prosperity" of recent years, but it was a sweet and restful place in its youth. A former inhabitant, if called to life, would think the present town a realm of enchantment, with roads cut through the bowels of the earth, and miraculous means of locomotion; he would start with surprise to see light and water springing into sight at turning a handle or touching a button. Perhaps, when his wonder subsided, he would miss something of peace and quietness. The changes are material, physical and mechanical; what seemed impossible has become commonplace; men and women are unchanged.

While Greenfield has kept pace with the country it has happily never had the intoxication, and consequent reaction of a "boom." Hard times have always touched it lightly. Its important industries have had no experience of failure and reorganization. It has been fortunate in its citizens and in its families. Its remoteness from larger towns has been to its advantage and tended to the development of self-dependence. I regret that circumstances prevent me from ending my days where they so fortunately began.

In my long absences from the valley of the Connecticut I have ever had the feeling of an exile. The scenes of childhood have our first and last affection:

“Dearer thy hills, though clad in autumn brown
Than fairest summits which the cedars crown,
Sweeter the fragrance of thy summer breeze
Than all Arabia breathes along the seas !
O happiest they whose early love unchanged,
Hopes undissolved, and friendships unestranged,
Tired of their wanderings, still can ever see
Love, hopes, and friendships, centering all in thee.”

AFTER NOTES

The great celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Greenfield has come and gone, and with the gradual disappearance of the decorations Greenfield once more takes up its wonted life, and the June 9 observance becomes a memory. But it is a memory that will be a life-long endurance to every citizen of Greenfield who was present Tuesday. Without doubt it was the most brilliant day in Greenfield's history. A coaching parade, which many good judges call the best they ever saw here or elsewhere, historical exercises that commanded the presence and the utterance of two such distinguished speakers, the general accessories of music and fireworks and an enormous crowd constitute the climax of Greenfield's experience of public observances.

The affair is remarkable for the unity of feeling which it has developed. All the help that was needed was forthcoming, and the number of workers was very large indeed and represented all interests and social circles of Greenfield. It is characteristic of such affairs in Greenfield that all the committees and workers seem to pull together, and to this much of the success of this affair is due.

The general committee, consisting of Judge Fessenden, W. G. Packard, E. B. Blake, Judge F. M. Thompson and C. R. Lowell, has had the brunt of the battle, and deserves the very greatest credit for hard and efficient work. A heavy responsibility also fell upon the Coaching club, which assumed

charge of the parade. Had things gone wrong, the Coaching club would have come in for blame; with things right, it is natural that the officers of the organization feel pleased that their work has been so successful. They do not, however, claim more than their fair share of credit, recognizing that the success of the celebration is due in the last analysis to the loyal support of the citizens of the town. The Coaching club desires particularly to thank those who worked upon the flowers and who decorated private residences.

The whole proceeding went off with the smoothness of clock-work. It was evident that every detail had been carefully thought out in advance, and difficulties had been met. As a result there were no hitches and no delays.

The arch that spanned Main street has been generally pronounced a harmonious and satisfactory structure. It was simple in design, and did not err by the over ornateness so often characteristic. There was a reserve about the use of decorations that made it striking and effective. When lighted the effect was particularly beautiful.

It consisted of a horizontal top supported by two columns, the whole covered with white and decorated with gilt scrolls and brackets and trimmed with festoons and wreaths of laurel and with flags. Above was a representation of the town seal. The figures 1753-1903 were spelled out by the electric light bulbs. The base of each column was eight by nine feet, the height of columns 29 feet, the opening of the arch 29 feet high and 26 wide. The total height was 41 feet. There was also an arch at the railroad station bearing the inscription 1753—Welcome—1903, and decorated with bunting. The colors most used in the street were red, white and blue, and with white and yellow.

The good work of the decorators is worthy of special comment. The bunting was put up by the American Decorating company of South Framingham. About five tons of bunting was used, and \$7,000 worth of stock was put upon the build-

ings. A force of 15 men was employed. The decorators who undertake such jobs have a rather laborious time, and get little opportunity to share in the jubilation for which they help prepare. They worked day and night, shifts of men being so arranged as to give everyone his sleep except the head decorator. The work was continued through Sunday. When all is in place the decorators are always so tired that they lie down to sleep, while the crowd is enjoying their work and celebrating the occasion. The work of pulling down the bunting began Wednesday, and all would have been down Thursday night had it not been for the rain. The town has never looked better at the hands of any decorator. The flags thrown across Main street heightened the gay effect. Almost everyone along the line of march displayed flags and some undertook more elaborate displays.

The early morning excursion of the Grand Army veterans to Poet's Seat was an outing that the former soldiers greatly enjoyed. The affair seemed to bring back their war experiences; they exchanged jokes, called each other "powder-monkey," and other terms of endearment, and went through the regular military motions as if they were in service once more. The old gun kicked mightily on one discharge, recoiling into the bushes about eight feet.

A good-sized delegation of the newspaper men of Massachusetts responded to the invitation extended through the publicity committee. Landlord Eels generously provided them headquarters at The Devens, and refused to make any charge. At noon the party was entertained at the Mansion House. The guests included the following: W. L. Hill, Athol Transcript; Col. Edgar J. Bliss, Boston Correspondent; John M. Graine, Boston Post; Fred W. Main, Springfield Republican; W. F. Leitch, Jr., Easthampton Enterprise; L. N. Clark, Westfield Times and Newsletter; R. W. Waterman, Athol Chronicle; G. L. Munn, Easthampton News; J. H. Whiting, Gardner Journal; F. E. Howe, Bennington

Banner; J. S. Whitman, Orange Enterprise & Journal; F. W. Ward, Winchendon Courier; J. F. Temple, Shelburne Falls Echo.

Many Greenfield people kept open house on anniversary day, serving luncheon all the afternoon to the friends that happened in. Mrs. William G. Packard entertained about 50 in that way, and Mrs. Henry D. Packard and Mrs. A. C. Deane were two of a number of others that assisted in like fashion.

Nathan D. Allen, deputy warden at the state prison, witnessed the celebration.

Mrs. C. A. Deal made 58 hats for women participating in the parade.

The children gathered upon the common for the parade made a pretty sight. The settees they used were appropriated by visitors after the parade, and offered a welcome rest to the weary.

The presence of some of the honored men of the older generation was noticeable. George Sheldon, George W. Horr of Athol, Samuel O. Lamb of Greenfield, and Rev. Dr. Lyman Whiting of East Charlemont, made an interesting quartet.

Although many of the visitors had excursion tickets, Ticket Agent C. J. Fisk and Assistant Zeiner were kept on the jump for over an hour supplying the crowd with tickets for the evening train out of Greenfield.

Judge Thompson has been a busy man these days. The newspaper men and others looking for historical information have been constantly running to him. The Judge has met all inquirers cordially, and it is impossible to stick him on a point of Greenfield history.

Judge Fessenden has done very valuable work for the celebration, as his influence has counted heavily in securing the distinguished speakers who graced the day. William G. Packard has been secretary of the committee, and has been

overwhelmed with work for the past few weeks. His grasp of details has helped greatly.

Greenfield luck on rainy parade days has turned at last. It has been a rainy week, and the exception of Tuesday from the showers that have fallen every other day since Sunday is a piece of good fortune that could not have been expected. We ought to be happy, for we have the needed rain and a good parade day too.

Chances to sit down were greatly in demand. The curbstones along the courthouse and in front of the Washburn house are always favorite resting-places on such occasions. Every step along Main street was utilized, and some tired visitors were seen trying to find rest in the projections of the big trees on Main street, just above the roots.

The two electric roads took in about 25,000 fares Tuesday. Only an approximate estimate can be made of the number of people that came to town by trolley, but the street railway people believe that they brought from 6,000 to 8,000 people to Greenfield. The greatest crowd came from Turners Falls. One single-truck car carried 151 people. The cars on the Northampton line were crowded as far as Whately.

The guests of Greenfield express themselves in the warmest way as to the success of the affair. Senator Lodge and Governor Bates were very much pleased with the proceedings, which they praised in highest terms. They liked the people, and gave warm expression to their pleasure before leaving town. Their opinion is the universal one. The newspaper men spoke very warmly and are now engaged in booming Greenfield through their respective sheets. James H. Newton wrote from Holyoke to a member of the general committee saying that the parade was the best he ever saw.

CHAPTER LXXV

MRS. MARY P. WELLS SMITH'S RECOLLECTIONS

PERSONS who have been feeling habitually young for the last fifty years or so experience a slight shock on being asked to furnish reminiscences for the town's 150th anniversary, they having observed that such tasks are usually assigned to "our oldest inhabitant." But the behest of our venerable friend, the *Gazette and Courier*, must be obeyed. Fragments that chance to remain in memory of mother's talk carry me back well towards the first quarter of the century. When Boston had its first steam railroad grandfather Coleman, as the highest sarcasm on what the farmers felt the growing pretensions of "the Street," remarked ironically, "I suppose now Greenfield will think it must have a railroad!" The great event of the winter on grandfather's farm was the hired man's annual trip to Boston, driving down a big sleigh laden with fresh pork, beef, butter, and other produce, to be exchanged not only for groceries and dry goods, but for such rarities as fresh fish and oysters, otherwise unobtainable. The children never failed to be up in the winter darkness at 4 A. M. to see the sleigh set off on this eventful journey, which consumed a week, going and returning.

The farmers confidently predicted bankruptcy for my father on account of his extravagance in sending his daughters to boarding school, to the famous female seminary kept by the Misses Fiske at Keene, where the pupil who had not left any food on her plate to which she had helped herself received a silver salt spoon at the end of the year. But my mother had

to long in vain for a piano, a luxury not to be thought of, even by her indulgent father. The first piano in town, and the only one for some time, was bought by Col. Gilbert of the American House for his daughter Martha.

Miss Filley, the village's sole milliner for many years, was a noted character. I well recollect her, and her peculiarity of calling everyone "my dear," she having been heard so to address a ribbon-peddler, "No, my dear, not any to-day." Lucius Nims, as a tiny boy, having had the misfortune to enter Miss Filley's with his mother, the canny old lady said, "What a beauty you are, my dear;" and thenceforth "Lutie's" life was made miserable by the other boys, who dubbed him "Miss Filley's beauty."

My earliest recollections of the village carry me back to one cattle show, when Uncle Lucius Nims brought a two horse wagon load of children down, and drove us around town to see the new streets. One was Franklin street, which then had but two or three houses, none on the east side. The young elms, recently set out by Henry Clapp, I think, were still slender saplings, and Park street was not. We drove to the end of Pleasant street, fenced off at the brow of the hill where it now meets Chapman street, and looked off across the fields to the new tool factory, an object of much interest then. Conway and the adjacent streets were just beginning, stimulated by the advent of the new business.

As a child I gazed with awe and admiration on the Clapp place with its great green lot, where stood a real statue against a pretty clump of trees, and a fancy summer house, feeling that it undoubtedly rivalled the Oriental magnificence described in my favorite Arabian Nights. And the village girls wore white pantalets every day. No wonder if they felt as superior as we country girls fancied.

For years my father's house on Davis street, three doors above Pleasant, stood at the end of the street, with nothing north but the Pierce farm. From my apple tree seat in the

garden I gazed over the peaceful green fields and groves to the blue Leyden hills beyond, or watched old Mr. Pierce, John and Charles, getting in big loads of hay from land now covered by streets and houses. The section where now run Highland avenue, James street, etc., was then a hillside pasture, across which we strolled to Bears' Den.

The Greenfield of my youth was not only a much smaller but a much simpler place than now. We girls of 16 or so, attending the Congregational church in Mr. Headley's day, felt in winter well dressed in our figured delaine dresses and plaid woolen shawls folded cornerwise, with dark blue ribbons and capes replacing the lighter summer trimmings of our white straw bonnets. Custom demanded no more, and so we were satisfied. Dressmaking was easy. Any woman could make the skirt of her own dress, which was full and plain, merely hemmed or faced at the bottom, gathered at the top, and innocent of gore, flounce or ruffle. All the trimming required was some fancy galloon, ribbon, or "taste" around the sleeves or their caps, and buttons down the waist fronts. At a tea party, if the hostess, in addition to the inevitable hot biscuits, tea, preserves, and three or four kinds of cake, added cold tongue or even perchance escalloped oysters, why, that was a tea party indeed. But ah, the good times at those bygone tea parties at Mrs. Aiken's, Mrs. Lamb's, the Davis's, the Osgood's, the Leonard's, and many another hospitable home; the bright talk of bright people, the wit, the kindness, the flow of good spirits,

"The eyes that shone, now dimmed and gone!"

Usually at Judge Aiken's we closed the evening, at his request, by gathering around the piano and all singing together "Auld Lang Syne."

The grandest occasions in town were the occasional court parties, held during court sessions, in honor of judges and lawyers from abroad. I recollect some delightful "Court

parties" at Judge Grinnell's, the Davis's, the Stevens', Judge Mattoon's, and other houses, and how overcoming was the honor to the young girl, a bank clerk, in being taken out to "refreshments" once by General Devens. Great men in those days were demi-gods. One had not yet learned that the great are only human beings, after all, like the rest of us, and the more truly great, the more simple and unpretentious.

The first public labor I recollect is waiting on a table at a dinner party held in Davis block one cattle show by Mrs. W. T. Davis in aid of the Kansas sufferers. Three bright-eyed, wide-awake children had a candy table in aid of the cause on the sidewalk by the entrance. As I recall them running upstairs, all eager excitement, to report progress to their mother, it is hard to realize that they are now Mrs. John Conness, Mrs. Admiral Clarke, and Captain George Davis.

In the war times of the sixties, when the 52d regiment was encamped on Petty's plains (on the present fair grounds), the whole town was devoted to the soldiers. Puddings, pies, all imaginable delicacies were showered upon the camp. When October came, and it was rumored that "the boys" were cold, stoves enough were sent over to warm every tent. No wonder Prof. James K. Hosmer said to me, with characteristic enthusiasm, "Our life is a perpetual picnic." Then came the bleak, cloudy November day, when the venerable Dr. Chandler stood in the end of a wagon, and raising his hands to heaven, commended the departing regiment to God's care, and "the boys" marched off to war, some never to return, many to suffer for life the effects of hardships and exposure. Little of picnics or pampering did "the boys" know after leaving Greenfield. How we all worked in the sanitary commission! Throughout the war the Greenfield branch worked faithfully, doing much sewing, sending many barrels of food and clothing to the front, and much money too. Over \$800 was raised during the last year alone.

Perhaps it is only the fond antediluvian partiality of an

oldest inhabitant which makes the Greenfield of other days, small and simple though it was, seem of a finer intellectual atmosphere than that characterizing our lively town of to-day. The tone of the town, or the times, perhaps, somehow tended to make ambitious young people feel that the thing to do was to know, to read the best books, keep up, so far as possible, with the highest thought of the time. Uncle Lucius' big sleigh, almost as big as his kind heart, often brought loads of young folks down from the Meadows on sparkling cold winter nights to attend lectures by Emerson, Starr King, George W. Curtis, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, and other noted speakers. • Thackeray gave one of his lectures on the Four Georges in Washington hall, and was entertained by Geo. T. Davis, whom he pronounced the best conversationalist he met in America. Dr. and Mrs. John F. Moors often entertained parties of young folks at their ever-hospitable home, showing pictures brought from Europe in those days when a European trip was the rare privilege of the favored few, having Shakespeare readings, and in many ways exerting a strong influence for culture.

The young society people of those days, Mary Hall, Colonel Geo. D. Wells, Judge Charles Allen, and the rest, bent their energies to building up the Greenfield library, by means of a big library fair, for which Mrs. Whiting Griswold edited a paper, "Library Leaves." I recollect, as a high school girl, looking out of the window (the school was then kept in Davis block, over Kellogg's grocery) and seeing a certain dignified young lawyer, now an ex-judge, running up the middle of Main street with a tea-kettle in his hand, some emergency having arisen at the library fair. Probably many others feel as I do, that the best part of their education was derived from the Greenfield library, opening as it did to our youthful eagerness the best in standard literature. Miss Harriet Stone was for many years its librarian, succeeded by Miss Fanny Moody.

The boarding schools kept by the Misses Stone and Russell were for many years centres of refinement and culture here. But, after all is said, the best thing about old Greenfield was the people themselves. As I recall many of them the heart glows with admiration, and gratitude, too. It was, indeed, a "liberal education" only to have known them. Name after name rises to memory. But the oldest inhabitant is proverbially garrulous, once started on the dangerous topic of the good old days, and it is quite time to desist from these random recollections.

MARY P. WELLS SMITH,
In the Gazette and Courier.

YESTERDAYS IN GREENFIELD

The following is Judge Charles Allen's letter to the Gazette, giving some political reminiscences and describing an entertainment at the home of Geo. T. Davis when Thackeray sung :

The receipt of two requests for letters in connection with the celebration is slightly embarrassing, but I will try to meet them both. My regard for the Gazette and Courier is of long standing. When it was under Mr. Eastman's management, he brought it to a high standard. He was sometimes thought to be rather gruff in manner, but I found him to be not only a kindly but a liberal man, and very ready to grant reasonable favors. I always respected him. The character of the paper was maintained and improved by his associate and successor, Eben A. Hall, who made it one of the best journals of its class, if not the very best in New England. From his sound judgment and wise direction he is well entitled to be called the "judicious" Hall, even as in Elizabethan times the same epitaph was bestowed upon Richard Hooker.

What shall I say of the Greenfield of to-day? Everybody takes pride in its schools, its cemetery, its streets lined with fine trees and flanked with well-kept private grounds. The

chief single treasure amongst its trees is the elm on the Hovey place. No old resident can ever look upon it without a thrill of admiration. Fifty years ago it had a rival—possibly a superior—in the elm, now perished, in the meadow of Cheapside, which was once measured by Alfred R. Field, with myself as engineer's helper. The dimensions, behold, are they not written in the chronicles of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table?" This noble tree I knew well, for, during one summer, I used to pass and repass it every day in walking to and from the Deerfield academy. The schools in Greenfield I suppose were not as good then as they are now, and during a part of my three years at the Deerfield academy other Greenfield boys were there; amongst them, Charles P. Stone, John Stone, George D. Wells and Henry B. Clapp, while from Colrain came Adams C. Deane, afterwards of Greenfield. George Fuller the famous artist was also there.

Of the existing institutions of Greenfield, I will now only speak of the Library association. I was in at its birth, and am therefore enabled to say that at the outset it was designed to make the library as nearly free as possible. We had not then got so far as to plan for a strictly public library, to be maintained by the town. In later years Governor Washburn gave to the Library association about \$18,000 in all, and he was intending to give \$25,000 more, to be invested as a permanent fund and the income used only for buying books. He thought the running expenses should be paid by those who used the library. He had this intended gift much upon his mind, and but for his sudden death no doubt he would soon have settled upon certain matters of detail connected with it, and have carried out his purpose. He was looking forward to the time when the library should be made free to all the inhabitants of the town, under suitable regulations, and when the town should assume the payment of its current expenses. I am not sorry to see occasional mention of a movement to unite the two libraries.

I wonder how many Greenfield men there are who now remember General Charles Devens' speech on the Fourth of July, 1854, delivered from the balcony of Barnard A. Newell's house in the Log Plain district, with the audience scattered about on the grass in front. I have never heard a more brilliant impromptu address of rollicking fun from anybody on any occasion. The gathering was partly of a picnic character, the house and grounds were thrown open and the festivities were graced by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, then at their best in personal appearance, and surely no fairer couple entered a Greenfield church on a summer's Sunday. The address was delivered with occasional rests, and was renewed from time to time as the listeners clamored for more. The substance of it was that the people were tired of ordinary partisan methods and machinations, and there had been a great popular uprising, and our fellow-citizen, Barnard A. Newell, a plain man, a practical farmer, who had been seen actually at work in the field hoeing corn by a credible witness who himself had caught the hoe from his fainting hand, had received the nomination for president of the United States; and there was a detailed enumeration, largely founded on the occupations of those who were present, of the various important business interests which would rally to his support. After a rest, this was followed by the reading of imaginary letters from different prominent statesmen of opposite political views, all hailing the people's nomination with enthusiasm and promising to support it. Amongst these was one from Lewis Cass, and one from Charles Sumner with comical scraps of Latin introduced. There was in fact a certain verisimilitude in the style of them all. Before the speech ended the fame of the candidate had spread to foreign lands, as shown by a very Frenchy letter of congratulation from Alphonse Lamartine. Finally the speaker wound up with the sentiment,

"The Farmer of Log Plain, my boys; the Farmer of Log Plain!
We've drank his health full twenty times, and we'll drink it once again."

This last statement need not be taken too literally. It was poetical, and the number twenty was obviously hit upon from rhythmical necessity.

There are few, also, who now remember an entertainment at the house of George T. Davis on Christmas eve, 1855, when Mr. Thackeray was present. Toward the close of the evening Mr. Thackeray sang in rather a monotonous chant his song of "Little Billee," and also his song called "A Credo," beginning :

"For the sole edification
Of this decent congregation,
Goodly people by your grant,
I will sing a holy chant,
I will sing a holy chant.
If the ditty sound but oddly,
'Twas a father, wise and Godly,
Sang it so long ago.
Then sing as Martin Luther sang,
As Doctor Martin Luther sang :
'Who loves not wine, woman and song,
He is a fool his whole life long.'"

I rather think this had not then been published, and at any rate it seems to me that it was quite new to all who heard it.

Mr. Davis was a generous entertainer, and made Greenfield pleasant to many notable persons. At his table have sat Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Theodore Parker, Thomas Starr King, James Freeman Clarke, President C. C. Felton, E. P. Whipple, George W. Curtis, Samuel Bowles, Bayard Taylor, Dr. J. G. Holland, Rufus Choate, George Ashmun, Wendell Phillips and John A. Andrew. So many I think I can recall and just now forget many others. It was a good thing for Greenfield to have Mr. Davis live in it. But it is time to stop. When I get upon those days there is danger of running on indefinitely. "*Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt,*" which may be freely rendered, "Stop now the flow of talk, my boys; Greenfield has soaked enough."

CHARLES ALLEN.

Boston, May 26, 1903.

GREENFIELD'S PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Every child of Greenfield can heartily join in the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of incorporation.

It celebrates a century and a half of quiet advance from the usual small beginnings, with the prospect of still wider influence and greater population. It will probably not be long before Greenfield will join the group of Massachusetts cities. I greatly regret that my health will not permit me to make one in the happy scenes of the day.

The town has not been notable in the past for celebrations. It has not been forthputting; it has been modest and retiring; let it now speak up and tell its origin and history.

As the shire town of Franklin and the centre of a wide farming region we had many important gatherings in early days, but they were political conventions of both parties, with speeches out-of-doors, or regimental "musters" for the country towns before the middle of the century, were very military. "Training" after the ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum was a thrilling form of country dissipation.

Among the old-time fifers were Philo Temple, also a notable fiddler, and Wood and Eddy. Among the "snare" drummers were Mann and Chandler; the last was a son of the life-long minister at Nash's mills.

There was a bass drummer of great majesty of deportment, whose rotund figure increased the importance of his drum. This man varied his occupation by lecturing on phreno-magnetism, assisted by a young cutlery grinder, who had the power of tumbling into trances and proving the truth of phrenology by acting out the characters indicated by the "bumps" when they were touched by the finger of the professor. "Combative-ness" was the most exciting of these demonstrations, though "veneration" was more amusing.

Of course there was a medical money value to these gifts and surprising revelations of disturbed interiors, for the magnetized confederate had the power, since transferred to

the X-ray, of seeing through people; the professor, having such direct information, could advise treatment without guessing, which gave him an enormous advantage over the "regular" practitioners. I believe it was not uncommon to hear that the heart and liver were on the wrong side of the body and that the kidneys had floated round to the front. Surgery was then too timid to prove the contrary. These irregular practices raised the ire of Dr. Stone and the elder Dr. Deane, who had a close trust and medical trades' union; they warmly denounced all mesmerists, Thompsonians, water curers and other innovators and poachers on the domain of pure science. Phrenology with "examinations of the head," was a common subject of lectures. Fowler and Wells were the great men in this "science." These things have passed by, but they will all come up again in some modified or exaggerated form before the end of the century.

Summer conventions were usually held in Pine grove, a part of the town whose beauty has been ruined by improvements. Pierce's grove was also used. I believe it is still a charming place, but not as rural as when it was the annual resort of wild pigeons. Fourth of July was celebrated on and about the present common, as more convenient to the taverns. It gave space for the tent where oysters, brought in kegs by the slow conveyance of the times, were stewed in large kettles in mid-summer. "Father Antic the law," had not yet begun to regulate the public appetite, and ptomain poisoning had not been discovered.

The liberty pole stood on Main street in front of the common. One year, in the forties, it was thought best to examine the soundness of the upper pole. A carpenter, who was always ready for any hazardous work, ascended to the top of the mast, and standing on the narrow stage, began some reckless operation that ended in a cracking and swaying of the upper pole, which fell its length into the thronged street. The old carpenter came down with it, breaking his neck.

This was apparent without a doctor's opinion, for his face could be turned to his back. It was wisely concluded to save time by having him shaved of a three or four days' beard before taking him home. A door was procured and he was borne to Brockway's barber shop, which was on the south side of the street next to Pierce's tin shop, and under Miss Chloe Filly's millinery emporium. Here standing in the door, we awe-struck boys watched Brockway shave the large, old-fashioned face, whose usual redness had so suddenly faded to the ashy hue of death.

Miss Filly had a wonderful sign. It was a fac-simile of a fashionable bonnet with bows, streamers and flowers, all done in tin. This work of art was executed at Pierce's shop. It was painted by "Count" Mark, whose sign painting was remarkably good.

At the northwest end of the common was the town pump, a time and weather-scarred monument standing on a solid timber platform over a large well. Here the farmers from the hills refreshed their stout oxen that patiently stood in the street with loads of wood, hay or other produce. Col. Wright's, afterwards Maj. Keith's, tavern was the farmers' resort. Military titles were highly valued, and such minor honors as lieutenant and ensign may be noticed on old gravestones. The editor of the Gazette and Courier was a colonel. I have a document containing the names of three leading citizens in 1801, Col. Daniel Wells, Capt. Isaac Newton and Major John Russell. Such citizens shaved their faces every morning. Few men wore any sign of whiskers, and no one wore a moustache. The hair was worn longer than now by all young men; many old men brushed their hair so that it stood up as in the portraits of Gen. Jackson; some still combed it back and had it braided in a cue, which was wound and tied with black ribbon, and stuck out over the coat collar. The fashion was rapidly going out in my boyhood, though my grandfather never gave it up. Wigs

were worn more than they are now by men, sometimes even to cover gray hair.

Professional and well-to-do men wore what we now call the dress coats of black cloth. On dress occasions or at evening parties the younger men wore blue dress coats with gilt buttons. I remember seeing my father dressed in one of these coats, of rather light blue, with nankeen waistcoat and pantaloons strapped under patent leather "pumps." He wore a ruffled shirt and a heavy, white "neckcloth," the tie of which was concealed. This was in daylight in the late summer, probably, for it was the occasion of the Whig convention of 1840. He was then forty-three years old.

I recall a figure of about that period, a very handsome young man, his face full of vivacity and engaging expression, who was dressed in a light blue "swallow-tail," with gilt buttons, a white waistcoat and duck pantaloons strapped under patent leather boots. His hat was a Leghorn straw. He is now a venerable grandfather, and I wonder what he would say if he saw one of his descendants thus arrayed!

A young man bare-headed, in a golf suit and sweater would have been followed by a mob in 1845. Boys had to be dressed very nearly alike; any variation met with adverse criticism which took the form of nick-names and possibly rough usage. Lord Fauntelroys were not tolerated in that early democracy.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAMUEL O. LAMB

Mr. Lamb came to Greenfield from Charlemont in 1843, and entered Whiting Griswold's law office. His lectures at the Girl's Club, as reported by the Gazette and Courier, follow.

Mr. Lamb began his first lecture by referring to the changes that had taken place in the sixty years of his residence in Greenfield. At that time the population was but 2,000; now it is over 8,000. Then the town voted but \$1,200 for its schools; to-day it votes \$40,000. The total appropriation in

those days was but about \$3,000; to-day it is \$95,000. Taxes now are probably paid with as little complaint as in the earlier days.

Mr. Lamb spoke of the houses that were standing in Greenfield 60 years ago, and begun with Main street at the west end. As far as he could remember, there was at that time no building between the Green river bridge and B. B. Noyes' house. On the site of that house there was a dwelling, large, old-fashioned and square in shape, and with a chimney in the centre. That house belonged to Samuel Wells, of a well known family. There is a tradition that that house was a way-station on the underground railway that brought so many negroes from slavery to freedom. The residents were at one time involved in some trouble for harboring slaves.

“From that house up to the house where Mr. Henry E. Goodell now lives there was no dwelling. The property belonged to the Isaac Newton estate and was rented for farm purposes. On the site of the Goodell house was the George W. Mark place. Mr. Mark was a noted man, by profession sign and house painter, and in those lines as talented an artist as ever lived in Greenfield. But he aspired to be a painter in more artistic directions. His house was once a part of the old tavern that stood where the Mansion House now is. That part of the house used to be employed for singing schools and dancing schools and the like. In the rear of the house was an unpretentious building called Mark's gallery, in which were displayed specimens from his artistic hand. The place was a centre of attraction to visitors from far and near, who used often to ask each other if they had been to Mark's gallery. Mark had a thorough appreciation of the principles of his art, but when he came to apply them he seemed to be altogether lacking in judgment. His pictures are now in the hands of Judge Franklin G. Fessenden, and were exhibited last year at the Old Home week loan collection. One of them, representing the west end of Main street in a snow-

storm, seemed to me to present a fair view of Greenfield as it was at that time in such circumstances. The house next belonged to Misses Lucy and Eunice Billings, grand-daughters of Rev. Edward Billings, first settled minister at the Congregational Church, who was here from 1754 until his death. These ladies by intelligence and industry and economy worked successfully at the tailor's trade, and the garments they made must have formed a display equal to that of the garments shown at the funeral of Dorcas of old. They were interested in the church, in society, and in missions, to an advanced age. At their death the house descended to Miss Sarah P. Smead, and the house was lately sold and removed, and the Holy Trinity rectory now stands on that site.

Next came the house of Peter T. Sprague, near the site of Holy Trinity Church. Sprague was a unique character. I never have seen a man who resembled him in personal appearance or tone and character of mind. He was odd to eccentricity. I was for some time his tenant, and I found him methodical and exact. He was the author of many quaint and original sayings. There was one remark of his which was used so frequently that it became a byword. He would use it at the close of any long discussion, saying "Well, there's a thousand things to everything, and you can't always tell." He was a dealer in shoes, and used to give some whimsical expressions of his personality in the newspaper advertisements of the day. He was a man of money, and had enough to be able to accommodate the many who in those days were looking for small loans. That was a time when banks did not exist, and people depended upon their neighbors for loans. When a man came in whom he did not want to accommodate, and yet whom he did not want to turn away, Sprague, who called one of his pockets "this world," would slap that pocket with his hand and say, "I'd be glad to accommodate you, but there's not a dollar in this world that I can lay my hands upon."

This side of Sprague's house a ravine came up through the bluff, and the end of this ravine came to the highway, and there was only a footpath on which to cross. The place was not well taken care of. There was a plank there for the accommodation of pedestrians. When the railroad was built the house now the Aiken place stood near where the arch now is and was occupied by Col. Spencer Root, well known for his ability and high position in the business and social community. The house was purchased by Judge David Aiken, and placed on its present site, where he lived until his death.

Joseph Severance's place came next. He had a hat store. He was a fine-appearing man, straight, erect and would attract attention anywhere by his carriage. He made his best appearance on horse-back, as he was an accomplished rider. He always used to have a good horse. I remember how his gray horse looked as its master rode him up the street. The beast looked as if he knew that he had a man on his back, as if he were proud of it. He used to remind me of a picture of the Duke of Wellington and his favorite iron horse. His shop was near the site of the house of Dr. Charles L. Fisk.

Near-by was a low one-story house occupied by David Willard and his interesting family of two or three sons and two or three daughters. He was a gentleman of the finest sensibilities, was well versed in the English classics, and had as fine a sense of propriety in the use of the English language as anyone I ever met. He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature. He loved the birds; knew the note of every bird that flew. That house was moved into the section between the railroad and Wells street.

Near-by stood a two-story building, the lower story occupied by a printing office, and I think the Democratic paper was printed there for a time. The house was moved up Federal street, and now forms a part, I think, of the house occupied by J. H. Lamb.

This side stood the fine residence of Asher Spencer, one of

the solid men of Greenfield, largely interested in the business matters of the town. He was interested in some of the lines of stages that touched Greenfield. His house stood on the present site of the town hall, and was moved to Congress street, where it now is the third on the right.*

Next came a barber's shop kept by Hezekiah Green, a negro, who made money at his trade which he lost by selling liquor illegally. The next building was on Arms' corner. It was a two-story wooden structure, with pillars, and with its end facing the east. It was occupied as a store by Jones and Page. It stood there until a few years ago, when it was removed to the corner of Main and Chapman street, by George A. Arms. It was a famous building, and there George T. Davis had his law office for a time.

Next came the Newton place, a fine residence, with a yard full of bushes and flowers. Just inside the fence was a well of fine water. Many a time I have gone to that well to get water. When the courthouse was built, the house was removed to the rear, where it now stands.

The Hollister house was then a ladies' school. The building had extensions to the north and the west to accommodate the pupils. One of these was torn down by Mr. Hollister, and one was moved into Newton place, and part of it was, I think, formerly occupied by the Girls' club. Reverend L. L. Langstroth was teacher there. He was preceded by Mr. Jones. The school was well attended and popular.

Clay hill was then a quagmire, a hard road to keep in repair. I have seen a horse settle into the mud there up to his belly, and he had to be pulled out by a gang of men. Near the site of the Union house stood the old jail. When the new jail was built, now occupied by Mr. Emil Weissbrod's house and factory, some of the old stones were moved from this jail, and were placed in the bank wall in front of that

* At the time of its removal it belonged to Jones, Mitchell & Co. [Ed.]

place. The jailer was David N. Carpenter, who was raised in Leyden, and who had remarkable ability, although he had no advantages of education. He was deputy sheriff and postmaster from 1845 to 1861, and a democrat well known throughout the state. He was once, I think, a delegate to the democratic national convention. He had great strength of character and a fine presence.

Opposite the jail was a gambrel roof house of the type common at that time. It was a historic house, and once stood where Mr. George L. Jewett's house on Main street now is, only farther back from the road. It was moved to the site opposite the Union house by John K. Ortt, a popular shoe dealer, who had a store in the Hovey block. When the railroad grounds expanded, the house was moved down on Deerfield street, where it now stands, looking much as it did then.

William Wilson was at that time one of the well known business men. He lived in a house nearly on the site of the Hotel Albert, and his house was later moved up Olive street, where it is now used as a tenement house. Next on Clay hill came a blacksmith shop kept by David Long, an enterprising blacksmith. Miles Mitchell, a jeweler, had a shop about on the present site of the Franklin house. Near by was another low building, where lived Charles Sandford. There I boarded for some time after coming from Charlemon, as Mrs. Sandford came from that town. Then came the building that had the law office of Judge Richard E. Newcomb, and his brother, Horatio G. Newcomb.

Then came Dexter Marsh's house. He was one of the best known men in Greenfield. He had no education of the schools, but he had a fine mind, and was studious in habits and character. He was closely identified with the study of the bird tracks near Turners Falls, in which he took a great interest, and thereby became a member of various scientific societies in this country and abroad. He collected a cabinet

of such curiosities that was visited by people from all around, and to see which he generally charged a little admission. It was a great pity that this cabinet was not kept for Greenfield. Marsh was a laborer, made gardens, sawed wood, and was janitor of the Second Congregational Church. He died early. The cabinet was sold.

Near the present site of Richard O'Hara's store there used to be a flight of stone steps instead of an evenly graded sidewalk. The building occupied by the Gazette and Courier was the old courthouse from 1812 to 1848. R. E. Newcomb was judge of Probate, George Grinnell was register, Henry Chapman was clerk of courts and Almon Brainard was register of deeds.

The brick building now occupied by Allen's Sons included, besides the Allen & Root store, the store of T. O. Sparhawk, and Lewis Merriam's book store. Mr. Merriam kept an excellent book store sixty years ago. It is matter for some wonder that at that time Greenfield had two good book stores, for Col. Ansel Phelps also kept one. Any book published could be gotten at Merriam's store in a few days. Merriam was a good business man. He came from Brookfield, and was postmaster of Greenfield from 1861 until his health failed.

Over the book store the Gazette and Courier was then printed by Phelps and Eastman. S. S. Eastman was for many years the managing man of the paper, and possessed fine business ability. He gave the Gazette and Courier the high character it has ever since maintained. He was an ardent politician, severe against the democrats and loco-focos, but a good neighbor and good citizen. Though we were on different sides of the political fence I respected him highly. The history of that paper would be a very interesting study.

Allen's store was the same as now, except that it had then two stories, with a steep ridge running north and south. The firm of Allen & Root was known as synonymous of honor and fair dealing. The Pierce block was about as now. A

drug store was kept where B. F. Webster's market now is by Reed and Seymour. Mr. Reed was the son of Samuel H. Reed. Dr. L. D. Seymour was a physician. The store was a favorite resort for the younger element, as both the proprietors were young men. At about that time High street was opened and Mr. Henry W. Clapp had sold off a number of lots. Dr. Seymour bought the lot where now the house of James Deane is. Some one ridiculed him for taking a lot so far out, asking him why he did not go to Gill to buy a lot. The livery stable building was about as now. Where the Odd Fellows' building is was a cabinet maker's shop, kept by Miles & Lyons, both good workmen. On the site of the Masonic building was a house owned by Miss Charlotte Willard that has been torn down and scattered. Passing by the Unitarian Church, this building came next.* Next came a low house owned by Samuel Pinks. Next was the Methodist Church, where the Wm. W. Davenport house now is. I remember coming to Greenfield once before 1840 to attend a meeting in that Methodist Church, conducted by the Abolitionists. Rev. Orange Scott spoke strongly, but a great impression was made on my mind by the remarks of Henry B. Stanton, whose enthusiasm made an impression on me that time has not effaced. Stanton became an associate of Rufus Choate. The Methodist Church was moved to the lot between the Arms block and the Cohn block, on Main street, and was changed over by Wendell T. Davis into a hall for dancing, with a spring floor.

The Davenport house was built by John P. Rust in 1852. Where the Washburn house is there stood the house built by Sylvester Allen and sold to Wendell T. Davis. This was later moved to Congress street, and finally came into the possession of F. E. Wells, and when the latter built his fine house on that street he moved the old house to Grinnell

* Grand Army Hall.

street, where it has lately been sold to Mrs. Margaret Lawler. Next came the house recently bought by Dr. E. G. Best, once occupied by Sylvester Maxwell. Mr. Joseph Griswold's house was built by Franklin Ripley, then came Judge Richard E. Newcomb's house,* and the house on the corner was Francis Russell's.†

The house of the Grinnell property was occupied by George Grinnell, senior. When the new house was built the old one was moved up High street, and was recently bought by Assistant Postmaster Charles H. Slocomb. The present Potter house belonged to Henry W. Clapp. It was the only house on the square formed by Main, Franklin, High and Church streets. This whole square once had a deep ravine, the upper end near Henry D. Packard's house. Mr. Clapp expended thousands of dollars in draining and filling up this lot. He drained out the frog pond, where many Greenfield young people once used to skate. When Mr. William M. Wise built his house he hit a part of this drain in excavating the cellar.

Mr. Clapp set out the line of trees on the east side of Franklin street, and this job suggests to-day the accuracy of all his work. Mr. Clapp would never let a tree stand until it was set exactly in line. He has been known to take up a tree as many as four times because its position did not suit him. There was no house on Franklin street at that time, save a house at the north end, and Sylvester Allen's house, where Mr. William E. Wood now lives.

Next Mr. Wood's was a large old-fashioned house, which was built in the time when the Indians were feared, and was intended to repel their attacks. This was removed when Dr. A. C. Deane built his house. The building was constructed of heavy planks that would have repelled an Indian bullet. It was occupied by Richardson Hall, postmaster, and a brother-in-law of Nathan Hale, who was editor of the Boston Adver-

* Now Franklin R. Allen's.

† Now Wm. Henry Allen's.

tiser. Mr. Hale and Mr. Hall's families used often to exchange visits. Mr. Hall was postmaster under the Harrison administration.

The Judge Jonathan Leavitt house, now known as the Hovey place, had been a centre of society. There were young women there, and they naturally drew the young men. The place had been famous as a centre of refinement and good society. Between this place and the Mansion House was the David Ripley house. When Mr. George Doolittle extended the Mansion House, this house was removed to Union street, where it was once occupied by John Keith and now belongs to C. C. Dyer. The Mansion House in those days only came to the west side of the Packard bank as it now stands. When the addition was put on by Wendell T. Davis and by George P. Field they left an archway to the stable, taking the place where the Packard bank now is. Later George Doolittle extended the building farther east. Henry W. Clapp finished the arch into an office; the postoffice was once kept there by David N. Carpenter.

The Hovey building on the corner of Main and Federal streets was much as now. It was built in 1815 by Lyman Kendall, who came to Greenfield in 1810, he having been a clerk for the Dwight's in Springfield. He was a fine business man, and was a partner of the late Nathaniel E. Russell both in trade and manufacturing. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Next, and where the bank now stands, came Col. Phelps' book store. Col. Ansel Phelps was a man of the finest character, though his book store was not quite up to Mr. Merriam's. Then came a building in which Rust and Clark had a merchant tailor's shop, and in the second story was Whiting Griswold's law office, where I studied law. Peter T. Sprague's shoe store was next. John P. Rust was an enterprising tailor, active in both church and state. He was a good business man and left Greenfield and engaged in business in New York, where he accumulated a fortune.

Next was the Bird building on the corner of Main and School streets. There was in the same building the shoe store of Dea. David Smead. All these buildings were several steps above the level of the walk. In the upper floor were law offices, including Mr. George Grinnell's office. Then came several low wooden buildings, for the sale of candy, harnesses and groceries.

In the old Pond block called the "Long house" was the law office of Davis, Devens and Davis. The postoffice was once about where J. G. Yetter's store now is, in the west end of the old Pond block. Where Charles N. Payne's drug store is was a driveway running into a livery stable and coach yard. David Long's house was near there. Then came the building occupied by Dr. Daniel Hovey. Then came the American House, now the Devens, once kept by Maj. Keith, then the low building called the Ripley building.

Near the present railroad arch was the Thomas Chapman place, from whom Chapman street received its name. This was a centre of social interest. Mr. Thomas Chapman's son, Henry Chapman was a man of ability and public spirit. He became much interested in the project for putting through the Troy and Greenfield railroad. When on business for that road at North Adams he was taken ill and never recovered. Mrs. Chapman was also a social leader. The Chapman house now stands on Chapman street, nearly opposite the school. In the Elm house building George Grinnell lived. The Main street school was the old Fellenberg academy building. Part of the building was a dwelling house, and here I roomed for a time. On the site of the First Baptist Church Lucius Dickinson had a dwelling house, which now stands next in the rear of the church on Wells street.

At that time Wells street had not been laid out. Federal, School and Davis were the only streets running north. Judge Daniel Wells' house, now belonging to Dr. Wm. S. Severance, has changed as little as any house in Greenfield. The

site of Levi J. Gunn's house is the old Bird place. On the corner of Conway street once lived Edwin H. Clark. Here L. O. Emerson, the famous musician, once lived. The house was moved up Conway street, and is now occupied by M. J. Guilford. Where the hospital now stands was an old-fashioned farm house, where John Thayer once lived, owned by P. P. Severance. The house was taken down.

A curious story is told about Mr. James Converse, who lived where the hospital now is. He had made an arrangement with some stone masons to do some curbing, but they broke their engagement because they wanted to work for Gov. Washburn. They told him Gov. Washburn was a bigger man than he, so they preferred to work for him. So Mr. Converse countermanded the order, and the curbing was never completed.

Mr. Lamb spoke of the old Bird place on West Main, which was a pleasant social centre. He then gave an interesting explanation of the reason why St. James Church is placed so near Church street, when there is so much room on the south. It appears that Whiting Griswold owned the place where the rectory now is and had a fine garden and hedge north of his house, which was greatly enjoyed by all the neighbors. The old wooden Episcopal Church then stood where the present church stands. When this church was sold to the Methodists, Henry W. Clapp tried to buy a rod from this garden, so as to move the church further south, but Mr. Griswold would not negotiate at all.

There are only four houses in Greenfield that I know of that are occupied by the same families or descendants of the families that occupied these houses at that time. These are as follows: John Horr's house on School street; Geo. W. Avery's place on School street, which was once occupied for the village school, with a meeting-place for the Masons upstairs; the Capt. Ames' house on Federal street, built by Ambrose Ames in 1793, now occupied by Selectman Ames.

Ambrose Ames was one of the best known men in Greenfield, an honest, enterprising blacksmith, and was appointed postmaster under Thomas Jefferson, keeping the office from 1804 until 1841. The character of his politics may be imagined from the fact that he had sons named Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The fourth is the house of Alonzo W. McGrath on Pleasant street. His father, Alonzo P. McGrath, was a harness-maker and died much respected.

Pleasant street in those days was a lane, School street was also a lane, for the most part. There was a ravine there, and a sidewalk built on trestle, which one had to be careful in crossing.

There is no business man in Greenfield to-day who was in business when I came here.

Mr. Lamb at his lecture of May 26 devoted nearly all his time to a most interesting characterization of the men who were prominent in the life of Greenfield when he came here, and for some years after that time. He prefaced his talk by saying that there were a number of interesting buildings of which he had failed to speak in his previous remarks, and this omission he proceeded to supply:

The town pump 60 years ago, he said, was a public institution of most important character. It was situated usually in some place easily accessible, and in Greenfield the town pump was located on a well at the northwest corner of the common. It was a large, deep well, and one that never failed. This useful institution was particularly valuable on one occasion when there was a fire in Jones & Page's store, which stood where Arms' block now does. The town pump's value to the community is set forth in the charming little essay by Hawthorne.

At my previous lecture I remarked that the only building in the lot at the corner of Main and High streets was Mr. Clapp's house. I should have referred to the barn on the present site of Anson Browning's house. This barn is now

on Arch street near the house of George Pond. It has the same cupola and weather vane, and looks much the same. On Federal street where Dr. A. C. Walker's house now is, was a two-story white house which has gone I don't know where. It was formerly owned by Thomas W. Ripley. On the present site of Dr. Halbert G. Stetson's house was a two-story wooden house owned and occupied by Cephas Root. This once took fire. There was at the time, of course, no good fire department, and buckets were the only fire protection. Two lines were formed to pass up buckets and return them, the water being taken from the brook. I had a place in that line. Next to me was a woman and she did her part nobly. The fire was put out. One man threw a mirror out of the window and carefully carried a pair of brass andirons downstairs. The building was afterward moved over to School street and became the property of Deacon E. A. Parmenter. It took fire again, and was saved by the fire department. On the corner of Federal and Pleasant streets was then the low one-story house occupied by Mrs. Prentiss, since moved. The old St. James Church was erected in 1814, was sold to the Methodist Church, and was moved easterly on Church street at the head of Franklin, where it stood until the Methodists built the present church near the same site. S. W. Hall undertook to move the old building down Franklin street, but the selectmen interfered. He tore the building down, but the frame-work still stands near Nichols Bros. factory. The house at the end of Franklin street where Waymes N. Potter's house now is was occupied successively by E. W. Kingsley and Theodore Leonard. The building now stands on Davis street near the old Wells' place, and it is said that the timbers are as good as when the building was first erected.

At the head of School street, near the site of the present building used as a High school, stood the place of Thomas O. Sparhawk, the druggist. Mr. Sparhawk was a man of much taste, and had his grounds finely laid out with flowers

and shrubbery. On the west side was a clump of fine trees. When the High school was built, this stone house was torn down and the stone used in some cellar walls on Chapman street by Charles Keith.

Mr. Lamb then went on to his discussion of the men active in business and professional life in 1843-44 and thereafter. He spoke briefly of some of the younger men of that day, Dwight Bullock, James Alden, Josiah Day and others who conducted a lyceum, where affairs of the state and nation were discussed. He then went on to speak of three of the leading clergymen of the time.

Reverend Lorenzo L. Langstroth, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, was a gentleman of fine abilities, cultivated mind, a scholar and student. Aside from his theological studies, he was much interested in the honey-bee. He published a book "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," which I suppose contained about all known at that time that was worth knowing about the habits and treatment of the honey-bee. I well remember seeing him in his enthusiasm going among the bees with his helmet on his head, for friend as he was of the insects they would sting him. I have seen him many times watching the hives on the Dr. Joseph Beals lot next to mine. There was probably no better authority on the subject in the United States. He was also a student of anatomy. I have heard him speak most interestingly of the hand and the fingers, showing how admirably each part was adapted to the work it had to do. He was a good preacher, not lively, but put his thoughts clearly and was worth hearing.

Dr. Titus Strong was a man of venerable bearing and gave the impression of a true servant of God, one who practised what he preached. He was worshipped by his congregation, highly respected in the town, was a scholar well acquainted in English literature, an admirer of Shakespeare, and lectured on that author very learnedly. He had the art of reading the Episcopal service in such a way as to bring out all the remark-

able impressiveness of that service, not rushing it as some clergymen do. I remember the old parish parties that used to be a regular thing at the rectory. People came from Country Farms and the Meadows and outlying districts generally, and all had a good time. Dr. Strong would make a brief address and read some of his own poetry appropriate to the occasion. He left a deep impression.

Another clergyman of the old school was Dr. Amariah Chandler, pastor of the First Congregational Church for forty or fifty years. Dr. Chandler was a man of few books and much learning. His sermons, written in a hand so illegible that no one but himself could read them, were delivered with great deliberation and impressiveness. Dr. Chandler did not care much about his personal appearance and his general look was that of a farmer or a laborer. It has been told that a gentleman once came to his house and inquired for Rev. Mr. Chandler. "I am Mr. Chandler," said the clergyman. "But I mean Doctor Chandler," said the visitor, not thinking this carelessly dressed man could be the one he sought. "Well," said the Doctor, "some people are sometimes so foolish as to call me Dr. Chandler." Dr. Chandler was a Democrat and a member of the constitutional convention of 1853. The Whigs nominated George T. Davis, but Dr. Chandler was elected. He was sick at the time the convention met. That gathering included as much of the learning and political ability of the state as ever came together. Lucius Nims asked Dr. Chandler if he did not feel hesitation in meeting all of these great men. "O, no," said Dr. Chandler, "I have seen many men, but I find that when they get their jackets off they are all about alike." He recovered in time to attend the sessions of the convention, and soon gained a high place in the estimation of that body, and was once spoken of as the "wise man from Greenfield." He once said that when freedom drew her last breath it would be among the hill towns of Franklin county.

Mr. Lamb then went on to speak of the physicians of Greenfield. Dr. James Deane lived once in the house occupied by the Girl's club, and used the addition toward Hope street as his office. He was much interested in scientific study and in the bird tracks at Turners Falls, concerning which he had very extensive correspondence with eminent scientific men.

Dr. A. F. Stone was a physician of the old school, gentlemanly in bearing, scholarly, popular among his patients. He rode about to make his calls on horse-back, carrying saddle bags. He was a fine horseman, though not quite as stately in appearance as Joseph Severance. At his death his horse was led with an empty saddle in the procession to the grave. Dr. Daniel Hovey, older than either of the preceding, made his visits on foot, with cane in hand. He had a good drug store where W. W. Partenheimer's store now is, and lived in the same building. Dr. Samuel Stearns lived near the North meetinghouse, and had a considerable practice among the farmers.

Mr. Lamb next took up the lawyers of the earlier days. He recalled Judge Richard E. Newcomb of the Probate Court, who was active in all political matters, and Judge Horatio G. Newcomb of the Court of Insolvency, a man of much the same character, who lived in the house on Federal street recently modernized by F. A. Pond.

Judge Daniel Wells was a noted lawyer who took a lively interest in all public affairs and who was senator and district attorney. He was appointed in 1845 chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and did honor to the commonwealth. He lived in the house now occupied by Dr. W. S. Severance.

George T. Davis came here from the eastern part of the state, a graduate of the Harvard class of 1829, called the brightest class that Harvard had graduated up to that time. He was a gentleman, thoroughly educated, well versed in

English literature. I was for four years his partner, and was the youngest member of the bar. I well remember two incidents that illustrate Mr. Davis' character. I had a very important case and Mr. Davis was on the other side. I made the best argument I could, Mr. Davis made a strong plea, and the judge reserved his decision. The judge met me before the next court and told me he should have to decide against me. He said I had argued the case well, but the law was on the other side. I took my disappointment as well as I could. At the appointed day we met in the court room, but greatly to the astonishment of all, Mr. Davis rose and said that he had been through the case very carefully and had changed his mind, and had concluded that Mr. Lamb was right, and that he thought the case should be decided in favor of Mr. Lamb's client. The judge was probably more surprised than anyone else. That was a very high-minded act, considering that he was a leader of the bar and I only a young inexperienced lawyer.

One day when I was in business with him Mr. Davis looked out of the window, and seeing the beauty of the day said, "Let's shut up shop and take a drive; it's too pleasant to work." We went up the meadows and drove through the Green river road. Mr. Davis was a poor driver and did not understand the management of a horse very well, but he was a most interesting companion. The drive was an entertainment from beginning to end. He discoursed upon the nature of the ground, the wonderful features of the gorge formation. I shall never forget the excursion. Mr. Davis went to Congress, but did not enjoy it much. He moved from here to Portland, and lived there in dignity and ease until his death.

His brother, Wendell T. Davis, was much like George. No two brothers ever thought more of each other. Wendell was a lawyer, but devoted most of his time and talents to business, and was particularly interested in the development

of Turners Falls, which he expected would become a city. Had he devoted himself to law he would have been in the front rank of the profession.

Judge David Aiken was a scholar and a graduate of Dartmouth. He taught for some time in the old schoolhouse on School street. He went to Shelburne Falls, Charlemont and Ashfield, staying about three days in one place, a week in the next, and two or three weeks in the next, then settled here. I recall that in the old stage days, when the Mansion House was a stopping-place for the stage, Judge Aiken put his trunk with the baggage that was bound for Boston, by mistake. The driver got away with it, but the trunk was brought back. Judge Aiken told the driver that he did not know what he should have done had the trunk gotten to Boston, "for it contains two-thirds of my moral character." "That accounts for it," replied the stage driver. "I was wondering about that trunk, for I never handled one of its size that weighed so little." Judge Aiken was a skilful lawyer, quick, with good judgment, with an eye for the strong points of a case, working them up without thinking much about the weaker points. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held until the court was abolished.

More stories are told about Judge Aiken than of any other member of the bar. It is recalled that in the old days of Grout's tavern at Millers Falls, one man was accustomed to drive up to this old-fashioned resort, hitch his horse in the shed and come in and get warm, but he would never buy a thing. Mr. Grout got tired of this visitor, and one day as he was unhitching the horse told him he could not take the team away until he had paid. "Pay what?" said the man, "I haven't had anything." "Yes, you have," said Grout. "You've hitched your horse here and had the benefit of the fire. I shall charge you 25c." The man argued and argued, and finally when he was ready to pay, Grout declared that he

had spent so much time in arguing that he would charge him 50c. Thereupon another long argument ensued, and when again the man yielded, Grout raised the charge to 75c. Finally this was paid. The man came down to Greenfield to consult Judge Aiken. He told his story and asked the Judge what he thought of it. "Think, why I think he served you right," said the Judge. When asked what his charge was, Judge Aiken said it was \$2 and that if he were not out of the room in three minutes it would be \$5. Judge Aiken was a senator in 1874, and in that body took a high position for learning and skilful debating powers.

Daniel Wells Alvord, son of Elijah Alvord, was a man of fine legal mind, who gave great care to the preparation of his cases. He was a member of the constitutional convention from Montague, as towns were allowed to choose non-residents as members.

Whiting Griswold, in whose office I studied law, had been a successful teacher. He was a man with a rare ability for waking pupils up, and I have known of a distinguished clergyman who said that he owed his first start in life to him. Mr. Griswold was a good lawyer, not as quick as some, but when he had studied a case he understood it from beginning to end. He was ambitious, and his two darling desires were to be governor of Massachusetts and to go to Congress. The fates were against him; he was well equal to either position, but he got neither. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and was in the legislature five years, and as active as any in electing Charles Sumner United States senator. He was generous to a fault, open-hearted, though a little suspicious. Few men in Franklin county have exercised a wider influence over the young men.

George Grinnell was register of Probate and had been district attorney, was a member of Congress ten years, and served with honor and distinction. He was a man of fine abilities and a good lawyer. He was once a candidate for lieutenant-

governor. When he was judge of Probate and I register, I enjoyed many of the trips with him to the little villages outside, where we used to hold Probate Court sessions.

Almon Brainard, register of deeds and county treasurer, was also secretary of the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company, which insured about every dwelling in the county. He was a good lawyer, though he did not always distinguish between the strong and weak points of a case. Mr. Brainard was very ambitious to go to Congress. He went to the Massachusetts Senate hoping this would help him get to Congress, but that was as far as he could go. He had built the bank wall now standing on the Clay hill front of the Hollister place, which has stood there forty years, although the foundation is an insecure one.

James Newton was a farmer of remarkable ability. He lived on the old Newton place near the Green river, raised a large family of sons, and though the land is not especially productive, he left a fortune of \$100,000. With all the attention he gave to business, he was an eminent student of the Bible. I have often heard him speak in prayer meeting, for in those days when prayer meetings were conducted differently from now I used occasionally to attend these gatherings. I have heard him take texts of Scripture and speak on them with as much beauty of language and diction and appreciation of the text as any minister. He learned to repeat the gospel of St. John.

Major William Keith in those days kept the American House. He was a landlord by nature and entertained Rufus Choate, R. H. Dana, General Butler, General Devens, and many other distinguished men. He had great business talents, and had great influence in Greenfield. He was largely concerned in securing the erection of Washington hall, and the introduction of the water supply from Leyden glen, as important a thing as was ever done to forward the prosperity of Greenfield. He was also concerned in the construction of

the highway to Turners Falls. I served on the committees with Major Keith for both these undertakings. He went to the legislature, and was a man whose advice was greatly sought in all matters. He was president of the Franklin County Bank eleven years, and at the time of his death in 1881.

George W. Potter was a man of great natural ability, whose counsel was much sought after in all town affairs. He built the dam at Turners Falls in 1866. He was not an engineer by trade, but had a marked talent for such work. While the dam was being built, a part of it was washed away, and the engineers who looked at it said it could not be replaced. He said it could; it was, and the excellence of his judgment is shown in the fact that the dam has stood all these years, and has held water. His case is one of those where men without education become deeply devoted to music, particularly to that of the violin. In his younger days he used often to walk miles to play for a dance. He would take a bushel of rye for his pay, and would walk home with the rye on his back.

Mr. Lamb then spoke of Thomas, Lucius and Albert H. Nims, farmers of remarkable learning. He then spoke further of Henry W. Clapp, whom he characterized as one of the noble men of Greenfield. Mr. Clapp said there were two things he had never done, he had never taken more than 6 per cent interest and never raised rent on a tenant. Mr. Clapp was considered a rich man when he came to Greenfield, and he kept a horse and carriage. Afterward he noticed that others were keeping carriages whom he did not believe could afford the expense. Rather than feel that any were being led into extravagance in order to imitate his example, he sold his carriage and used often to appear driving around in a common express wagon.

Barnard A. Newell was a man of enterprise who promoted the expansion of Greenfield and who made money in stage

coaching in the South. He built a house on the road to Bernardston, and set out many pine trees after a fashion of that time. He was a candidate for representative against Whiting Griswold, Democrat, and James Avery, Labor, in a contest that required balloting at several different days, and then being no choice. Mr. Lamb spoke of Samuel and Frank Boylston, who made the best baby carriages then manufactured in the United States, and of F. A. Birge & Co., who made chairs built to use, not to sell, and one solid old chair of whose make is in Mr. Lamb's office now. He spoke of John Russell, who started the cutlery shop at Cheapside, of Franklin Ripley, cashier of the Greenfield bank, a man of great business capacity. Mr. Ripley was judge of the Probate and was particularly considerate of the widows who asked his judgment. Few men have had more qualities of the good judge than he.

Mr. Lamb gave a very interesting reminiscence of the times of the draft excitement during the war. There were rumors that fires would be started in the "tough end," as it was called, and that while the public interest was diverted in that direction the drafting office would be raided, papers destroyed, and perhaps even more than that done. Mr. Lamb was out of town when this rumor started, but as he was driving home he met a man who told him the story. He came home to find the town in a state of great excitement. There had been a fire, but men had been stationed armed with pistols at all the churches, and the attempt to ring the bells had to be given up. George W. Potter was the guiding spirit of the meeting of citizens that was called to consider the situation. A hundred men were drafted as special constables, and armed with a big club, Mr. Lamb was one of many who patrolled the village. Mr. Potter showed on that occasion all the traits necessary for a good general. The night passed off with but little alarm.

Mr. Lamb referred to Lucius Dickinson, who lived on the

site of the Baptist Church. No male party was considered complete without songs from Mr. Dickinson. He spoke briefly of others, and closed by saying that the men of earlier days were intelligent, public-spirited, did their work well, and that it is very fitting in this anniversary time that their work be recalled.

JOHN E. RUSSELL

John E. Russell, the son of John and Juliana (Witmer) Russell, was born in Greenfield, January 20, 1834. He prepared for entrance to Yale under the tuition of a relative, Rev. Henry Jones, whose school at Leicester Mr. Russell attended. He found there attractions which caused him to make it his place of residence after retiring from business life, and at his home there he died, October 27, 1903. Although Greenfield had not been his residence since his arrival at man's estate he always had relatives, and for many years business interests, which drew him frequently to the place of his birth.

Mr. Russell was deeply interested in matters relating to the progress of his native town, and often after a sojourn in foreign lands would give in the parish house of St. James Church a delightful informal talk to the towns-people. He was interested in the Panama railroad and the Pacific mail-line and spent several years of early manhood upon the isthmus. He was also in confidential relations with Ben Holiday in the early overland mail contracts, and a frequent contributor to the New York papers. Devoted to scientific agricultural pursuits he served with great acceptance as secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. One term in Congress was sufficient for him, as he heartily disliked the services members of that body are expected to perform for their constituents.

He became the democratic candidate for governor in 1893, and 1894 and received very flattering votes. A man of strong prejudices, with high ideals of personal honor, he was

a knight errant in the field of politics. Keen to discover a flaw in the armor of his opponent, he plied his sharp wit and raillery to unhorse his victim. A most interesting debater, his canvass of the state during his gubernatorial candidacy gave him a broad acquaintance, and his flashes of wit and wisdom entertained and influenced large audiences.

Mr. Cleveland, during his second administration, offered Mr. Russell a cabinet position. This was not accepted and the collectorship of the port of Boston and appointments as minister to Spain and to Italy were also declined; but Mr. Russell did accept a position as member of the Deep Water Ways Commission, and acting as clerk of the commission wrote a most interesting and exhaustive report upon inland navigation.

On account of ill health he took a lengthy European vacation, but obtained little relief; the organic weakness of his heart still continuing obliged him to retire from the active duties of life in which he had borne so conspicuous a part.

A few years since he delivered an address before the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association upon the life and times of the late John Russell, which was of great value and interest. He delivered many addresses upon local history—the Centennial Celebration at Leicester in 1876, an address before the Orasko Historical Society in Spencer in 1897, wrote a paper upon the Irrigation of the Nile Valley, and made many other contributions to literature. Perhaps the most interesting to the people of his native town are his letters read at our first “Old Home Week” and at the Sesquicentennial of Greenfield. By his death the state loses a brilliant mind but this community loses an old and true friend.

INDEX

- Abbet, Eli, defense of U. S. Arsenal, 281
 Abbott, T. J., 500
 Abercrombie, Rev. Mr., 454
 " Asiel, 508, 510, 691
 " Ira, 264, 266, 508, 619, 691, 1160
 " Isaac, 690, 762
 " Isaac, Sr., 508
 " Isaac, Jr., 691, 692, 976
 " James, Gen., 218, 957
 " Mathilde U., trustee, 615
 " Robert, 557, 620, 691
 " tavern, 762, 864, 986
 Abolitionists, 1187
 Abutments, log, 570
 Academies, 1101
 Academy, Fellenberg, organized, 318
 Acres taxed in, 1798, 897
 Adams, 736, 744
 " Amos, 525, 671
 " Andrew, 189, 685, 686, 864
 " Caleb, 897
 " district, 686
 " Edward, Capt., 661
 " Edward, Sr., 978
 " Elizabeth M., 678
 " Express Co., Supt., 870
 " G. W., 1115
 " G. W., Mrs., 1115
 " George, 189, 192, 332, 574, 669, 676,
 685, 686, 790, 791, 792
 " Henry, 978
 " Horace, 713
 " Hugh E. 784
 " John, Dea., 1002
 " John, Prest., 201
 " John A., 664, 756
 " John Quincy, 782
 " Nahum, Maj., 189, 685, 686, 887
 " Peleg, 189, 675, 677, 685, 686, 687,
 756, 791, 792, 793, 794, 864
 " place, 557
 " Samuel, 241, 244, 246, 1029
 Additional grant, 174
 Affhauser, A. F., 1113
 " Harold, 1110
 Agawam, 5, 517
 " Indians, 15
 " steamer, 520
 Agin, Thomas, 369
 Agricultural College, 815
 " implements, 643
 " Society, Old grounds of, 568
 Agricultural store, 867
 Aiken, David, 327, 334, 340, 776, 783, 791,
 800, 804, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813,
 816, 823, 943, 1156, 1170, 1183,
 1197, 1199
 " David, Mrs., 1170
 " John A., 614, 615, 778, 780, 784,
 805, 812, 825
 " place, 1183
 " Davis & Allen, 804, 816
 " & Hopkins, 823
 Ainsworth, S., Mrs., 1115
 Albany, 168, 204, 206, 208, 316, 975,
 1031
 " Indians, 66, 68
 " Law School, 811, 820
 " road, 556
 " stage, 575
 Albert, Hannah (Alvord), 702
 " The Hotel, 762, 1185
 Albro, J. A., Rev., 484
 Alden, fort, 905
 " Ichabod, Col., 905
 " James, 1194
 Aldrich, Charles P., 618, 762
 " Charlotte W., 351
 " Don A., 419
 " Hosea, 308
 " Retia, 1112
 " Robert N., 1111
 Alexander, Capt., 169
 " Albert A., 672
 " David, 87
 " John W., 670
 " Joseph, made captive, 89
 " Josie, 1116
 " Philip's brother, 23
 " Rebekah, 716
 " Sarah, 712
 Alger, Mr., 970
 All Souls Church, 495, 497
 Allen, Mr., 256
 " Abigail, 703, 735, 748
 " Adverdis (Edwardus), 707
 " Amos, 182, 200, 227, 228, 230, 231,
 233, 242, 422, 454, 649, 650, 705,
 717, 719, 724, 725, 729, 740, 741,
 759, 785, 845, 893, 1059
 " Apollos, soldier, 250, 259, 704, 899
 " Asaph, 249, 250
 " Benjamin, 250
 " Betsey, 702

- Allen block, 1071
 " brook, 186, 649, 1046
 " "Bushel face," chorister, 538
 " Charles, 340, 377, 610, 613, 618, 784, 805, (sketch) 815, 1042, 1047, 1110, 1154, 1172, (letter) 1173
 " Corner, 113, 757, 761, 1062
 " Daniel S., 655
 " David, 242, 309, 444, 584, 655, 677, 722, 735, 739, 790, 899, 928, 1066
 " David O., 676
 " Derinda, 709
 " Ebenezer, 233, 242, 654, 659, 679, 703, 741, 893, 899, 983
 " Ebenezer, Jr., 298, 740, 893, 899
 " Edward, 88, 100, 110, 111, 113, 116, 117, 119, 120, 123, 125, 162, 163, 171, 225, 243, 282, 421, 454, 456, 649, 841, 862, 965, 1056, 1059, 1065
 " Elihu, 192, 281, 563, 564, 639, 654, 679
 " Elijah, 281, 707, 739, 894
 " Eliphaz, 708, 735
 " Elisha H., 494, 804, 887
 " Elizabeth, 91, 424, 703, 1008
 " Ethan, 364, 1013
 " Eunice, 167, 422
 " Experience, 704
 " Ezra, 655
 " fort, 841, 862
 " Franklin, 372
 " Franklin R., 495, 605, 612, 614, 618, 630, 698, 1042, 1047, 1060, 1062, 1071, 1188
 " Hannah, 708, 709, 845.
 " Harriet, 1117
 " Harriet Ripley, 815, 855
 " Hart, 740
 " Henry, 250, 1110
 " Horace Mayhew, 350, 377
 " house, 422, 862
 " Ira, 350, 679
 " Irena, 706
 " Ithamar, 242, 702, 899
 " Jeremiah, 242, 899
 " Job, 679, 708, 748, 894
 " Joel, 258, 679, 706, 740, 743, 894, 897, 900
 " John, 88, 91, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 123, 125, 136, 171, 243, 421, 456, 654, 707, 735, 736, 900, 1056, 1057, 1065, 1066, 1067
 " John, Mrs., 421
 " John S., 566, 664
 " Jonathan, 120, 123, 708
 " lot, 1070
 " Lovinia, 349
 " Martha, 713
 " Mary, 706
 " Mercy, 703, 759
 " Moses, 250, 900
- Allen, Nathan D., 1166
 " Noah, 242, 583, 718, 719, 720, 735, 953, 1066
 " Oscar C., 758
 " powder house, 1069
 " Quintus, 422, 468, 469, 646, 650, 694, 707, 742, 759, 788, 887, 894
 " Quintus, Jr., 422, 650, 790, 791, 862, 887
 " Rachel, 735
 " Rebekah, 700
 " Rhoda, 736
 " Richard, 1110
 " Roger N., 676, 677
 " Roxanna, 716
 " Ruel, 711
 " Ruth, 706
 " S. Sons, 452, 973, 1186
 " Samuel, 133, 167, 252, 422
 " Samuel C., 316, 494, 777, 780
 " Sarah, 92, 421
 " Selah, 639, 654, 679, 708, 740, 741, 744, 747
 " Sergeant Committee on Roads, 74
 " Simeon, 247, 764
 " Sophia, 713
 " street, 569
 " Sylvanus, 646, 702
 " Sylvester, 301, 327, 494, 498, 616, 618, 690, 815, 843, 1050, 1070, 1187, 1188
 " Tabitha, 424
 " Thankful, 702, 708
 " Wm. B., 1123
 " Wm. Henry, 315, 614, 618, 844, 973, 1060, 1062, 1071, 1188
 " William S., 614, 781, 784, 1048, 1049
 " & Root, 327, 509, 520, 690, 1091, 1161, 1186
- Allis Eliphalet, 447
 " Joseph, taken captive, 132
 " Lydia, 447
 " Mary Brooks, 447
 " Samuel, killed at Deerfield, 85
 " Sophia, 447
 " Stephen, 323
 " William, Lieut., Committee to govern Pocumtuck, 12, 14
- Allison, John, 88
 " Thomas, 88
- Allman, Samuel, Civil War, 374
- Almshouse, 299, 300, 314, 317, 327, 662
- Alsop, Mary, direct tax, 897
- Alvord, Anna, 739
 " Caleb, 509, 755, 788, 887, 894, 1068
 " Daniel R., 338, 342, 551, 776, 779, 780, 783, 800, 810, 1111

- Alvord, Daniel Wells, 818, 822, 1043, 1067
 1156, 1199
 " Elijah, 281, 289, 298, 317, 318, 325,
 329, 463, 469, 483, 510, 511, 514,
 600, 601, 618, 673, 695, 709, 712,
 739, 740, 741, 767, 777, 779, 782,
 783, 798, 805, 808, 810, 822, 887,
 894, 966, 1050
 " Elijah S., 756, 761
 " family, 1088
 " Gad, 703
 " Hannah, 702, 741
 " Helez, Dr., 768
 " Henry E., Maj., 375, 1074, 1075,
 1081
 " James C., 325, 776, 777, 783, 800,
 805, 810, 822, 1038
 " John, 707, 708
 " Melinda, 712
 " Pliny, 509
 " Sabra, 483
 " Zera, 709
 " & Wells, 818, 820
- Ambuscade in Greenfield, 132
 " near Wequamps, 36
- Amelia, daughter of Rose, 744
- America, French power in, 218, 219
- American Brick Company, 579
 " cutlery, 853
 " Decorating Co., 1164
 " House, 317, 629, 757, 758, 761, 851,
 854, 858, 872, 877, 1067, 1091,
 1092, 1190, 1200
 " House block, 629, 872
 " Republic, 551, 554, 846
- Ames, Ambrose, 293, 294, 296, 301, 314,
 315, 318, 494, 508, 514, 564, 635,
 637, 674, 695, 708, 709, 742, 749,
 777, 790, 845, 874, 887, 893, 974,
 977, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1191, 1192
 " Daniel, pastor, 500
 " Ebenezer, 666, 712, 780
 " Eli, 674, 675
 " Hannah, 483, 714
 " Henry S., 781
 " James Madison, 874, 1192
 " John, 674
 " Olive, 713
 " street, 559, 564, 567, 569, 977
 " Thomas Jefferson, 742, 1192
 " Willard W., Rev., pastor, 504, 800
 " William A., 798, 845, 1049, 1123,
 1191
 " & Pierce Oil Mill, 510
- Amherst College, 311, 314, 344, 447, 465,
 480, 485, 486, 606, 812, 814, 821,
 833, 834, 838, 1040
 " Jeffrey, Gen., 218, 219, 220, 222,
 223, 957
- Amidon, Charles, 189
 " Sol'n H., Civil War, 367
- Ammunition, 234, 236
- Amsden, 1005
 " Elizabeth, 711
 " family attacked, 167
 " John, 121, 123
- Anderson, Andrew B., 419
 " David, 303
 " John, 897
 " Lydia, 708
 " Martha, 708
 " Mercy, 646
- Andover, 486, 834
- Andrew, John A., Gov., 1176
- Andrews, Jeremiah, 708
 " Moses, 366
 " Nehemiah, 249, 250
 " William S., 659
- Andros, Edmond, Sir, governor, 61, 75
 " Samuel, killed, 106
- Anne, War of Queen, 80, 106
- Annexation of Cheapside, 262, 853
- Antietam, Battle of, 491
- Antiquarian collection, 684, 1005
 " researches, 142
- Appleton, Samuel, Capt., defends Deer-
 field, 31, 33, 35
- Aqueduct, 293, 328, 1043
- Arch street, 566
- Ariel, Cooley steamer, 520
 " Henry E., 418, 419
- Armory, 615
 " hall, 611
- Arms, Abner, 242, 424, 561, 563, 662, 706,
 737, 738, 739
 " Anna, 708
 " block, 433, 849, 867, 1059, 1187,
 1192
 " brook, 185
 " Chester, place, 213, 648, 653
 " Consider, 667
 " Corner, 566, 974, 1184
 " Daniel, share in land, 121, 123,
 162, 424, 653, 662
 " Dolly, 712
 " Ebenezer, 785, 786, capt., 253, 841,
 com. to build bridge, 298, com.
 of correspondence, 234, defends
 arsenal, 281, direct tax, 893, early
 settler, 424; first treasurer, 182,
 from Aurora, N. Y., 653, 925, 930,
 935, 1008, Q. M., 887, resident in
 1760, 242, Revolutionary soldier,
 900, selectman, 585, 653, 706, 714,
 736, soldier, 171, son of, 743, 747,
 748, to attend Colonial Congress,
 234, to provide lumber, 227
 " Elihu Goodman, 424, 434, 451, 479,
 648
 " Elizabeth, 703, 736, 1008
 " Fanny Cushing, Mrs., 766
 " George, 766
 " George A., 326, 424, 628, 880, 1184
 " George White, 053

- Arms, Guy, 299, 662
 " Harriet, 662
 " Hiram P., Rev., 840
 " Ira, 424, 601, 653, 712
 " Jesse, 281, 653
 " John, com. on common field gates, 118, died, 737, prisoner, 104, share in land, 121, 123, 514
 " Jonathan, 688
 " Lydia, 704
 " Mary, 701, 893
 " Moses, 424, 439, 464, 468, 469, 474, 476, 653, 689, 714, 738, 786, 787, 788, 887, capt., at Springfield fight, 280, 281, 282, 288, direct tax, 893, fishing place, 531, Lexington alarm, 249, resident in 1760, 242, Rev. soldier, 900
 " Moses, Jr., 653, 887
 " Phineas, killed, 205
 " place, 869
 " Pliny, 329, 511, 618
 " Ralph, service, 309
 " Rebecca, 648, 705
 " Richard C., 424
 " Roger Newton, 653
 " Seth, 281, 710, 741, 893
 " Solomon, 573, 662, 893
 " Tabitha, 707, 738
 " Urania, 702
 " William, 121, 123, 424
 Armstrong, soldier, 361
 Army blankets and clothing, 236
 " of the Potomac, 342, 363
 " of the U. S., 336
 Arnold, Benedict, Gen., 251, 259, 437, 957, 1009
 " Charles C., Spanish War, 419
 " William, Civil War, 367
 Arrowsick Island (Me.) Conference, 131
 Arsenal, 948, at Springfield, 275
 " defense of, 280
 Art Gallery, Mark's, 857
 Articles of Confederation, 283
 Artillery, 750, 887, 891, 1094
 " house, 973
 " room granted, 325
 " under Gen. Lincoln, 275
 Arts and Crafts, 963, 1107, 1114
 Ascension robes, 1098
 Ash Swampbrook, 40, 112
 Ashfield, 204, 976
 " Hannah, 716
 " John, Col., attacks rebels, 277
 " Jonathan, Rev., 255, 256, 257, 454, 456, 457, 723, 780, advice solicited, 454, at conference, 160, fort, 163, house fortified, 162 settled at Deerfield, 137
 " Jonathan, Jr., reads proclamation, 256, Tory, in jail, 259
 Ashley, Joseph, Rev., advice solicited, 454
 " Martin, bounty, 992
 " Tirzah, 709
 Ashman, George, 1176
 " John Hooker, 1038
 " Lewis, U. S. N., place of burial, 364
 Ashuelot, 131, 164
 Assessors, List of, 785
 Atherton, Abigail, 701
 " Adonijah, 736, death of, 422, 423, soldier, 171
 " Allen, 666
 " Anna, 702, 710, 741, m. Daniel Nash, 423, absentee, 718
 " Asiel, 281, 423, 901
 " Chloe, 713
 " Eber, 1063, gets home lot, 423, resident in 1760, 242, story teller, 423
 " Elihu, 706, 735
 " Hope, Rev., 213, 422, 424, chaplain, 40, his relation, 48
 " Horace, 664
 " Humphrey, Gen., 422
 " Jonathan, 665, 709, 748, direct tax, 893, Lexington alarm, 249, resident in 1775, 242, Rev. soldier, 901
 " Joseph, 51, 116, 119, 120, 123, 125, 136, 258, 366, 422, 423, 469, 664, 736, 741, 901, 991, 1063
 " Lydia, 710
 " Mary, 703, 712
 " Mendal, 707
 " Mindwell, 736
 " Olive, 713
 " Oliver, Lt., 562, 663, 664, 668, 707, 736, 893, 901, burial, 366, Lexington alarm, 249, 250, resident, 242, soldier, 423, story of, 224
 " place, 665
 " Sarah, 700, 710, 735
 " Shubael, 136, 213, 243, 422, 1009, fort, 225, 597, 1063, killed, 212, soldier, 171, tithing man, 182
 " Zora, 665
 Athol, 25, 168, 558, 832
 " Chronicle, 1165
 " rebels fly toward, 277
 " Transcript, 1165
 Atkins, G. Glenn, Rev., 488, 801, 802
 Atkinson, Mr., teacher, 1101
 Attorney General, Charles Allen, 816
 " of U. S., Charles Devens, Jr., 806
 " offered to Col. Hopkins, 824
 Attorneys, 803
 Atwood, F. A., Mrs., 1115
 Auditor, nomination, 880
 Aunt Mary's brook, 187
 Austin, Rev. Dr., ordaining sermon, 467

- Austin, Thomas N., place of burial, 364,
 Civil War, 377
 Automatic Machine Co., 635
 Averill, Gen., 819
 " Benj., 712
 Avery, Edw., sketch of, 350, Civil War, 376
 " Geo. W., 321, 564, 588, 999, 1051,
 1068, 1191
 " James, 350, 1202, builder, 330,
 house injured, 332
 " James D., 1123
 " James T., Civil War, 378
 " Sarah, 350
 " Walter, wife of, 740
 Ayers, John, Brookfield, 25
 " Martha, 701

 Babbitt, N. E., builds High School b., 591
 Babcock, James, 309
 " Joseph, 588
 Baby carriage industry, 638, 872, 877, 880,
 1132
 Bacon, Abigail, 703
 " Betsey, 713
 " David, Rev., 667, 840
 " George, 1111, 1119
 " Jonathan, 309, 474, 667, 760, 840
 " Leonard, Rev. Dr., 486
 " Mattie, 1120
 " Paris, 712
 " Philo, 304
 " rebellion, 989
 " W. C., 1105, 1120
 Bailey, George, 326
 " Jared, 326
 " John, Col., 911
 " L. N., 623, 624
 " Winthrop, Rev., 494, 799, 888
 Baker, Betsey, 710
 " Blanch E., 1120
 " C. Alice, 89, 98, 108, 440
 " Edwin, 778
 " John, Capt., 521
 " river, 105, 202
 " Thomas, Capt., 81, 95, 98, 105, 108
 Baldwin, August, 309
 " Christopher C., 988, 1030, 1040
 Baldwinville, 1030
 Ball, Albert H., Rev., 504, 801
 " Benjamin, 304
 " bluff, 355, 766
 " F. E., Mrs., 1115
 " F. W., 1117
 " Grace, 1111
 " Libbens, Capt., 933
 Ballard, Alvah, 309
 " Amariah, 738
 " Jeremiah, 531, 738
 " Jerusha, 705
 " Moses, 686
 " Oren, 309
 " Philip, 531, 738, 787
 Ballard, Zelotes, 309
 Ballou, C. Emerson, 377, 580
 " Elsie, 1110
 " Francis H., 561, 645, 646, 797, 798
 " George W., 618
 " L. I., 1106
 " Lewis, 1105
 " Marion P., 1110
 " Perley, 646
 Bancroft, Hiram A., 370, 373
 " Lorey J., 370, 373
 Band, Greenfield, 330, 347
 Bangor, 857
 " Theological Seminary, 431, 1129
 Bangs, Charles T., 1118
 " Elizabeth, 1111
 " Gilbert C., 419
 " John C., 624
 " Ruth, 1111
 Bank building, 616
 " chartered, 310, 311
 " First National, 310
 " Franklin, 310
 " Franklin County, 330
 " Greenfield, 333
 " Row, 973
 " wall, 1200
 Banking up the house, 960
 Banks, General, 346, 355
 Banquet to S. O. Lamb, 831
 Bants & Evins, 1009
 Baptism, 456, 722
 Baptist Church, 332, 503, 845, 870, 1203
 " Second, 504
 Barber —, Conn. soldier, killed, 101
 " Clara M., 1111
 " Henry D., 376, 377
 " Isaac B., 779
 " Matthew, 250
 " Nathaniel, 903
 " Raymond, 1105
 " Robert, 309
 " Thomas, 673
 Barbour, John, 1025
 Bard, Peter, 369
 Bardwell, Ebenezer, 701
 " Elias, 706
 " Francis, 877
 " Gideon, 169
 " Lydia, 712
 " Perez, Lt., 272
 " Robert, 137
 " Samuel, 121, 123, 163
 " Samuel D., 778
 " Thomas, 124, 135, 1067
 " Zenas, 711
 Barforth, Eng., 842
 Barker, Francis, 550
 Barnard, Abigail, 110
 " Charles, 604
 " David, 282
 " Ebenezer, 162, 665, 992

- Barnard, Helen, 1116
 " Henry, 626, 762
 " Joseph, 65, 66, 112, 200, 220, 531, 980
 " Nabby, 716, 1000
 " Rachel, 716, 1000
 " Salah, 165, 200, 1009
 " Sally, 716, 1000
 " Samuel, 121, 123, 125, 130, 290,
 429, 433, 586, 663, 665, 682, 894,
 980, 1000, 1063
- Barnes, C. C., Rev., 500
 " H. H., 1106
 " Henry J., 419
- Barnet, steamer, 518, Vermont, 313
- Barney, M. V. B., Capt., 375
- Barns, 312, 963
- Barre, 1091
- Barrett, Amasa, Dr., 768
 " Benjamin, Dr., 769, 774
 " John, 804, 808
 " Jonathan, 106
 " Lydia, 350
 " Smith, 350
 " Wm. F., Lt., 350, 364, 371
- Barry, James, 309
- Bars, The, 43, 73, 127, 167, 421, 1005, 1065
- Bartholomew, Harris, 657
- Bartlett, Abijah, 55
 " Edward O., Rev., 487
 " Geo. W., Capt., 340, 363, 364, 371,
 784, 778, 819
 " Samuel, 92
 " Wm. F., Lt., 364
- Bartley, C., 976
- Barton, George L., 784, 824
 " Isaac, 340, 564, 618, 640, 664, 680,
 777, 791, 792
 " Leonard, 778
 " Lyman G., 594, 640, 664, 782, 792,
 794, 795, 884
 " road, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 593
- Bascom, Abigail, 737
 " Abner N., 688
 " Anne, 709
 " Aseneth, 646, 710
 " C. E., Lt., 1106
 " Chester, 667, 685, 760, 888
 " Chester A., 667
 " Chloe, 351, 708
 " dam, 636, 637, 851
 " Dorus, 668, 687, 688
 " Electa, 709
 " Elias, 425, 710
 " Elihu, 738
 " Elijah, 351
 " Elijah S., 688
 " Elizabeth, 707, 738
 " Eunice, 701
 " Ezekiel, 233, 237, 242, 280, 281, 293,
 297, 300, 425, 471, 483, 638, 646,
 670, 718, 780, 787, 894, 902, 982,
 1060, 1069, 1070
- Bascom, Ezekiel L., Rev., 425
 " George W., 888
 " Henry, 688
 " John A., 350
 " Joseph, 242, 425, 469, 641, 684, 705,
 715, 735, 739, 897, 1069
 " Lemuel, 242, 289, 425, 703, 737,
 755, 842, 1068, 1069
 " Lucinda, 713
 " Martha, 706
 " Mary, 707, 710
 " Minerva S., 666
 " Moses, 212, 219, 237, 242, 282, 424,
 425, 586, 687, 688, 718, 777, 779,
 786, 787, 893, 894
 " Moses, Jr., 777, 894
 " Moses P., 425, 626
 " Naomi, 701
 " place, 958
 " Rebecca, 705
 " Susanna, 707
 " Thomas, 425
 " Thomas D., Mrs., 1114
 " Timothy, 242, 249, 250, 701, 902,
 1063
 " Timothy, Mrs., 737
- Bass, Abraham, 282, 701
 " Anan, 710
 " John P., 646
 " Nathaniel, 646, 650, 708
 " Obed U., 879
 " Orsemus H., 597, 648
- Bassett, Justus, 665
 " Rollin S., 428, 651, 654
- Bassville, 191, 450, 646
- Bates, Clifford E., 1109
 " Clifford E., Mrs., 1109
 " E. A., 1118
 " Edward, 1106
 " George A., Jr., 330
 " John L., Gov., 1107, 1122, 1124,
 1125, 1126, 1130
 " Stephen, 368
 " Stephen, Dr., 769
 " William G., 780
- Baton Rouge, 340, 349, 359, 360, 823
- Batteau service, 957
- Battery stormed, 958
- Battis, John, 250, 740, 741, 902
 " Joseph, 711
 " Mary, 740
- Battle of El Caney, 417, 420
 " of Long Island, 947
- Battles of Army of Potomac, 342
- Baum, Frederick, Col., 251
- Bay, The, 6, 13, 24, 26, 433
- Bayou-Boueff, 360
- Beals, Charles E., Rev., pastor, 488
 " Frank D., Dr., 879
 " Joseph, Dr., 615, 868, 879, 1053,
 1194
 " Joseph, Jr., 1081

- Beals, Willis H., 868
 Beaman, Daniel, 110, share in lands, 121, 123
 " Hannah, saves her pupils, 65, share in lands, 121, 123
 " John, share in lands, 121, 123
 " Simon, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87
 Bears, 318, 987, 1026
 "Bears' Den," 558, 759, 1083, 1170, location, 193
 Beaufort (S. C.) 820
 Beaven, Bishop, 699
 Beaver skins, present, 158
 Beckwith, Albert W., 419
 Bedford (N. H.), 804
 Bee industry, 1079
 Beech, 1159
 " street, 570
 Beecher, Henry W., Rev., lecture, 1172
 Beef, 507, 1030, money to purchase, 237, no money for, voted to purchase, money for, used for state tax, 238, packing, 986, supplied, 259
 Beer, 753, commonly used, 78
 Beers, Capt., caught in ambush, 26, 27, 28
 Begoir, intendent, 129
 Belamont, Lord, 75
 Belcher, John, abandons Isaac Harrison, 51, 52
 " Jonathan, Gov., brought cannon, 1017, Indian conference at Deerfield, 141 to 161
 Belchertown, 111, 349, 459, 460, 708, 763, 833, 1004, fortified, 204
 Belden, Daniel, Continental army, 250, share in land 121, 123
 " Stephen, 51
 " W., Rev., supply, 481
 " William, share in lands, 121, 123
 Belding, Aaron, killed, 170
 " Abigail, 67
 " Daniel, com. to build mounts, 162, family slaughtered, 67, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, owned Pierce farm, 682, sold to French, 69
 " Edward E., 778
 " family, 68, 70
 " John, 67, 70
 " Nathaniel, 67
 " Samuel, 67
 " Sarah, 67
 " Stephen, 44
 " Submit, 703
 " Thankful, 67
 " William, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 Belknap's History, 206
 Bell, Mr., 701
 " baptized, 999
 Bell, John, 338, 680, child of, 745, direct tax, 894
 " Patience, 741
 " Silas, resident in 1803, 296
 Bellamy, Rev. Dr., 838
 " Elizabeth M., 838
 Bellevet party, 1015
 Belleville, N. J., 326
 Bellows Falls, 138, 520, canal at, 518, steamer at, 519
 " Smith S., 669
 " Thomas, Rev., 485, 799
 Bells, Village, 999
 Bement, Nathaniel, 712
 Bemis Heights, 252
 Bench, The, of Massachusetts, 805
 Benjamin, Asher, 965
 " Edward E., 676
 " Hazel, 1112
 Bennett, David, 351
 " Fernando Byron, Sketch of, 350
 " George S., Civil War, 367
 " Harriet, 251, 252, 350, 430, 431, 433, 711, 834
 Bennington, 253, 899, 900, 901, 902, 905, 906, 907, 910, 913, 914, 915, 916, 919, 920, 921, 928, 930, 931, 935, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941
 " Banner, 1165
 Benson, Annette, 673
 Benton, Edward, 690, 782, 946
 Berkshire county, 274, 870
 " House, 872
 " Medical Institute, 774
 " railroad meeting, 310
 " rebels' raid, 277
 Bernard, — Mr., 723
 " Francis, Sir, Gov., 1004, sails for England, 241
 Bernardston, 91, 169, 187, 188, 192, 219, 234, 264, 278, 317, 324, 422, 423, 426, 428, 433, 436, 443, 452, 476, 480, 494, 503, 563, 566, 572, 619, 642, 651, 664, 700, 702, 703, 705, 707, 711, 713, 716, 764, 807, 870, 907, 912, 921, 924, 985, 1025, 1034, 1062, direct tax, 893, fight, 280, gets part of Greenfield, 321
 " men at Springfield, 280
 " road, 562, 629, 630, 631, 764, 1043, 1202
 Best, Enoch G., Dr., 775, 1060, 1062, 1188
 Bible, The, constant study, 77
 Biers, 540, used at funerals, 310
 Bigelow, — Mr., 229
 " Geo., Chief Justice, 7, 813
 " I. B., Rev., pastor, 500
 Bill of locating committee, 473
 Billeting of English soldiers, 241
 Billing, Edward, Rev., 425, 456, 457, 458, 459, 763, 833, 947, 1003, 1182, candidate invited to settle, 454.

- death, 459, deceased, 227, garden, 226, gravestones for, 287, letter of acceptance, 455, receipt, 460, resident before, 1760, 243, salary fixed, 455, sits in Edward's council, 459
- Billing, Hannah (Church), 458
 " Lucy, 735
 " Patience, 735
- Billings, Cornelia, 710
 " Ebenezer, 242, 282, 458, 560, 483, 897, 947
 " Edward, Dr., 290, 460, 686, 695, 705, 718, 720, 740, 745, 763, 787, 833, 894
 " Elijah, 667
 " Esther, 483, 714, 947
 " Ethan, 460, 703
 " Eunice, 947, 1003, 1182
 " Ezekiel, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
 " Fanny I., 1112
 " Hannah, 858, 702, 711
 " Henry F., 623, 670
 " John, killed, 72
 " Jonathan, 460
 " Lemuel, 657
 " Lucy, 736
 " Lucy P., 483, 863, 947, 1003, 1182
 " Merrick H., 674
 " Orra, 713
 " Phebe, 740
 " Samuel, 476, 483
 " Sanford, 662
 " Thomas, 587, direct tax, 897, wife of, 744
 " Zebina, 309, 657, 670
- Bills of credit, 137, 258, 260
- Bilyea, Helen, 1120
- Birch broom, 961
- Bird, Betsey, 559
 " block, 867, 1068, 1190
 " George, 845, 872
 " house, 974
 " Jonathan, 327, 611, 695, 712, 748, 848, 1064, adjutant, 888, resident in 1803, 297
 " Jonathan, Sr., 841
 " Jonathan, Jr., 841
 " lot, 1072
 " place, Old, 1191
 " Sterling, 746
 " tracks, 767, 968, 969, 1084, 1185, 1196
- Birge building used for school, 590
 " chair factory, 859
 " F. A. & Co., 1202
- Bissell, Jabez F., captain, 888
 " John W., service, 1814, 308
 " Marsh, 744
 " Oliver, service, 1814, 308
 " Ruby, 713
- Black, Nathaniel, 663, 679, 1026
- Black river, 139, 169
- Blackler, John, 191, 656
- Blackmer, George E., 417, 419
- Blacksmith on raft, 520
 " shop, 667, 760, 1185
 " tools, 636
- Blake, Charles G., Lt., 372
 " Edward, Capt., 417, 910
 " Eugene B., 418, 782, 798, 1103, 1163
 " J., Jr., 618
 " Nathan, 169
- Blakeley's Hollow, 191, 656
- Blakely, Caleb, soldier, 303
- Blakeslee, Erastus O., Gen., 487
- Blanchard, Capt., 520
 " Charles M., 1053
 " Harvey B., 371
 " steamer, 519, 520
- Blanford, —, 704
- Blankets, 236
- Blasdell, O. A., baker, 630
 " William, 250
- "Blessing of the Bay," 516
- Bliss, Charles P., 376
 " Constance, killed, 167
 " David, 309
 " Edgar J., Col., 1165
 " Francis H., 376
 " Jacob, Gen., 307
 " John, Col., 934
 " Samuel, 242, 433, 1059
 " Zenas W., 341
- Blizzard, The, 1012
- Block, Adrian, Admiral, 516
- Block-tin teapots, 843
- Blodgett, Joseph, Rev., 714
- Bloody Brook, 12, 31, 32, 48, 101, 435, 447, 856, 1094, 1138
- "Bloody Morning Scout," 133, 209, 434, 438, 451
- Board, Overseers of Amherst College, 866
 " war, 932
- Boarding houses, 512
 " school, 605, 1072, 1173
- Boardman, Ensign, 933
- Boards for meetinghouse, 230, vote to purchase repealed, 231
- Boat poles, 522
- Boating, 843
 " days, 524, 862
 " on the Connecticut, 516
- Boats, Flat-bottomed, 517
- Boese, N. F., Rev., pastor, 502
- Bog iron, 643
- Boies, Samuel ye 3d, 704
- Bolton, George, river man, 526
 " John, 700
 " Mary F., 678
 " Station, Va., 362
- Boltwood, Robert, killed at Deerfield, 85
 " Samuel, sergt., killed at Deerfield, 85

- Boncour, Capt., 95
 Bond, Daniel, W., 780
 Bonneville, Edith, 1110
 " Lewis, 1111
 Book bindery, 882
 " me for Greenfield, 1092
 " printing, 550
 " store, 549, 608, 689, 954, 955, 1186
 Bookers, Isaac, Civil War, 375
 Books, 723
 " published by Prof. Coffin, 602
 " purchase of, 594
 Boston, 23, 62, 65, 80, 94, 99, 105, 106, 128, 130, 131, 133, 150, 151, 162, 169, 191, 241, 242, 244, 246, 249, 250, 252, 272, 289, 300, 304, 308, 313, 318, 326, 334, 353, 362, 423, 431, 433, 439, 450, 481, 500, 517, 548, 553, 604, 605, 613, 619, 678, 679, 684, 698, 712, 768, 769, 806, 817, 818, 820, 824, 828, 834, 835, 842, 849, 850, 854, 867, 880, 881, 903, 905, 945, 946, 950, 954, 956, 958, 970, 995, 976, 977, 978, 999, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1012, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1036, 1042, 1050, 1065, 1091, 1102, 1109, 1122, 1126, 1141, 1143, 1157, 1168, 1176, 1198
 " actors, 1094
 " Advertiser, 1188
 " bar, 828, 849
 " collectorship, 867
 " committee of correspondence, 233
 " Common Council, 828
 " correspondents, 1165
 " Custom house, 864
 " Express, 854
 " fares to, 297
 " Journal, 803
 " Latin school, 850
 " Medical and Surgical Journal, 767
 " men march to, 308
 " Natural History Society, 768
 " Post, 1165
 " Public Library, 142
 " Representatives, 235
 " resolutions for repeal of embargo, 300
 " stage line, 312, 508, 510
 " University Law school, 828
 " and Maine R. R., 189, 453, 569, 666, 691
 Bosworth, L. A., Rev., 500
 " O. E., Rev., pastor, 500
 Botanist, 849
 Botsford block, 631
 " Belle, Mrs., 631
 Boucher, Delina, 1110
 " Lora, 1110
 Bouker, John D., 782, 1050
 Boulder, Col., 839
 Bounce, 752
 Bound, Ephraim, baker, in 1793, 291
 Bounties paid for re-enlistment, 259
 Bounty coat, 899, 901, 902, 904, 907, 908, 909, 913, 915, 916, 922, 923, 925, 930, 932, 937, 938, 939
 " large, offered for enlistments, 237, 336, 337, 341, 342
 " on bears, 987
 " on game, 987
 " on wild cats, 990
 " on wolves, 65, 428, 990
 Bourbeau, Clifford, 670, 688
 " George S., 689
 " Joseph, 672
 Boutwell, Charles M., 628
 " George S., 864
 Bouve, T. T., Dr., 768
 Bowditch, H. I., Dr., 768
 Bowdoin College, 773
 " James, Gov., 274, 275, 277, 278, 279
 Bowers, Henry, sketch of, 350, Civil War, 372
 " Henry J., sketch of, 351, Civil War, 372
 " William J., sketch of, 351, Civil War, 373
 Bowles, Samuel, 1176
 Boyce, Richard, Civil War, 370
 Boyden, David, service, 1814, 308
 Boyington, John, 686, direct tax, 897
 Boylston baby carriage industry, 1086
 " Francis, Lt., 891, 1202
 " Henry L., com. sergt., Civil War, 376, Civil War, 377
 " Samuel, 1202
 Boys and young men in 1822, 312
 Brace, William, Civil War, 371
 Brackett, Henry W., 884, place of burial, 365, Civil war, 368
 Braddock's army, 1134
 Bradford, Senator, 268
 " William, Gov., History, 1, 516
 Bradley, David M., Lt., 888
 " Joseph, widow of, grant to, 137
 " Stephen R., 966, direct tax, 894
 Bradshaw Brothers, 1099
 Bradstreet, Simon, assumes government, 62
 Brady, Father, 500
 Bragg, John W., 658
 Brainard, Mr., made pole spikes, 522
 " Almon, 603, 782, 783, 799, 800, 809, 817, 966, 967, 1200, moves wing of house, 330, paymaster, 888, register of deeds, 1186, secretary of lyceum, 318, Senate, 776, tythingman, 326
 Braintree, 51
 Branches, Goodman house saved, 34
 Brashear city, 346
 Brassor, Frank J., Spanish War, 419

- Brattleboro, Vt., 111, 132, 192, 316, 326, 329, 503, 646, 654, 707, 708, 711, 755, 756, 878, 924, 975, 977
- “ brake in procession, 1115
- “ bridge, 571
- “ canal planned to, 520
- “ delegation, 1840, 324
- “ Indians at, 218
- “ Reformer, 555
- “ stage fare to Boston, 298
- Bray, Peter, 714
- Breckenridge, John C., 339
- Brennan, William, house burned, 625
- Breslin, Frank M., Spanish War, 419, wounded, 417
- Brewer, Capt., 910
- “ Rev. Mr., Springfield, 994
- “ John, Col., regt., 901
- “ Jonathan, Col., regt., 910, 957
- “ Samuel, Col., regt., 901, 911, 913, 919, 922, 926, 927, 929, 931, 932, 941, 942
- Brewster, Mr., 756
- “ Phebe, 715
- Brick making, 658, 686
- “ yards, 561, 579, 580, 622, 1083
- Bride's dowry, 962
- Brides in blue, 1000
- Bridge, bridges, 513, 570
- “ Bernardston road, 579
- “ burning, 345
- “ charter, 506
- “ Cheapside, 326, 453, town voted to build at, 556, on ferry site, 299, wanted at, 288
- “ Conn. river, 571, 573
- “ dividends, 506
- “ Fall River, 234
- “ “ all swept away, 317
- “ for fishing, 533, 534, 535
- “ Green river, 571
- “ Mack's mill pond, 640
- “ Montague City, 313, damaged, 317, injured, 326
- “ Newton, 561, 578, 579
- “ School street, 564
- “ Shelburne Falls, 315
- “ Smead to be rebuilt, 297
- “ swept away, 313
- “ toll at Cheapside, 292
- “ upper suspension, 530
- Bridgeman, Fort, 163, rebuilt, 206
- “ John, escaped, 90, grant to, 89
- Bridgeport, Conn., 870, 1047, 1101
- Bridges, Pharcellus D., 268, 269
- Bridgewater, 635
- Briggs, Enoch, Capt., 688
- “ Henry, 557, 647, 648, 1021, road near, 313
- “ Jacob, pensioner, 303
- “ Joseph, place of burial, 364
- “ Thomas L., 674
- Briggs, William, 1020
- Brigham, Gen., 1123, 1126
- “ Amariah, Dr., 767, 768, 1040, surgeon, 888
- “ David, 783, 821
- Brighton Market, 1091
- Brightwood, 341
- “ camp, 353, 951
- Bristol County Republican, 885
- British, 257, 433
- “ army, 252, 248, 947, 1059
- “ dominions, 984
- “ empire, 1141
- “ foreign office, 250
- “ government, 306
- “ government instigate Indian troubles, 306
- “ navy claim right to search, 306
- “ seaman, 306
- “ soldiers, 948
- “ spy, 947
- “ take Castine, Me., 308
- “ warships, 423
- Britton, Sarvanus, 689
- Broad arrow mark, 527
- Broadcloths, 316, 642
- Broadway, The, 149, 150
- Brockmeir, C. A., Rev., pastor, 502
- Brockway's barber shop, 1179
- Brook, Allen's, 186
- “ Arms, 186
- “ Ash Swamp, 40, 112
- “ Aunt Mary's, 187
- “ Bloody, see Bloody Brook
- “ Brooks', 114, 116, 186
- “ Cherry Rum, 189
- “ Fall, 188
- “ Farm, 818
- “ Farm, Institute of Agriculture and Education, 836
- “ Fiske, 186
- “ Glen, 187
- “ Grave, 190
- “ Hinsdale, 90, 186
- “ McHard, 187
- “ Mill, 187
- “ Newell, 188
- “ Petty's Plain, 189
- “ Punch, 90, 186
- “ Sheldon's, 173, 185
- “ Smead's, 185
- “ Temple, Philo, 189
- “ Wheelers, 185
- Brookfield, attack on, 24, 25, 27, attacked, 65, captives rescued, 65, troops ordered to Hadley, 35
- Brooks, Mr., 985, 986, 1032, child of, 741
- “ Aaron, 1032
- “ Abigail, 705
- “ Arthur Anderson, 801, pastor, 496, 497
- “ Charles, Civil War, 368

- Brooks, Daniel, 708, child of, 745, resident in 1760, 242
 " Daniel, Jr., 715
 " Ebenezer, 125, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, sells, 1059, share in land, 121, 123
 " Eliakim, Burke's rangers, 425
 " George M., Corp., Spanish War, 419, wounded, 417
 " Joanna, 705
 " John, Lt. Col., regt., 903, 904, 905, 923, 924, Col., 939, 941, Governor, 616
 " Joseph, 125, cattle killed, 71, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, share in land, 121, 123, squatter, 126
 " Mary, 702
 " Miriam, 703, 714
 " Nathan, 1007
 " Nathaniel, 121, 123, 125, 425, 754, 1067, captive, 219, Father Rasle's war, 136, first tythingman, 182, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, prisoner, 212, resident in 1760, 242, sells, 1059, soldier, 171
 " Nathaniel, Jr., 425
 " Peter, 709
 " plain, Green river, 116
 " plan, 124
 " Preston S., attacks Chas. Sumner, 337
 " Ruth, 702
 " Silas, 711, 745
 " Silas N., 778
 " Submit, 703
 " William, 114, 116, 125, 425, 735, home lot, 111, 1056, 1059, proposition, 1055
 Brooms, 508, 523, handles, 508
 Broons, Frederick L., Dr., 774
 Broughton family attacked, 64, 450, hill, 81, pond, 1019
 Brow, Joseph, 689
 Brown, Abigail, made captive, 89
 " Albert E., Spanish War, 419
 " Allys, 1111
 " Buckminster, Dr., 1036
 " Charles, 1114
 " David, Rev. sol., 902
 " Frederick W., Spanish War, 419
 " Hannah, 707
 " Jason, 689
 " Lucy, 702
 " Sargeant, in command at Greenfield, 214
 " Walter, 667, child of, 741
 Brownell, Lysander N., 778
 Browning, Anson, 648, house, 1192
 " Ephraim, tavern, 648, 649, 761
 " Joseph, Capt., Co., 925
 " Rebecca, 761
 Bruce, Abigail, 1034
 Bruce, Eli, 1034
 " Georgia, 1106
 " Josiah, 1034
 Bryant, Chauncey, 794, 1007, police, 337
 " Julia, 748
 " Reuben, 748
 " Wm. C., tailor, 628
 " Zebulon, Lt., 1006
 Buchanan, James, President, 339, 807, 830
 " John, 372
 Buck, William, soldier, 304
 Buckaster, Mr., 723
 Buckingham, Edgar, Rev., quoted, 457
 " Joseph J., 712
 Buckland, 310, 806, 829, 876
 Buckley, Mr., 48
 Buckminister, Patte, 708
 Buddington, Aaron, 688
 " Burnnum, 368
 " Henry A., 554
 " John W., Lt., 366, 662
 " Jonathan, 778
 Buffaloe, Col., Confederate soldier, 365
 Buffington, Samuel, Maj., 280
 Buildings in 1822, 312
 Bull Run, 818
 Bullard, Abijah C., 681
 " Alvah, 309
 " Ansel, 328, 635
 " Laura H., 428, 563, 670
 " Luke, 669, 670
 " Mark, 377, 669, 670
 " Moses, 295
 " Silas, 669
 " Willard, 668, 669
 Bulletin board, 540
 Bullock, Benjamin, 639
 " Dwight, 639, 657, 662, 792, 1194
 " Israel, 304
 Bulman, Catherine, 1110
 " Michael J., 1122
 Bunker Hill, 274, 362, 439, 440, 447, 448, 946, 957, 1001, 1036
 Burbanks, Jonathan, Capt., 219
 Burchard, Samuel A., 369
 Burdick, Alfred D., Capt., 371
 Burgoyne, John, Gen., 191, 252, 253, 255, 274, 320, 324, 426, 439, 442, 687, 842, 948, 982, 1143
 Burke, James, soldier, 370
 " James, Mrs., 1117
 " James M., 269, 1110
 " John, Major, 443, fort, 163, rangers, 446, wounded 165
 " Katherine, 1110
 " Lavinda, 713
 " M., Mrs., 1115
 " Thomas, 625
 " William, 1117
 Burlington, Vt., 465, 488, 1025, college, 478, 490
 Burnett, George W., 630

- Burnham, Abigail, 707
 " Albert H., 351
 " Collins G., 519
 " Cornelia, 1121
 " Daniel, 573
 " Fred L., 671
 " George A., 351, 364, 373
 " Jonah, 531, 532, 533
 " Lydia F., 351
 " Moses, 531, 532, 533
 " rock, 39, 233, 288, 290, 530
 " Sylvanus, 289, 670, 677, 743
 Burning of steam mill, 1087
 Burns, Martin, 342
 Burnside expedition, 362
 Burr, Aaron, Sr., 541
 " Aaron, Jr., 541, 945
 Burrell, Col., 947
 Burrows, Martha E., 668
 Burt, Asahel, killed, 168
 " Benjamin, 87
 " Calvin, 507, 689
 " Enos H., 712
 " Ithamar, 704
 " John, captive, 89, 104
 " Simeon, 426, 442
 Burying grounds, 226, 228, 231, 563, 693,
 1035, 1059
 Bush, John, minute-man, 249, 704, 740,
 902
 " place, 660
 " Sarah, 703
 Butchers' tools, 643
 Butler, B. F., Gen., 815, 823, 1200
 " Calvin L., 559
 " James, 453, 628
 " John, soldier, 902
 " Patrick, homestead, 625
 " Samuel, soldier, 903
 " William, 370
 Butterfield, O. S., 1115
 By-laws adopted, 329

 Cabinet of Dexter Marsh, 972
 Cady, Capt., 246
 " John C., place of burial, 364
 Cæsar, child of, 742
 Cagnawaga, Cagnawagas, 142, 148, 150,
 159, 161, 164, 1017
 Cahill, James, Civil War, 367, place of
 burial, 365
 Cain, Joseph, 1110
 Caldwell, Mr., 723
 " Abel, 438, 954
 " Anna (Dwight), 437, 954
 " Christian, 954
 " David, resident in 1775, 242, 703
 " John, Dr., early settler, 433, 763,
 1071
 " Mary, 1125
 Call, Ira, service, 1814, 309
 " John, 993

 Call, John, Rev., pensioner, 303
 Callendar, Richard B., 713
 Calvary cemetery, 698
 Calves, 987
 Cambridge, 426, 485, 751, 769, 810, 817
 1132
 " camp at, 901, 912, 914, 915, 923
 " Divinity School, 835
 " Law School, 813, 814, 816, 1038
 " Theological School 492, 493
 Cambridgeport, 847, headquarters, 309
 Camp Dewey, 417
 " Richmond, 1081
 " Totoway, 900, 904, 906, 924, 930
 Campaign, Canadian, 429
 " of 1813, 307
 " on land, disaster, 307
 " on sea, victorious, 307
 Campbell, Henry, 758
 " John M., 554
 " Joseph H., Civil War, 370, 373
 " Peter J., Spanish War, 419
 Campton, N. H., 105
 Canada, 16, 36, 38, 55, 63, 66, 68, 69, 80,
 81, 82, 85, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 99,
 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 134, 137,
 138, 140, 166, 167, 168, 171, 172,
 204, 210, 213, 214, 218, 219, 220,
 222, 223, 227, 240, 250, 255, 306,
 422, 425, 427, 428, 429, 435, 440,
 441, 445, 448, 501, 524, 839, 880,
 1007, 1064, 1139, 1146
 " commission sent to, 94
 " expedition against, a failure, 64
 " Hill, 566, 568
 " origin of the word, 55
 " rebellion, 869
 " (Mrs. Waite's baby), 55
 Canadian campaign, 429
 " frontier, 366
 " Indians, 136, visit Philip's camp, 36
 Canal, canals, 506, 524
 " boat, 842, 996
 " chartered, 1792, 518
 " closed, 525
 " Farmington, wanted, 315
 " Hampshire & Hampden, 315
 " meetings, 314, 316, 519
 " Montague, chartered, 293
 " South Hadley, 523
 Candy factory, 1093
 Canedy, Charles F., Dr., 775, 1105
 Canning, Josiah, Rev., 834
 " Josiah D., 525, 778, 985
 Cannon, proposed manufactory, 642
 " Old Deerfield, 262, 266, 1017-1025
 Canoe, canoes, 134, 139, 516, 517, 532,
 533, 534, 535, 982
 " destroyed, 54, 93
 " for the army, 101
 " Indians escape in, 72
 " stolen, 96, 97

- Canoe, Canoes, used for shelter, 69
 Canon, Mr., 720
 " Bertha, 1111
 Canonchet, Sachem, goes to Narragansett
 for corn, 38, taken prisoner and
 executed, 39
 Canso, N. S., 128, taken by French, 162
 Cantilever bridge, 535
 Cape Cod, 517
 Captive, captives, 68, 90, 105, 107, 1064
 " Belding family, 67
 " Deerfield, 191
 " English, 55
 " English and Dutch released, 69
 " escape, 95
 " killed, 57
 " killed on route, 91
 " many yet in Canada, 107
 " Mehuman Hinsdale taken, 102
 " "redeemed," 83
 " redemption of, 90
 " rescued, 94
 " return to Deerfield, 106
 " returned, 108
 " route to Canada, 91
 " Sarah Allen, 92
 " taken in Colrain, 134
 " " Deerfield, 54, 55, 85
 " " Hatfield, 54, 55
 " " Haverhill, 101
 " taken to Canada, 55, 63
 " Captivity," Mrs. Jennings's babe, 55
 Carbee, John F., 667
 Carding mill, 643
 Carey, Cary, Dorothy, 704
 " F. E., Mrs., 1115
 " Huldah, 351
 " Jesse, 426, Continental army, 250,
 resident in 1775, 242, Rev. sol-
 dier, 904
 " John, 689
 " Lydia, 705
 " Richard, 426, 681, 741, resident in
 1760, 242
 " Robert, 689
 " Robert A., Spanish War, 419,
 wounded, 418
 " Robert C., Rev., pastor, 504
 " Seth, 426, 715, resident in 1775,
 242
 " Simeon, 703, Rev. soldier, 903, 904
 " Widow, 741
 Carleton, Carlton, George W., Civil War,
 367
 " George, W., Jr., Civil War, 369
 " Guy, Sir, 958
 " John W., Jr., Civil War, 374
 " R. D., band, Civil War, 371
 Carley, Jonathan, Rev. soldier, 903
 Carney, William, tailor, 630
 Carpenter, Charles C., Rev., 608, 1074
 " David, 665
 Carpenter, David N., 327, 792, 1093, 1185,
 1189, place, 605
 " Frank W., Spanish War, 419
 " Frederick B., Lt. Col., 1123
 " George P., 778
 " Ira, 665, 666, 860
 " Manley D., 664
 " Olive, 707
 Carriages, none in 1776, 244
 Carrier, Abigail, 705
 " Benjamin, 705
 Carroll, Michael, place of burial, 364
 " Michael J., Rev., pastor, 501
 Carrying place, 208
 Carson, Ruth, 1110
 " Walter S., 554, 555, sec., 1073
 Carter, Marah, captive, 90
 " Samuel, losses at Deerfield mas-
 sacre, 87
 Carter's land, 453
 Cartier, Jacques, discovers St. Lawrence
 river, 55
 Cartridges, 901
 Carver Hospital, 361
 Casco, treaty made there, 80
 Casey, Edward A., Civil War, 369
 " James, 1109
 Cass, Lewis, 1175
 Cassimeres manufactured, 315, 844
 Castle, Jacob, Continental army, 250
 Castreen attacks Deerfield, 65
 Caswell, Almon, river man, 526
 " Bill, river man, 526
 " Sol., river man, 526, "Old Sol,"
 goes over the falls, 524
 Catamount hill, 992
 Catamounts, 987
 Catechising children, 724
 Catholic cemetery, old, 698
 " Church, 500, 501, 565
 Catlin, Charlotte, 604, opens school, 315
 " Elizabeth, 427
 " John, Capt., 426, 427, 438, 680,
 committee, 176, 177, committee
 on common field gates, 118, commit-
 tee to build mounts, 162, dead,
 218, heirs share in land, 121, 123,
 in command, 215, losses at Deer-
 field massacre, 87, measurer of
 land, 123
 " Jonathan, 657, 680, 736, 1002, ab-
 sentee, 717, 718, early settler,
 426, mill owner, 638, residence
 before 1760, 243, soldier, 212
 " Joseph, killed at Deerfield, 85, heirs
 share in land, 121
 " Mercy, 736
 " Richard, 426, 657, Unitarian Soci-
 ety, 494
 " Sarah, 438
 " Seth, 667, 700, Capt. 758, commit-
 tee, 200, Tory, in jail, 260

- Cattle come into Hadley from Northfield, 28
 " killed, 71, 83, 167, 218
 " liable to be pounded, 73
 " must be sold, 216
 " number fed, 13
 " ran in woods, 983
 " restrained from running at large, 312, 313
 " show, 320, volunteer in 1848, 330, do. in 1850, 331
- Causeway near Capt. Ames's house, 312, 314, 318
- Cavalry company, 750
 " militia, 887
- Cedar creek, South, 819
- Cemeteries, 693
- Censure of the Church, 717
- Census of village school district, 318
- Centenarian, 884
- Centennial exhibition, 815
 " Gazette, 248, 548, 766, 1046, quoted, 345, 348
- Central house, 762
- Certificates of parish membership, 468
- Chadwick, William, 706, Continental army, 250, early settler, 426, Lexington alarm, 249
- Chair making, 1090, 1202
- Chaloner, John, wounded, 277, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
- Chamberlain, Mr., 1117
 " Asa, 695
 " Huldah, 709
 " Rufus, 710
- Chambers, John, 1027
 " Matthew, Capt., 906
 " William, 667
- Chamblee, 91, 102, 103, river, 96
- Champlain, Lake, 55, 94, 96, 97, 134, 139
- Chandler, Amariah, Rev., 340, 341, 505, 571, 646, 647, 656, 658, 768, 799, 879, 997, 1079, 1097, 1155, 1171, 1195, D. D., 479, death, 479, member of constitutional convention, 779, pastor, 478, wants salary reduced, 480
 " H. Satterlee, 658
 " hall, 192, patriotic meeting at, 339
 " Moses, 479, 571, 646, ferryman, 505, soldier, 212
 " Persis (Harris), 479
 " Susan, marries Elihu G. Arms, 479
 " Whitney, drum, 1177
- Channing, William H., Rev., supply, 495
- Chapels, 542
- Chapin, Miss, 1115
 " Anna, 703
 " Caleb, 689, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Charles E., Sergt. Spanish War, 419
 " Chester W., Mrs., 606
 " Cyrus, 751
- Chapin, Dan, 710
 " Daniel, Continental army, 250, Lexington alarm, 249
 " David, Leyden, 564
 " Elisha, Capt., killed, 212
 " Enoch, Capt., Co., 915
 " Gad, resident in 1775, 242
 " Gorham, service, 1814, 308
 " Henry L., Civil War, 377
 " Hezekiah, Continental army, 250, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Isaac, Rev., pensioner, 303
 " Joel, Lexington alarm, 249
 " John, 670, 1118, Civil War, 376
 " John C., Civil War, 373
 " Julius, 708
 " Mary, 689
 " Moses S., 670
 " Ralph H., 688
 " William, 677
- Chapleau, Lillian, 1111
- Chapman, Diadema, 703
 " Frank R., 624
 " George Temple, 834, 835, elected professor, 314
 " Henry, 329, 333, 681, 777, 783, 823, 822, 1066, 1190, clerk of courts, 782, 1186, trustee, 618
 " Henry, Mrs., 1157
 " house, 842, 1190
 " lot, 591
 " mansion, 1066
 " Matthew, 611, 880, house, 1079
 " street, 294, 327, 333, 335, 474, 559, 566, 567, 590, 646, 842, 1066, 1169, 1184, 1190, 1194
 " street lot, 594
 " " north part opened, 330
 " " school, 1082, bell, 999, house, 595
 " Sumner, Sec., 1053
 " Thomas, 475, 559, 680, 681, 695, 822, 834, 842, 1040, 1066, 1190, direct tax, 894, house, 974, house burned, 1799, 294, resident, 1803, 296
 " William, 1081
- Chappell, Edward A., Civil War, 376
- Charlemont, 163, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 212, 214, 219, 274, 575, 769, 829, 869, 870, 1166, 1180, 1185, 1198
 " turnpike to, 506
- Charles, King of England, 3
 " street, 570
- "Charlestown," 169, 247, 986, location, 193
 " N. H., 138, 168, 170
 " Charley" killed, 72
- Charter annulled, 61
 " Franklin Bank, 617
- Chase, Edwin H., Capt., 891
 " Ezra, 716

- Chase, Henry M., 623
 " hotel (Mansion House), 328
 " Joseph M., Civil War, 373
 " mills, 297
 " Paul, Col., 756, 1092
 " Philander, Bishop, lays corner stone, 493
 " Pierce, 684, 686, arrest of body snatchers, 318, body stolen, 314, commits suicide, 314, mill owner, 641
- Chatfield, G. H., 758
 Chatham, Lord, 218
 Cheapside, 73, 173, 177, 184, 185, 192, 196, 197, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 345, 425, 435, 436, 448, 450, 453, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 519, 521, 523, 525, 557, 580, 590, 626, 630, 656, 660, 662, 690, 691, 762, 845, 854, 867, 883, 885, 986, 1000, 1007, 1058, 1060, 1070, 1071, 1081, 1090, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1202
 " annexation of, 267, 268, 269, 335, 854, petition for, aided, 335
 " bridge, 326, 347, 506, 556, 571, on ferry site, 298, R. R. building, 326, toll at, 506, toll, chartered, 292
 " elm, 1174
 " ferry, 505
 " first mention of, 505
 " land tax, 180
 " lands, 556
 " location of, 505
 " road round the mountain, 558
 " schools, 596
 " tavern, 862
 " traders at, 507
- Cheever, George B., Rev., supply, 484
 Chenery, Isaac, 781, 874, 1123
 Cherry Rum brook, 41, 189, 563, 624, 1083
 Chesapeake and Shannon fight, 863
 Chestnut, 1159
 " street, 569
 Chevalier Adelaide, 1110
 Chicago Record, 906
 Chicopee ship building, 465, 517
 Chidister, Sergeant, killed, 212
 " James, killed, 212
 Chief Justice, C. of Com. Pleas, 780, 810
 " " Sandwich Islands, 804
 " " Wells, D., appointed, 326
- Childs, Amzi, selectman, 531
 " Anna, 723
 " David, Colonel, regt., 902
 " Edward N., 882, place of burial, 365
 " Eliphaz, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Eliphaz, Continental army, 250, resident in 1760, 242, Revolutionary soldier, 903
- Childs, Geo. H., Civil War, 369, 373, 374
 " Hannah, 706
 " Helen, 1119
 " Jonathan, resident, 1760, 242
 " Josiah D., 716
 " Linus, 262
 " Mary, 737, 738
 " Mercy, 738, witness, 110
 " Rebekah, 701
 " Samuel, 120, com. to build mounts, 163, grant 116, 118, 125, 636, guide, 994, land, 122, share in land, 121, 123
 " Samuel, Deacon, 1005, skirmish with Indians, 135
 " T., constable, 992
 " Theodore, 269
 " Timothy, 196, 226, 233, 583, 718, 735, 785, 979, committee, 227, committee, church, 718, committee of correspondence, 234, committee, school, 584, committee to build mounts, 162, committee to invite ministers, 454, committee to invite Mr. Billing, 455, early settler, 426, elder, the, 426, resident in 1760, 242, share in land, 121, 123, soldier, 171, to attend county congress, 234, to locate burying yard, 231, witness, 460
 " Timothy, Capt., commis., 248, company, 253, 256, 737, 738, 899, 900, 901, 902, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 919, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 926, 928, 929, 930, 931, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 1007, resigns, 426
 " Timothy, Dr., 426
 " Timothy, Ens., 562, committee to sell mounts, 226
 " Timothy, Lieut., 133, 134
 " Timothy, Sr., Capt., grant, 137, in Father Rasle's war, 136
 " Timothy, Jr., tax, 180, to pay in Greenfield, 177
 " Wells, 684
 " Willis, 747
- Chilson, Frank, 1106
 Chimneys, 960
 Chinese students, 838
 Chisel factory, 636, 861
 " " Russell's, 319
 " shop, 639
 Choat, Choate, Rufus, 1187, 1200
 " William, Continental army, 250
 Choice Pitch, 125
 Choir, 543
 " would not sing, 486
 Cholera scare, 319
 Christian doctrine, question of, 466
 " Mirror quoted, 484

- Church, Alphonso, Civil War, 373
 " Benjamin, grant to, 89
 " " Capt., hunts Indians, 54
 " builder, 873
 " Deerfield, 456, 457, 458, 462
 " discipline, 725
 " Greenfield, 434, 457, 458
 " Leonard, 656
 " meeting, 717, 719, 720, 728
 " members only voters, 456
 " Nancy, 715
 " Richard, murdered, 66
 " Roswell, L., sergt. Civil War, 372
 " Samuel, grant to, 89
 " street, 327, 328, 332, 333, 493, 499, 559, 567, 846, 1080, 1188, 1191, 1193, established, 302
- Churchill, R. F., 1120
- Cider, 753
 " brandy, 508
 " mill, 323
 " soon plentiful, 78
- Cile, John, Rev. soldier, 905
- Circulating library, 955
- Circus, 1095
- City hall, Boston, 1005
- Civil cases, 260, list, 776
 " War, 335, 773, 828, 865, 866, 872, 883, 950, 951, 952
- Clap }
 Clapp }
 " barn, 1192
 " Caleb, 695, 740, 763, 777, 788, 1001, committee on road near Capt. Ames, 296, coroner, 780, direct tax, 896, direct assessor, 893, drug store, 973, druggist, 1792, 296, resident, 1803, 297
 " Caleb, Capt., 724, 748, 1070, early settler, 427, place of burial, 366
 " Charles, Civil War, 376
 " Desire, 427
 " Eliakim, Rev., pensioner, 304
 " Eliphalet, 427
 " Eliza, 740
 " Elizabeth, member Second Congregational, 483
 " Experience, 427
 " farm, 1043
 " Franklin H., 1053
 " Frederick, 618, 698
 " Harriet, 740
 " Henry B., 610, 611, 1043, 1087, 1157, 1174, clerk and treasurer, 696, com. to outfit soldiers, 334, generous offer, 339
 " Henry W., 334, 565, 611, 686, 756, 847, 852, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1080, 1087, 1157, 1169, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1191, 1201, associate, 618, building, 622, buys Gould house, 510, gift to firemen, 622, gift to St. James, 329, opens Franklin street, 328, place, 878, president, 696, 697, 1047, president bank, 618, proposition, 323, story of land speculation, 332, trustee, 618
- Clap }
 Clapp }
 " Isabella, 740
 " James H., sergt. Civil War, 372
 " Joshua, 716, Capt., 427
 " lot, 1080
 " place, 1169
 " Preserved, 427
 " Roger, Capt., 427
 " Samuel, 427
 " Supply, 427
 " Thanks, 427
 " Thomas, 427
 " Unite, 427
 " Wait, 427
 " Waitstill, 427
 " William, 427
 " & Stone make potash, 1796, 293
- Clark, Clarke, Mr., child of, 738
 " Achsah, 710
 " Alanson, 777, 1050, agent concerning Ames' causeway, 314, Brig. General, 888, building com., 601, burned out, 314, publisher, 550, treasurer of insurance co., 318, trustee, 618
 " Albert B., 664
 " Anna, 702
 " Augustus B., 688
 " Caroline R., teacher, 607
 " Charles E., Admiral, 1074, 1104, 1123
 " Charles E., Mrs., 1171
 " Edwin A., builds, 330, damage by fire, 622
 " Edwin H., 332, 1191
 " Elisha, killed, 168
 " Enoch, 710
 " Erastus, Capt., 888, fuller, 641
 " Henry G., Civil War, 370
 " Isaac, Col., 1025
 " J. A. & Co., market, 623
 " J. M., Rev., pastor, 500
 " James Freeman, Rev., 813, 1176, supply, 494
 " Joel, 791
 " John, 738, certificate, 219, direct tax, 894, Lieut., 667, 760, 956, place of burial, 366
 " Jonas, Rev., 715
 " L. N., 1165
 " Levi L., 1023, Lieut., 891
 " Lydia M., 652
 " Lyman G., 688
 " Martin, Rev. soldier, 905
 " Matthew, 165, 715, 956, Rev. soldier, 905

- Clark, Matthew, Capt., warrant against,
 275
 " May, 1111
 " Molly, 702
 " Mosely, 748
 " Peggy, 709
 " Philena, 710
 " Ralph, service, 1814, 308
 " Robert, 688, tavern, 958
 " Tertius S., Rev., 478
 " Thomas, Col., 828
 " William, 670, 764, captive, 219, 445,
 prisoner, 218
 " William, Jr., 437
 " William R., 688
 " William S., store, 629
 Class, Charles E., 1st sergt. Spanish War,
 419
 " Edward J., corp. Spanish War., 419
 Clay, Daniel, 311, 695, 710, 742, cabinet
 maker, 1793, 291, cabinet shop,
 974, contractor, 329, direct tax,
 894, making chaises, 297, reg. Q.
 M., 888, resident, 1803, 297
 " Daniel, Jr., 742
 " gully (Hatfield), 46, 48
 " Guy, 742
 " Henry, 834
 " hill, 302, 311, 331, 567, 970, 1019,
 1062, 1083, 1085, 1185, 1200
 " hill street, 969, 1059
 " Stephen, 742
 " & Field, burned out, 314
 Clement, Wm. C., 315
 Clergymen in 1822, 311
 " to act as school com., 798
 Clerk, Pheba, 708
 " Sarah, 707
 Clesson, Joseph, captive, sent to France,
 103
 " Joseph, Lieut., scouting, 207
 " Matthew, selectman, 1056
 Cleveland, Edward, editor and prop., 554
 " street, 570
 Clifford, Amasa B., Civil War, 377, sketch
 of, 352
 Clinton, De Witt, at Greenfield, 519
 " Henry, Sir, Gen., 252
 Cloth weaving, 1090
 Clothiers' shop, 684
 Clothing, for army, 251
 " supplied, 259
 " to be furnished, 236
 Cloutier, Louis, 651
 Coach building, 877
 Coaching club, 1114, 1163, 1164
 " parade, 1163
 Coast guard, 946
 Coasting, 1083
 Coates, Alice, 1120
 " Charles, 656, place, 655
 " Charles S., 656
 Coates, Earl D., Spanish War, 419
 " John, Continental army, 250, Lex-
 ington alarm, 249
 " John S., 1105, 1120
 " Marion, 1120
 Cobb, Clarence, 579
 " Clarence M., 660, 661
 " James, child of, 740
 " Joseph, 716, Lieut., 819
 Coburn, Asa, Capt., Co., 903, 904, 905, 941
 " William B., 665
 Cockran, John, 1064, member of First
 Church, 456
 " Thomas, 1064
 Cocks, Andrew, 680, 1066
 " Joshua, 680, 1066
 " Oliver, 680, 1066
 Coffin, James H., Prof., 600, 601, 602, 799,
 Fellenberg, 600, opens school,
 318, principal, 319
 Cohn block, 329, 1187
 Cohoon, Hannah, 706
 Cold Harbor, 355, 357
 " spring, 459, fortified, 204
 " Water Army, 1094
 Coleman, Colman, Elijah, 298, 649, 724,
 725, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, de-
 fense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct
 tax, 894
 " Elijah, Younger, the, 328, 649, 694,
 756, 870, 891
 " Erastus, 710
 " Henry, Rev., 690, 1039, farmer,
 1039, sketch of, 945
 " Niles, Rev., pensioner, 304
 " place, 649, 870
 " Tabitha, 649, 725, 726, 727, 728,
 729, 730, 731, 732
 " Thaddeus, 574, 684, 777, 781, 789,
 790, 870, 1050, director, 616,
 name on plate, 498, Unitarian
 Society, 494
 " Thaddeus, Capt., 649, 650, 888,
 1025
 " William, 724, 777, 783, 807, 954,
 965, 966, 1043, 1068, com. on di-
 vision of county, 288, promoter,
 289, 548, 549, sketch of, 944
 Colesworthy, George, Rev., pastor, 504
 Colle, Frederick, place of burial, 364
 " Frederick, Mrs., 631
 College, Amherst, 314, gets legacy, 311
 " Washington, proposed, 310
 " Williams, new location, 310
 Coller, Daniel F., place, 646
 Colley, Frank A., 1050
 Collins, Daniel W., 1118
 " James, fire at, 628, house burned,
 626
 " L. C., Rev., pastor, 500
 Colonial architecture, 966
 " coach, 1111

- Colonial, house, 945
 Colonies, 101, 240
 " American, 1142
 Colony, 105, 106, 111, 132, 244, 245, 1017
 " heavily in debt for war expenses, 73
 " service, 133
 Colrain, 134, 163, 165, 167, 169, 186, 206, 207, 208, 210, 212, 218, 219, 220, 221, 224, 276, 278, 313, 322, 444, 445, 451, 476, 478, 503, 557, 641, 650, 700, 701, 702, 703, 712, 714, 764, 766, 769, 771, 772, 782, 838, 851, 860, 868, 870, 872, 874, 875, 883, 957, 975, 992, 1002, 1010, 1051, 1123, 1174
 " cavalry, 346, 1094
 " disloyal, 281
 " forts repaired, 203, 210
 " men at Springfield, 280, 281
 " road, 186, 322, 561, 564, 566, 576, 579, 593, 622, 625, 650, 652, 653, 654, 658, 661
 Colton, Capt., rescues captives, 65
 " Alpheus, convicted of treason, 278
 " Thomas, killed, 132
 Columbia, float, 1113
 Columbian Centennial, 950
 " orchestra, 1113
 Columbus block, 974
 Coming, Gershorn, Rev., pensioner, 303
 Commercial Point occupied, 309
 Commissioner }
 Commissioners } to codify laws, 805, to
 propagate gospel among Indians, 160, to raise one thousand soldiers, 33
 Committee of arrangements, 749
 " of correspondence, Boston, 233, first chosen, 242, help fill army, 236, members, 234, 236
 " of safety, 245, 254, 433, 779, 912
 " on annexation, 263, 265, 267
 " on division, 229, 232, to divide Green river lands, 114, town into districts, 586
 " to hire men, 236
 " to locate new meetinghouse, 469, 470
 " to nominate a committee, 468
 " to seat meeting, report seats for each, 287
 " to set off Green river district, 176, 177, 178
 Common, 325, 1178, enlistments on, 344,
 " field, laid out, 119, fence, 117, 637,
 " lands, 120, Deerfield, 1061
 " rights, 115, 117, 120, 121, 127
 " schools, 591
 " scold, tried as, 310
 " sense, a staple article, 78
 " village, the, 1060
 Commons, 115, 121, cow, 18, sheep, 18, tax rate, 125
 Commonwealth, 257, 278, 530, 531, 606, 610, 758, 805, 810, 811, 815, 816, 867, 887, 1088, 1131, 1196
 " of Mass. war record, 899
 Communion, qualifications for, 461
 Commutation paid, 343
 Company B, 891
 " G, offer to enlist, 340
 " L, 417, sickness, 418
 Complaint by church, 725
 " Tabitha Coleman, against, 729, 730
 Comstock, Susan, 1109
 " Thos. L., 1105
 Conable, Samuel C., 676. (See Connable and Cunnable.)
 Conant, Charles, 1081
 " Chester C., Judge, 779, 782, 784, 800, 801, 805, 811, committee, 592, 612, incorporator, 620
 " Luther, Rev., pensioner, 303
 " Roger, 811
 " Samuel D., 781, 784, 801, 811, secretary, 614
 " Sarah Wells, 1058
 Conch shell, 428, 539
 Concord, 246, 247, Congress at, 234, 245
 Condry, Malica, Civil War, 378
 Cone, Oliver, 707
 " Robert, 683, 707; 746, direct tax, 897
 Confederate States, 393
 Conference with Indians at Deerfield, 1735, 141 to 161, at Fort Dummer, in 1737, 161
 Confession Act, 261
 Congregation, stand for long prayer, 543
 Congregational Church, First, 1182, Greenfield, 465, without pastor, 475
 " churches, 244, 493
 " council, 465
 " day, 996
 " minister, 840
 " society, 469, 537, abandon old meetinghouse, 477, meeting of, 471, 472, 473, pay for store, 301, Second formed, 476, warning of meetings, 468
 Congregationalism encroached upon, 493, on trial, 466
 Congress, 261, 270, 280, 306, 437, 724, 815, 817, 844, 933, 949, 1197, 1199, 1200
 " constitution under, 284
 " Continental, 245, 259
 " county and colony, 245
 " minority of, against war, 307
 " petition to, 314
 " proclamation by, 255
 " provincial, 245, 248, 439, at Concord, 245, at Salem, 245

- Congress purchases John Henry's papers, 307
 " street, 566, 567, 569, 570, 844, 1184
 " Taggart, Samuel, Rev., declines to return, 301
 Congressional district, ninth, 341
 Conjurors, 721
 Conkey, Ithamar F., 780
 " Maria E., 885
 Connable, Hollis E., 1118. (See Conable and Cunnable.)
 Connecticut, 40, 63, 83, 254, 517, 697, 765, 770, 775, 831, 838, 874, 914, 916, 921, 937, 938, 941, 947, 975, 1137
 " complained of, 306
 " council, 26, letter from Rev. John Russell, 39, orders Deerfield to be abandoned, 33
 " equivalent lands, 111, 132
 " Indians, attacked, 15, go on a scout, 93
 " lake, 527
 " Massachusetts line, 111
 " military men, 91
 " protests against war, 306
 " relieves starving settlers, 72
 " river, 1, 3, 4, 13, 24, 25, 39, 55, 64, 68, 75, 92, 97, 105, 134, 173, 175, 177, 179, 188, 189, 190, 215, 223, 476, 509, 512, 515, 516, 517, 518, 525, 526, 527, 531, 532, 641, 642, 843, 848, 989, 990, 1005, 1036,
 " " bell baptized in, 999
 " " bridge, 571
 " " company, 518, 520, report of, 314
 " " fishing interests, 313
 " " flood, 312, 317, in 1843, 326
 " " Indians found near to be held as enemies, 66
 " " navigation of, 314, 316
 " " railroad, 334, 1066, 1077,
 " " " bridge burned, 345, opened, 329
 " " " company, 327, 526, 627, 847, railroad company formed, 327
 " " " sandstone, 1156
 " scouts killed at Westfield, 93
 " sends relief to Deerfield, 85
 " sends soldiers, 63
 " soldier killed at Deerfield, 27
 " soldiers fight at Bloody brook, 32
 " steamboat on, 316
 " " company builds steamers, 520
 " Valley, 15, 22, 25, 39, 53, 136, 164, 223, 526, 765, 767, 969, 971, 1017, 1136, 1139, 1162
 " " Commandery, 1051
 Connecticut Valley, to be overrun by Philip, 37
 " " to be settled by French, 37
 " " towns, 162
 " " volunteers, 491
 Connelly, Patrick, place of burial, 365
 Conness, John, Mrs., 1171
 Connor, John, Civil War, 372
 Constitution, 240, 251, 1143
 " asked for, 235
 " Massachusetts, 777
 " U. S. adopted, 261
 " voted on, 236, 311
 Constitutional convention, 424, 1199, (1853) 479, 480
 Construction committee, 1044
 Contacook river, 131
 Continental army, 899, 990, 903, 912, 915, 916, 918, 919, 920, 922 to 934, 937, 938, 939, 940, men, pay of, 236, supplies for, 237
 " Congress, 241, 245, 246, 258, 284, 1028
 " currency, 1029, 1030
 " service, 238
 " soldier, 949
 Convention } 270, 273, 1178, at Deer-
 Conventions } field, 512, at Greenfield, 511, at Hadley and Hatfield, 260, at Montgomery, Ala., 339, at Northampton, 245. on divisions of country, 511, Whig, 1840, 324
 Convers }
 Converse } Huldah, 707
 Convis }
 " James C., 871, 1191, director, 614
 " Zechariah, Rev. soldier, 906
 " " Dr., 763
 Conway, 127, 195, 197, 198, 427, 511, 643, 873, 1018
 " road, 565, 566
 " " bridge, 576
 " street, 190, 499, 566, 567, 568, 639, 1009, 1046, 1064, 1080, 1191
 " tool company, 643
 Cook }
 Cooke } Mr., consults conjuror, 721, with Judge Sewell, 994
 " Dr., 869
 " Rev., 711
 " Amasa, Rev., 716
 " George W., Civil War, 370
 " Giles, 729
 " Harriet A., 680
 " James D., Spanish War, 419
 " John, sells place for almshouse, 300
 " Joshua, Rev., 716
 " Katherine, 709
 " L. A., 1068

- Cook } Nathaniel, grant, 112
 Cooke }
 " Noah, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
 " Roswell W., 657, 678, 680, 792, 793, 869
 " S. P., Rev., 488
 " Samuel Doane, 437, 666, 983
 " Sarah, 707
 " Silas, sells place for almshouse, 300
 Cooley, Asa P., 610, 856, 1019, 1020
 " Azariah, Rev., pensioner, 303
 " Dennis, Dr., arrested for body snatching, 317
 " M., 117
 " Maria F., 355
 " Oliver, 1071, trader, 1804, 298
 " & Henry, traders, 1793, 291
 Coolidge, Henry S., Civil War, 373
 " Rufus, service, 1814, 308
 " Samuel, service, 1814, 308
 Coombs, Caleb, Rev. soldier, 906
 " Jesse, made brick, 579
 " Joshua, 706, Rev. soldier, 906
 " Mary B., barn, 626
 " Rhoda, 706
 Coon hunting, 424
 Cooper, Lieut., killed, 34
 " Isaac, Rev. pensioner, 303
 " Marville W., 685
 " novels, 29
 " shop, 635
 Coopers, 507
 Copp, William G., Civil War, 369
 Copper plate in old corner stone, 498
 " " writing, 821
 Coppersmith, 843
 Corbett, Myron L., 778
 Corbin, George C., 648
 " Gilbert, 648, 758
 Corfiran, John, 701
 Corless } Laurence, place of burial, 365
 Corliss }
 " Margaret's barn, 625
 " Mary, house, 626
 " Michael, Civil War, 373
 " Thomas, Civil War, 378
 Corn, Indian, 78
 " meal, 134
 " mill, 74, 110
 " Pocumtucks', 517
 Cornell, Daniel, Rev. soldier, 907
 " Edward M., Spanish War, 419, wounded, 418
 " J. C., place of burial, 364
 " Timothy, Civil War, 376
 Corner stone, new church, laid, 487
 " " St. James laid, 493
 " store, 329, 452, 844, 860, 867
 Cornwallis, Lord, 260
 Cornwell, Amos, 707, direct tax, 894, hater, 974, 1064
 " Daniel, Rev. soldier, 920
 Cors, Corse, Corss,
 " Asher, 428, 662, 663, 736, direct tax, 894, resident in 1760, 242, soldier, 212
 " Asher, Jr., 662, 748, 833
 " Chas. C., Rev., 536, 541, 833
 " Chloe, 704
 " Clarissa, 662
 " Cynthia, 701
 " Dan, 282, 428, 441, 736, 737, 1068, reed factory, 1792, 290, resident in 1760, 242, Rev. soldier, 907
 " David, 737
 " Ebenezer, 427, 708
 " Elizabeth, 140, 443, 736, 737, captive, 138, search for, 428, widow, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87
 " Elizabeth, Jr., captive, 427
 " fort, 967-979
 " Gad, 428, 1008, field driver, 182
 " James, 443, 646, 662, 704, 713, 736, 738, 1008, 1068, bear trap found, 192, bounty, 991, 992, committee to build mounts, 162, committee to invite Mr. Billing, 455, Continental army, 250, early settler, 536, Father Rasle's war, in, 136, fence viewer, 182, 225, first meeting at his house, 181, fort, 225, house to meet in, 226, journal, 138, landlord, 754, receives gratuity, 140, Revolutionary soldier, 907, scout, 169, share in lands, 121, soldier, 171
 " James, Sr., 427
 " James, Jr., early settler, 427, 428
 " James, 2nd, resident in 1760, 242
 " Joanna, 738
 " John, 662, 710, 713
 " Joseph, 736
 " lot, 1068
 " Lucy Grennell, widow, 748
 " Mary, 703, 705
 " Milwaukee Harriet, 662
 " Sarah, 736
 " Submit, 708, 736
 " tavern, 754, 755, 758, 949
 Corsiglia, Victorine, 1110
 Cost of county buildings, 514, 515
 " " steamers, 520
 Costello, Richard, place of burial, 365
 Cote, Mary, 647
 " Peter, 647
 Cotting, John, Rev., school, 604
 Cotton, 509, 642
 " John, 1005
 " John, Rev., 4
 " mill at Greenfield, 310, at grist mill, 362
 Cottrell, Emma E., 884
 Couillard, Henry, 1041

- Council, 58, 179, 199, 208, 209, 215, 219, 220, 229, 230, 232, 235, 278, 916, 918, 936, 1004, 1005, 1018
- “ chamber, 133
- “ Ecclesiastical, 456, 718, 727, dissolve without action, 466, 467, Jenkins' case, 484, new, called, 488, Olds' case, 464, refuses to act, 457, Willard case, 493, 494
- “ members at Deerfield conference, 141, 142
- “ New York, 55, 56
- “ of safety, 62
- “ orders in, 905
- Counterfeit silver dollars, 1006
- Counterfeiter's den, 192
- Counterfeiting, 637, 979
- Country builders' assistant, 965
- “ club, 1108, 1117, golf links, 675, grounds, 1006
- “ farm, farms, 45, 55, 124, 125, 126, 191, 192, 424, 425, 434, 560, 561, 563, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 624, 639, 658, 660, 689, 858, 1007, 1009, 1023, 1195, cemetery, 695, district, 469, granted Elijah Williams, 137, land division, 22, massacre, 212, 423, road to, 118, schoolhouse built, 589, set out, 14
- “ road, 557, 559, 563, 565, 685, 1061, 1071, from Northampton to Northfield, 75
- “ stores, 854
- “ tax, 177, 178
- County attorney, attorneys, 780, 809, 821
- “ buildings, 511, 514, 762
- “ commissioner, commissioners, 564, 566, 567, 578, 781, 875, relay stage road, 324, trouble to elect, 319
- “ congress, committee to attend, 234, congresses, 245
- “ court of sessions, 26
- “ of Franklin, 481
- “ offices, 882
- “ poorhouse agitated, 313, vote for, 317
- “ road, 471, 475
- “ seat, 511, 808
- “ treasurer, treasurers, 782, 817, 1200
- Courier, Greenfield, 855
- Court Common Pleas, 246, 265, 274, 311, 329, 451, 559, 780, 803, 805, 810, 830, 832, 841, 967, 980, 1196, 1198, D. Wells, C. J., 326, Jonathan Leavitt, C. J., 299
- “ crier, 861
- “ criers, messengers and janitors, 757, 782, 853
- Court general, 444
- “ house, 264, 275, 304, 311, 321, 468, 482, 513, 617, 623, 693, 805, 850, 974, 1039, 1059, 1184, bank used for, 619, bell, 999, church used as, 484, in 1822, 312, lot, 965, old, 515, 854, 1186, opening, 511, proposals for building, 301, records removed, 623, sold, 330, used for town meeting, 301
- “ martial, 941
- “ of Appeals, New York, 431
- “ of sessions, 271, 298, 299, 514, 556, 559, 561, 562, 616, 617, 780, 781, 842, 1000, 1004, call for proposals for courthouse and jail, 301, fix jail limits, 302
- “ parties, 1171
- “ Superior, 199
- “ Supreme at Northampton, 278
- Courting without consent punished, 77
- Courtmanche, Capt., commands escort, 94
- Courts, 260
- Covel, Peter, Revolutionary soldier, 907
- Cow, common, 125
- Cowas, 101, Indian camp, 93, selected for fort, 202
- Cowl, Mrs., 746
- Cowper's lines, “ John Gilpin,” 511
- Cows, number, 244
- Coy, Jesse, dies in jail, 303
- Coyne, Joseph, Civil War, 369
- Cranberries, 508
- Crane, 962
- “ D. M., Rev., pastor, 504
- “ hooks, 962
- “ John, Colonial regiment, 903, 904
- Crawford, Charles, river man, 526
- “ Ethan A., 521
- “ House, 521
- “ James D., river man, 526
- “ John, river man, 526
- “ John D., Capt., killed, 521, 522
- Crescent street, 564, 566
- Crier of courts, 757, 782, 854
- Crocker, Alvah, 812, advocates railroad, 326
- Crockett, David, 1147
- Croft, B. P., Dr., 775
- Cromack, Arthur B., 663
- Cromwell, Oliver, man of war, 517
- Crops, ample, 22
- Crosby, Daniel, 686, Capt., 848, 891
- “ Daniel C., place of burial, 366
- “ Daniel W., Civil War, 376, 377
- “ R., 1117
- Crosil, Mons. de, 129
- Cross road, 689
- Crossett, John, 707
- Crossman, Dr., fired at, 93
- “ Josiah, 580
- “ Crotched apple tree,” 1056, 1067

- Crowfoot, Daniel, made captive, 89
 Crown Point, 164, 166, 168, 169, 206, 208,
 223, 957, winter quarters at, 223
 Crowned heads of Europe, 1095
 Crows, bounty on, 298, 319
 Crowthlin, William, Civil War, 369
 Cuba, 417, 1143, free, 418
 Cummings, Bill, river man, 526
 " John W., Rev., 839
 " Patrick, 568, 839, house, 986
 Cummington, 1101, delegation, 1840, 324
 Cumston, Edward, capt. company, 919
 Cuncupot, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157
 Cunnable. (See Conable and Connable.)
 " John, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Samuel, Lexington alarm, 249
 Cunningham, Samuel, early settler, 427
 " Thomas, early settler, 427
 Cupboards, 960
 Curious events, 994
 Currency, 270, worthless, 260
 Curtis, Lieut., 923
 " Benjamin R., 806, 810, 813
 " George T., 810, drafts resolutions,
 320
 " George W., 1172, 1176
 Cushing, Mr., child of, 737
 " Col., 229
 " Caleb, 818, 1093
 " T., speaker, 1005
 Cushman, Mr., son of, 746
 " Artemus, 670
 " Clarissa, 711
 " Consider, 687, 716, 788, child of,
 744, committee to locate, 469,
 committee to nominate, 468, di-
 rect tax, 894
 " Henry W., president, 619
 " P. L., 643, 690, 1050, trustee, 618
 " Ralph, 643
 Custom house, 553, Boston, 951, officer,
 862
 Customs and wages, 545
 Cutler, Mrs., 648
 " Elijah, Rev., supply, 481
 " Nahum S., 778, 797, 798, 1049,
 1052
 " Seth, river man, 526
 " shoe shop, 627
 " Lyons & Field, 1013
 Cutlery, 638, 1098, manufacture, 861,
 " works, 636, old, 570
 Cutter, Col., 723
 " Nancy, 723
 " Cuttin' holler," 1100
 Cutting, Earl, Revolutionary pensioner, 304
 "Cycle of Cathay," 1136
 Daggett, E. O., Rev., supply, 484
 " Gideon, 668, direct tax, 897
 Daily Gazette, 552
 Daiquari, Cuba, 417
 Dalton, Gen., 1123
 Dam, dams, condemned by fishermen, 313
 " Enfield, 39
 " Glen, 1044, 1046
 " Holyoke, 39, finished, 330, rebuilt,
 338
 " mill on Green river, 110
 " South Hadley Falls, 525
 " Turners Falls, 39, 524, 530
 " washed away, 312
 Dame, D. P., supt. committee to build,
 596
 Damon, Daniel N., Civil War, 375
 Dana, Charles A., 818, 836
 " Emily W., teacher, 606
 " Francis, Dr., 604, 769
 " Josiah, Rev., 714
 " William S. Justice, 781
 Dancing, 723
 Danforth, Jonathan, committee on Ded-
 ham grant, 8
 Daniels, Nellie, superintendent, 1041
 " W. L., fire loss, 630
 Danielson, Gen., 912
 Darby, Clarissa, 710
 "Dark day," 1010
 Darling, Abner, 706
 " George, 706
 Dartmouth, attacked by Philip, 24
 " college, 425, 437, 462, 485, 490,
 751, 771, 774, 803, 804, 805, 807-
 812, 817, 820, 821, 826, 834, 847,
 857, 975, 1198
 " N. H., stage line to, 1792, 290
 Daughters American Revolution, 1108,
 1111, 1119
 Dauntoussoogoe, Cagnawaga, 148
 Dauphinais, Ozias, 677
 Davenport, Mr., 994
 " C. H. & Co., 555
 " Edward H., Lt. Civil War, 370
 " George W., 784, 1119
 " Herbert S., 1110
 " Mary, 1115, 1119
 " Otis J., 778
 " Sarah B., 1119
 " Wm. A., 673, 778, 784
 " Wm. W., 328, 331, 498, house,
 1187
 David Porter (steamer), 520
 Davidson, Barnabas, 907, Continental
 army, 250, early settler, 428, resi-
 dent in 1760, 243
 " Josiah, 428
 Davis, A. N., Mrs., 1115
 " Aaron, Rev., pensioner, 303
 " Amos, 670
 " block, 1092, 1171
 " Charles G., serg't at arms, 1123
 " David, 907, Continental Army, 250,
 Lexington alarm, 249
 " Eleanor, 1114

- Davis, F. G., 1113
 " Fanny, 744
 " Francis R., Civil War, 371
 " George, 1081, 1110, 1171
 " George T., 340, 341, 611, 696, 769, 776, 778, 783, 800, 805, 806, 810, 813, 814, 816, 830, 1037, 1156, 1170, 1172, 1173, 1176, 1184, 1195, 1196, associate, 618, corporator, 1047, editor, 551, name on plate, 498, offers resolution, 336
 " George T., Mrs., 1157
 " H. J., photo., 624
 " Harry W., 1111
 " Helen, 1116
 " Herbert H., Spanish War, 419
 " James, Lieut., 920
 " James C., 784, 816, 1047
 " John J., Civil War, 369
 " Russell, 1081
 " Samuel, 1037, early grant, 1055, land grant, 59
 " Sarah, 1117
 " street, 327, 331, 565, 568, 569, 577, 627, 628, 630, 631, 1023, 1067, 1070, 1169, 1190, 1193, opened, 327
 " Warren P. H., Spanish War, 419
 " Wendell, 813, 1038
 " Wendell T., 329, 655, 756, 777, 779, 783, 792, 793, 806, 812, 814, 825, 826, 828, 1052, 1079, 1156, 1187, 1190, 1197, block, 1051, builds addition to Mansion House, 330, buys Methodist Church, 499, buys Newton corner, 329, captain, 891, commissioned to build town hall, 331, corporator, 1047, executive committee, 696, hall, 1187, organist, 498, Prospect hill, 605, trustee, 495
 " Wendell T., Mrs., 1079, 1157, 1170, 1171
 " & Allen, 816
 " & Devens, 806
 " Devens & Davis, 806, 814
 " & De Wolf, 826
 " & Lamb, 830
 Davison, Bernard, 702
 Davougour, Father, concerning a Huron, 89
 Dawes, Henry L., 551, 780, 810
 Day, Addie L., 678
 " Charles J., 796, 797, 1073
 " Cordelia, Mrs., 653, house, 597
 " Edwin E., Capt., 334, 353, 685, 892, 951, 1087, Civil War, 367, offers services, 340, place of burial, 364, Post, G. A. R., 491, 1053, 1119, 1165, Relief Corps, 1054, sketch of, 353
 Day, George J., 1010
 " James, 353, 685
 " Joseph, bowling alley burned, 333 riverman, 526
 " Josiah, 278, 859, 1194, jeweller, 622,
 " Julia, Mrs., 521
 " Luke, Capt., arrested, 279, not to be pardoned by commission, 278, restored to citizenship, 279, reward offered for arrest of, 279, veteran of Rev., 278
 " Marie, 1114
 " Merciline S., 353
 " Nina, 1110
 " Wm. L., 674
 " & Field (mfrs.), 635
 Dayton, Ebenezer, Capt., 947
 Dead Swamp, 1000
 Dean { Adams C., Dr., 428, 682, 771,
 Deane } 1041, 1069, 1070, 1156, 1174, 1188, barn burned, 630, com. to build, 592
 " Adams C., Mrs. 1166
 " Artemas, Rev., 480, 487, 800
 " Benjamin, 704, resident in 1775, 243
 " Christopher, Dr., 766, 771
 " Ithael, 736, 680
 " James (of Stoughton), 766
 " James, Dr., 611, 766, 771, 888, 969, 970, 1155, 1178, 1196, to study cholera conditions, 318
 " James C., 1187
 " James W., Civil War, 368, 372
 " Merton R., Spanish War, 419
 " Prudence, 766
 " Purdy, 680
 " Rebecca, 680
 " Samuel, 703, 908, child of, 738, Lexington alarm, 249, resident in 1775, 243
 " Sarah, 704
 " Theal, resident in 1775, 243
 Deaths recorded by Mr. Newton, 735 to 748
 Debaline Mons. attacks, No. 4, 168
 Debating Society celebrates, 317
 De Boncours, Capt., commands French and Indians, 92
 Debt, Rev. War, 271
 Debtors, 261
 Debts for war assumed by Nation, 284
 Decker, Jefford M., adj. Civil War, 376, col., 756, 891, 1081
 " Sam., 1082
 Dedham, 8, 10, 14, 17, 20, 119, 488, 556
 Dedication Ball, 1085
 " of New First Church, 478
 Dedications, 546
 Deer, 987, 1026, abundance of, 21, present, 153, Reeves, 988, skins, 987, 1008

- Deerfield, 9, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 46, 57, 60, 63, 64, 67, 70, 74, 75, 80, 81, 85, 91, 93, 95, 97, 98, 101, 104, 105, 106, 109, 112, 119, 121, 126, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 149, 164, 169, 172, 182, 184, 190, 191, 193, 194, 201, 205, 206, 207, 209, 212, 217, 218, 219, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 238, 244, 255, 256, 257, 259, 263, 266, 267, 277, 285, 292, 317, 323, 331, 352, 421, 429, 433, 444, 457, 464, 475, 476, 479, 495, 496, 503, 505, 506, 511, 512, 530, 531, 548, 556, 557, 558, 560, 567, 570, 571, 580, 581, 602, 627, 685, 649, 651, 653, 654, 659, 671, 680, 685, 689, 693, 696, 700, 707, 709, 711, 716, 720, 721, 744, 759, 766, 780, 826, 831, 852, 854, 859, 870, 880, 883, 899, 900, 901, 905, 909, 922, 929, 931, 932, 934, 939, 941, 953, 954, 958, 959, 980, 985, 991, 1000, 1002, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1010, 1017, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1039, 1056, 1061, 1063, 1063, 1077, 1085, 1122, 1123, 1126, 1134, 1138, 1141, 1158, 1161
- " Academy, 352, 771, 816, 820, 831, 833, 880, 1039, 1174
- " ambush Indians, 72
- " attacked, 31, by Castreen, 65
- " bridge, 690, 982
- " builds mounts, 72, 162
- " cadets, 1094
- " cannon, 519, 1017, 1025
- " captives, 137, return, 94
- " committee to settle minister, 14
- " Conn. soldier killed at, 27
- " East, 644
- " fortifications, 100
- " forts, 1090, repaired, 203
- " garrison at, 25, 64
- " great Indian council, 141, 161
- " headquarters, 203
- " Indians camp near, 71, Indians retreat from Hatfield fort, 25
- " injuries by flood, 313
- " keeps no record of treasonable acts, 62
- " limits jail fixed, 302
- " losses by Indians, 54
- " Lothrop's defeat, 32
- " massacre, 81, 83, 89, 128
- " meadows, 47, 1083
- " men, 138, land at No. 4, 138, lost, 164, on a scout, 101, own Conway, 127, serving in Father Rasle's war, 136
- " not to be abandoned, 91
- " population in 1676, 27
- " records, 111, 985, 1056, 1069
- " resettlement of, 59, delayed, 58
- Deerfield river, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 46, 119, 135, 174, 176, 177, 178, 180, 185, 189, 194, 196, 199, 207, 263, 267, 268, 292, 314, 453, 512, 513, 523, 571, 627, 644, 691, 842, 982, 1039, 1055, 1084, 1160, 1161, action towards a bridge over, 288, bridge, 571, bridge at Shelburne Falls, 311, bridge asked for, 291, bridge proprietors meet, 293, flood, " 1843," 325, grant on, 59, plant, electric light, 1049
- " road, 565, 757
- " street, in (Greenfield), 570, 1069, 1070, 1185, laid out, 19
- " to be abandoned, 30
- " to provide a minister, 13
- " town street, 1055, 1084
- " town treasurer, 1029
- " valley, 605, 976
- " wheat at, 31
- Deering, Joseph, Civil War, 370
- Degree of Pocahontas, 1117
- Dekins, Philip, Civil War, 377
- Delano, Charles, 825
- " Charles G., 825
- Dellehaut, Ira W., Civil War, 370
- Democratic convention, 1185
- " paper, 1183
- Demonlett Mary, 709
- Demont, John B., Rev. soldier, 908
- Denio, Aaron, 230, 693, 757, 785, 955, 979, 991, 1060, 1062, 1129, barn, 1001, committee, 176, 177, 228, committee to build mounts, 162, committee to inquire, 454, deer reef, 182, home lot, 113, in Father Rasle's war, 131, lot, 1056, member of First Church, 456, paid for beating the drum, 226, resident in 1760, 245, Revolutionary soldier, 908, soldier, 171, 253, tavern, 429, 452, 758, 761, 1062, to notify committee, 176
- " Aaron, Senior, 87, 429
- " Aaron, Junior, 736, early settler, 429, resident in 1760, 243
- " Aaron, 3d, 430, 431, 638
- " Abigail, 700
- " Anna, 706
- " Anna Coombs, 736
- " Baptist, Battis, 430, 421, 715, 757, 1062, resident in 1760, 243
- " Celia, 729
- " Dolly, 710
- " Dorothy, 702
- " Eli, 430, 431, 908
- " Elizabeth H., Ph. D., 431
- " Elon, 431
- " Enos, 587, 702, 715, 737, 742, direct tax, 897
- " Francis B., Rev., 431, 1129

- Denio, Frederick, 430, 431, 587, Continental army, 250, defense of U. S. Arsenal, 282, Lexington alarm, 249, resident in 1760, 243, Revolutionary soldier, 909, soldier, 259
- “ Harriet E., member Second Congregational, 483
- “ Hiram, Judge, 431
- “ Israel, 430, 431, Revolutionary soldier, 909, soldier, 259
- “ John, 657, 680, 695, 712, 955, buys paper, 550, learns printer's trade, 289, member Second Congregational, 481, the printer, 431
- “ John, Junior, 657
- “ Joseph, resident in 1760, 243
- “ Lucretia, 732
- “ Mary, 706
- “ Polly, 708
- “ Rebekah, 702
- “ Ruth, 737
- “ Sabra, 710
- “ Sarah, 703
- “ Sebera, 702
- “ Seth, 430, 431, 700, defense U. S. Arsenal, 282, resident in 1760, 243, Revolutionary soldier, 909, soldier, 212
- “ Solomon, 430, 431, 703, defense of U. S. Arsenal, 282, resident in 1763, 243, Revolutionary soldier, 910
- “ Sylvanus A., fund, 431
- “ Zelotus, 431
- “ Clark and Tyler, 550
- “ & Phelps, 550
- Denison, Dennison,
- “ Albert E., corp. Spanish War, 419
- “ Avery, J., 778
- “ David, resident in 1775, 243
- “ John, service, 1814, 308
- “ Kate Russell, 815
- “ Nathan, service 1814, 308
- De Niverville, attacks No. 4, 168
- Dennis lot, 674
- De Noyan René (Aaron Denio), 430, 432
- Dentist, 880, 885
- “ (in 1820), 310
- “ (in 1824), 313
- Depreciation of money, 237, 259, 733
- Deputy sheriffs, 261, 858, 891, 863, 870, 871
- Derby, Chloe, 706
- “ Eleazer, 710
- “ Elizabeth, 736
- “ Samuel, 736
- “ Sarah, 705
- De Revere, George H., Spanish War, 419, wounded, 418
- De Rouville, 104, brother killed, 101, plans to attack Deerfield, 105, return to Canada, 90, warns Mr. Williams, 90
- De Rouville, Hertel, 191, goes to attack English, 100
- Derry, George, 1112
- Desautel, D., 1117
- Deserters enlist, 343
- De Vaudreuil, Governor of New France, writes the King, 82
- De Vaudrieux, Capt., wounded, 166
- Devens, Charles, 684, 776, 783, 806, 810, 892, 1095, 1156, 1171, 1175, 1200, Lt., 857, 3d Lt., 325
- “ street, 565, 566, 570, 624, 626
- “ The, 1165, 1190
- Deverger, Henry H., Spanish War, 419
- Dewey, Charles A., Judge, 332
- “ Edward, 611, 792, 1081
- “ Gideon, 704
- “ Joanna, 745
- “ Joel N., 651
- “ John (Lexington alarm), 249, Revolutionary soldier, 910
- “ Solomon, 561, 651
- “ Thomas, Jr., 953
- “ Timothy M., Capt., 509, 522, 525, 526
- “ Zenas (Lexington alarm), 249, Revolutionary soldier, 910
- De Wolf, Almon, 826
- “ Austin, 784, 796, 814, 826
- “ Elvira Newton, 826
- “ Joel, 877, petition for annexation, 266
- Dexter, Charles, 713
- “ Franklin, 811
- “ Ichabod, Capt. co., 923
- Dialogue, between Mr. Ashley and Mr. Billing, 459
- Diary, of C. C. Baldwin, 988
- “ of Rev. Roger Newton, 717
- Dick, Anne, 704
- Dickinson, Mrs., 646
- “ A. W., donation, 613
- “ Azariah, killed at Wequamps, 26
- “ Clarissa, 716
- “ David, 705
- “ David, Maj., 899, 901, 909, 917, 926, 927, 938
- “ Elizabeth, 706, 714
- “ Hephzibah, 703
- “ Lucius, 846, 1065, 1190, 1202, member Second Congregational, 483, recollections, 297, sells place, 333
- “ Nathaniel, killed, 168
- “ Nathaniel, Sr., wounded, 72
- “ Nathaniel, Jr., killed, 72
- “ Polly, 716
- “ Prudence, 704
- “ Rebecca, member Second Congregational, 483
- “ Reuben, Capt., rebel leader, 272
- “ Rhodolphus, Rev., 72, 782, 1032, 1039

- Dickinson, Samuel, 126, 1063, home lot, 1056, lot, 560, share in land, 120, 121, 123
 " Sarah, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 " Sargeant, killed, 43
 " Thomas, 695, resident in 1803, 297
- Dickman, Thomas, 715, 954, 1065, child of, 741, cir. lib., 608, direct tax, 894, first printer, 548, 549, 550, house, 974, issues Impartial Intelligencer, 289
- Dieskau, Baron, French commander, 208, wounded, 209
- Dimmock, Dwight & Co., cont'rs, 1047
- Dinah, negro, 741
- Dinsmore, Abel, Capt. Co., 910, hostage, 274
- Discount on taxes first voted, 335
- Dissenters, 542
- Distillery, 658, 759
 " on High street, 302
 " Pickett's, 563
- District Court, 831, of Eastern Franklin, 781, of Franklin, 781
 " Fire, No. 1, formed, 334
 " Greenfield, 220, 230, 231, 232, 454, 461, set off, 178
 " No. 6, 597
 " not to be abolished, 591
 " schools, 583, 828, abolished by law, 592, divisions into, 234
- Dividend, 619, on canal stock, 518
- Dividing line, 176, 177
- Division of Green river lands, 114, 122, 126
 " of Hampshire county agitated, 285
 " of parish, 467
 " of school money, 582 to 596
- Dix, Elijah, 663, direct tax, 897
- Doane, Bishop, Sr., 490
- Dobbs Ferry, 927, 928
- Dodge, Benjamin, 702
 " Nathaniel, 701
 " Tabitha, 702
- Doe skins, 642, 848
- Dog—Dogs, fund, 614
 " law, 815
 " taxed, 331
- Doherty, Michael, Mrs., house burned, 627
- Dole, Densmore, hatter, 510
 " Mary P., Dr., 775, 801, 802
 " Orrin, coppersmith, 509
- Dollars, first used, 293, in town business, 587
- Domestic help, 1100
- Donelson, Daniel, 220
- Donnahy, Jerry, Civil War, 370
- Donnelly, James, Corp., Civil War, 369
 " Donner," flatboat, 509
- Donovan, Edward, 1109
 " John E., cashier, 618
- Donovan, May, 1121
 " William, 1109
- Dooley, Patrick, 663
- Doolittle, Mr., 1000
 " Andrew J., 447, 1049
 " George, 756, 1189
 " Otis, 447
- Door to Indian house, 1039
- Dorchester Heights, 899, 901, 910, 933, 935, 937
- Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Chap. 1111
- Dorrelites, 1034
- Doty, Moses, defense of U. S. Arsenal, 281
- Dowe, Mr., 723
- Downs, Lyman, Civil War, 370
- Doyle, James, 654, buildings burned, 629
- Draft, The, 341, 342, 1202, riots, 343
- Drain, main, 301, 566
- Draper, E. and H., Misses, establish a school, 303, school reopened, 315
 " J., Miss, opens a school, 604
 " John, 748
 " Nathan, 748, 789, 842, 859, resident in 1803, 297, tannery, 635
 " Wm. W., mfr., 638, 859, 968
 " & Co., 638
- Dressmaking easy, 1170
- Drinking fountain, 1049
- Drug store, 763, 769, 773, 1196
- Druggist, 863, 872, first one, 460
- Drum, beating the, 755, 757, five and, 1094, to call to meeting, 539, used to call public meetings, 428
- Drumming, for church, 1068
- Drury, John, 1050
- Drury's Bluff, 354, 357
- Dry Goods Reporter, 849
- Ducks, 988
- Dudley, box shop, 629
 " Judge, 943.
 " Joseph, Governor, 75, 80, 98, sends commrs. to Canada, 94, President, 61
 " William, commissioner, 94
- Duey, John, Revolutionary soldier, 910
- Dummer fort, 75, 91, 134, 138, 140, 142, 163, built, 132
 " Gov., 103, 132, 140, 428
- Dummerston, Vt., 874
- Dunbar, Melissa A., 679
 " Ransom G., Civil War, 376
 " Walter, Civil War, 373
- Duncan, Adam, steamer, 520
 " Elijah W., 1081, Civil War, 374, corp. Civil War, 368
 " Wm. Henry, 1081
- Dunn, Jack, 1094
- Dunnigan, Ellie, 1110
 " Margaret, 1111
 " Michael E., 1122
- Dunton, Frank B., place of burial, 364

- Dunton, G. H., 1106
 Durkee, Elliot D., sergt. Civil War, 372
 Dutch, 22, 103, 480
 " captives, 69
 " church, 837
 " dominie, 69
 " lose Manhattan, 16
 " merchants invest, 518
 " money, 1161
 " on Conn. river, 517
 " oven, 962
 " repent of it, 2
 " tell the English of Conn. river, 1
 " threaten the English, 3
 " try peacemaking, 15
 Dwelling houses in 1822, 312
 Dwight, Capt., 134
 " Rev. Mr., 723
 " Elijah, 702
 " family, 954
 " George, 1047
 " Henry, sent out by Dedham, 8
 " Timothy, Capt., builds Fort Dummer, 132, Maj., 642, plan, 124
 Dwights, The, of Springfield, 1189
 " travels, 271
 Dwyer, Arthur, 1110
 Dye house, 732
 Dyer, C. C., 580, 690, 1189, brickyard, 1071
 " S. C., Rev., pastor, 500
 Dyke, Nicholas, Col. regt., 899, 901, 909, 933, 935, 937
 Dysentery, 743, in Shelburne, 235, plague, 997
 Eagan, Katharine Helen, 828
 Eager, Noah, 303, 684, remarkable spring, 189
 Eagle brook, 19
 " Engine co., 1081
 Early, Jubal, Gen., 819, raid, 340
 " settlers, 421, 849, 858
 Earmarks, 983
 Earthenware, 580
 Earthquake, 136, 303
 Eason, Alden, service, 1814, 308
 " John, direct tax, 897
 East Boston, 804
 " Deerfield, 884
 " German Conference, 502
 " Hartford, 764
 " Hoosac, 701
 Eastburn, Bishop, 329, 493
 Eastern Indians, 15, 16, 17, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135
 " railroad bonds, 613
 Easthampton Enterprise, 1165
 " News, 1165
 Eastman, Mr., taken prisoner, 202
 " C. L., Rev., pastor, 500
 " S. S. & Co., 551
 Eastman, Samuel S., 340, 360, 551, 552, 778, 1173, sketch, 855
 Easton, Col., 246
 Eberlin, John, Civil War, 373
 Eddy, Alvira, 656
 " Betsey, 353
 " Charles A., 680
 " Charles F. A., 784, 825
 " Clarence, organist, 1086
 " David, 353
 " Dennis, 1026
 " Ebenezer, Rev., pensioner, 303
 " Edwin H., 680
 " Elizabeth S., 353
 " Henry E., Civil War, 353, 373
 " George S., 332, 783
 " Lucius J., 352, 370, 373, 377
 " mill, 188, 192, 639
 " Moses, 656, 1177
 " & Martin, attorneys, 825
 Edgcom, Roger, 704
 Edgerton, Herbert O., cashier, 620
 Edson, Abijah, Revolutionary soldier, 911
 Education, 59
 Edward E. Day Post G. A. R., 1053
 Edwards, civil engineer, 1084
 " Daniel, Revolutionary soldier, 249, 911
 " Electa, 715
 " Jonathan, Rev., 454, 456, 458, 541
 " William, 635, 894, 897
 Eels Brothers, 758
 " Frank A., 758, landlord, 1165
 Eggleston, Albert, house burned, 630
 Eight thousand acres, 10, 11, 12, 117, line, 119, 174, 177, 179, 184, 195
 Eighteenth century, 1134
 El Caney, Battle of, 417, 952, 1143
 Elder, Elvira N., 354
 " Roswell, 354
 " William R., 354, 371
 Eldridge, A. M., 305
 Election of 1856, 339
 Electric cars, 883
 " Light and Power Co., 1048
 " railway, 515
 Eliphalet (Indian), 700, 717
 Elizabeth City, Va., 775
 Ellicott Mills, 839
 Elliot, Desire, 704
 " Henry, 1081
 " house, 965
 " John, Rev., 7
 " William, 326, 450, 509, 622, 625, 691, 860, 867, 1064, 1078
 Ellis, Mr., 709, 741
 " Lucius, 282
 " Matthew, 702
 " Samuel, 282
 " Zebediah, 911
 Elm House, 601, 762, 814, 954, 974, 1190

- Elm street, 190, 567, 569, 601, 624, 627, 628, 639, bridge, 562, 573
- Elmer, Edwin R., 678
- Elms, set by H. W. Clapp, 848, set by Wm. Coleman, 944
- Elwell, Charles W., Capt., 352, 372, 892
- Ely, Justin, commissioner, 906, 907, 924, 933
 " Samuel, demagogue, 272, 273, 274, 283
- Embargo, operation of suspended, 307, repeal asked for, 299, takes effect, 299
- Emerson, 836, 1148, 1172, 1176
 " L. O., Prof., 1191
 " lot, 595
- Emes, Charles, soldier, 303
- Emmons, William, 510
- Enfield bridge, 571
 " Conn., 39, 523, 975
 " Falls, 517, 518, 522, lottery, 289
- England, 63, 80, 101, 106, 156, 162, 164, 204, 218, 240, 241, 246, 306, 427, 435, 445, 542, 767, 842, 844, 946, 982, 1078, 1099, 1136, 1138, 1141, 1142, at war with France, 63, declares peace, 171, first settlers in, 21, Gillette taken to, 70, home of John Eliot, 7, home of Wm. Pynchon, 5, receives the prince, 61, 62, without a parliament, 3
- English, 22, 23, 24, 27, 36, 38, 41, 47, 54, 56, 68, 69, 82, 92, 100, 101, 103, 129, 133, 136, 147, 164, 192, 214, 222, 223, 957, 1040
 " agreement with Mohawks, 16
 " army, 42, 218, 241, 246, 247, 248
 " at Bloody Brook, 32
 " burned at stake, 48
 " first settlers, 1
 " fleet, 101, 128
 " goods, 509
 " Jeremiah killed, 132
 " literature, 1101, 1124, 1183, 1194, 1197
 " loss at Hadley, 53
 " peer, 1147
 " revolution, 63
 " settlements, 517
 " tea ships, 242
- Enlistments, 342, 343
- Enthusiasm for the Union, 340
- Episcopal Church, 312, 329, 485, 488, 493, 811, 840, 1037, 1097, 1191, 1194
- Eppler, Jacob, 354
 " John, 370
 " Joseph, 371
- Epworth League, 499
- Erving, 780
- Erving's Gore, 513
- Escape, Rev. Hope Atherton, 49, 50
 " of Jonathan Wells, 43, 48
- Eson, John, Jr., 713
- Essex, Conn., 517
 " county, 943
 " soldiers, 31, 994
- Estate in seating meetinghouse, 233, 235, 236
- Esther (Indian), 700, 717
- Eston, Benjamin, 250
- Eulogy on Washington, 750
- Europe, 496, 766, 835, 956, 1139, 1141, 1145
- Evans, Peter, 74, 114, 116, 117, 125, 557
- Evening school, 597
- Everett, Edward, 807, 855, 946
 " Edward J., 1081
- Everhard, Ensign, John, 8
- Ewers, Henry, fishing right, 531
 " Henry A., 647, 648, 759, 1021
 " John, 703, 739
- Execution of Indians, 66
- Exemption from service, 342
- Expedition, Banks, 346
 " to Peskcompscut, 40
- Factories, 633
- Factory Hollow, 192, 291, 560, 575, 642, 844, 868, 1000, 1084, burned, 318,
 " Village, 188, 574, 625
- Fahey, Patrick, 3 children burned, 623
- Fair Grounds, 345, 631, 697
 " Oaks, 355, battle, 353
- Fairbanks, John, tells of Pocumtuck land, (1) 9
 " Madison, 653
- Fairchild, Jesse, 706
- Fairfield, 947
- Fairman, John, Rev., pensioner, 304
 " Ophelia M., 669
 " Willard, riverman, 526
- Fairy land, 189
- Faith, Hope and Charity, 544
- Fall Brook, 188, 686
 " River, 41, 189, 192, 234, 238, 288, 290, 298, 316, 425, 427, 476, 525, 559, 560, 562, 565, 566, 572, 573, 574, 575, 586, 640, 641, 642, 643, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 864, 979, description of, 188, district, 469, 588, dividing line between Greenfield and Gill, 290, fire at, 318, flood in, 317
 " Town, 203, 206, 210, 557, 642
- Falls fight, 43, 440, 450
- Falmouth, treaty, 171
- Families in 1824, 312
 " of soldiers provided for, 336
 " of volunteers, 336
- "Fandango," The, 523
- Fanning mills, 872
- Fares, 977, on stage line, 298, 313
- Farmer } in 1822, 312, of Log Plain, 1175,
 Farmers } of North Bend, the, 1092
 " & Moor's collection, 106

- Farmington canal wanted, 316
 Farns, Greenfield, 175, 544, 581
 Farnsworth, William, Revolutionary soldier, 911
 Farr, James L., 674, 676, 878
 " Julian, 1114
 " Myron J., 676
 " Winfred G., 1114
 Farrand, Anne, 715
 " Ellen M., teacher, 603
 Farrel }
 Farrell } Israel, Dr., 709
 " James M., Spanish War, 419
 Farren, Bernard N., 189, 684, 861, farm, 304, 684, fishing place, 990
 " William, place of burial, 365
 Father, La Chase, 129, 131
 " Mathew T. A. Society, 1122
 " Rasle, 128, 129, 131, 136
 " Rasle's war, 115, 137, 425, 429, 434, 438, 451, 671, 1060
 Fay, Charles F., 880, builds, 333
 " Damon L., 670, 764, barn burned, 631, house burned, 629
 " Ellen J., 676
 " Willis B., Spanish War, 419
 Federal government, 283, established, 262
 " street, 291, 296, 303, 333, 341, 470, 559, 562, 564, 568, 569, 597, 637, 681, 720, 755, 768, 843, 883, 951, 973, 974, 1021, 1051, 1067, 1069, 1076, 1085, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1183, 1190, 1191, 1193, 1196, building, 596, cemetery, 695, 696, 952, 953, 995, fire, 311, 315, 623, high school, 599, school-house burned, 598, theater, 950
 Fellenberg Academy, 600, 871, 1065, 1190, building, 1101, chartered, 319, farm, 601, lot, 593, lot, care of, 594, parcel of lot sold, 597, school-house, 590, 999, 1078
 " Philip Emanuel, 602
 Feloes, 508
 Fellows, John, continental army, 250
 " Marvin S., 632, 883, store, 622
 " Richard, killed at Wequamps, 26
 " Samuel, continental army, 250
 " Susy, 711
 " & Atherton, 506
 Felt, Jonathan, Capt., co., 903, 904
 Felton, C. C., Pres., 1176
 " Eunice, 442
 " Fred B., 591
 " Joseph P., 191, 593, 656, 657, 660, 667, 681, 800, 801, 980, barn burned, 631, slaughter house burned, 630
 " William, 442
 Female, classical and literary institute, 604
 Females, in 1822, 312, singers, 750
 Fence, meadow fenced in, 73
 Ferry, Aretas, Col., 670
 " boat capsizes, 317
 " Cheapside, 562
 " Deerfield river, 453
 " established, 556
 " Turners Falls, 1084
 " Williams, Cheapside, 292
 Fessenden, Franklin G., judge, 329, 417, 614, 812, 814, 841, 1072, 1103, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1133, 163, 1166, 1181, trustee, 618, vice president, 618
 " Mary J., 801
 " place, 1054
 Field, Dr., 566
 " Alfred R., 778, 781, 793, 1043, 1044, 1084, 1157, 1174
 " Alfred R. & Co., mfrs., 635
 " baby carriage, 1086
 " carriage shop, 1091
 " Charles, 832, 892
 " Charles H., Lt., 417, 418
 " Charles R., 794, 795, 796, 797, 879
 " Chloe, 447, 700
 " Clifton L., 782, 784, 802, 826, 1123
 " "Copal," 683
 " D. C. G., 268
 " Daniel, 991
 " David, 991, 992, committee, 200, selectman, 1056
 " David, Col., 899, 900, 901, 902, 904, 905, 906, 907, 910, 913, 914, 916, 918, 919, 920, 921, 928, 929, 930, 931, 935, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, Bennington, 252, resigned, 254
 " Ebenezer, 447, 761, killed, 101
 " Elihu, 703
 " F. E., crockery, 625
 " George, Lt., 756, 867, 892, takes Mansion House, 329
 " George P., baker, 508, 844, 1189, nail maker, 509
 " Henry J., 781, 801, 802
 " Henry P., ex-mayor, 1123
 " John, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 " Jonathan, 709
 " Loring S., 713
 " Marshall, 1074
 " Melinda, 715
 " Moses, 704
 " Richard E., 340, 691, 800, 861, 877, 878, 1079, carriage maker, 1820, shop burned, 311
 " Roswell, Dr., 972
 " Samuel, committee to district, 586, correspond with Boston, 233, forty-acre grant, 1060, referee in school trouble, 290, resident in 1775, 243, selectman, 585

- Field, Samuel, sergt., killed, 72, share in land, 121, 123, wounded, 135
 " Samuel E., 514, 786, nail maker, 509
 " Samuel T., 780, 826
 " Seth, J. P., 714, 715
 " Thomas J., 778
 " Thomas R., 1117
 " Zechariah, 1065
- Fields, Samuel G. A., Civil War, 370
- Fifteenth New York regt., 882
- Fifth Mass. turnpike, 516, corporation, 558, 573
- Fifty-second regt., 344, 350, 352, 353, 357, 358, 359, 363, 447, 496, 773, 848, 861, 1048, 1171, losses, 346
 " third regt., 359
- Fight, at Ash swamp, 42
 " in the meadow, 58, 89, 90
 " Mohawks and Pocumtucks, 16
 " near Green river mill, 135
 " on Grave brook, Greenfield, 132
 " Peskeompscut (Turner's Falls), 41, 42, 43
 " Wequamps, 26
- Filley, C., Miss, 1169, millinery, 1179
 " O. D., 1015
- Fillmore, Millard, 339
- Finance committee, 857, 881
- Finch, Edward B., Mrs., 1109
 " Peter Voorhees, Rev., 490, 491, 492, 800, 801, 1051, place of burial, 365
- Finemur, Cæsar, 981
- Finn, Daniel, place of burial, 365
 " John, place of burial, 365
 " Mary E., 1122
- "Finner," 722
- Fire, Allen, Jones & Co., shop injured, 333
 " Alvord, Elijah, house burned, 329
 " apparatus, 1076
 " arms, town stock to be sold, 239
 " Avery, James, house injured, 332
 " company, 1826, 314, 315
 " Day, Joseph, bowling alley burned, 333
 " department, 323, 622, 627, 828, 869, 1043, 1045, 1046, celebration, 623, chief, 882, escort duty, 417, Keith mills, 626
 " district, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, formed, 334, 622
 " engine, 724, purchased, 320, to be purchased, 328, to be sold, 328
 " Factory Hollow, 318
 " Federal st., 311
 " fighting, 1193
 " frames, 508
 " Green river hemp co., 319
 " Hicks, T. B., house burned, 331
 " Jones, Allen, house burned, 331
- Fire, Jones & Paige's store, 328
 " Newton, Priestly, house burned, 326
 " of 1826, 314
 " Reed, A. E., tenement house burned, 336
 " Second Congregational Church, 334
- Firearms manufactory, 876
- Firemen, 334, 622, hall, 340, muster, 624, 1045
- Fireplaces, 76, 752, 960
- Fires, 622, 632
- Fireworks, 1110
- First Baptist Church, 441, 652, 1065, 1190, organized, 503
 " Baptist meetinghouse, 504
 " Church, 848, 1079
 " Church, Deerfield, 495
 " Church, Greenfield, 837, organized, 458
 " Cong. Church, 480, 838, 997, 1195, regret separation, 483
 " Cong. parish, Deerfield, 60
 " Cong. society, 657, abandon old meetinghouse, 477
 " Cong. society, Deerfield, 493
 " Conn. heavy artillery, 951
 " Mass. regt., 818
 " minister of Greenfield, 863
 " National bank, 616, 617, 866, director, 850, organized, 617
- Fish, 986
 " at Peskeompscut, 39, destroyed, 54
 " Linus, pastor, 500
 " Nathan, 760
 " plentiful, 21, 78
 " story, 423
 " Thomas, Capt., 932
 " unlimited supply, 22
- Fisher, Mr., 722
 " Daniel, Lt., grantee in Indian deed, 17, 18, sent to spy the land, 9
 " Eleazer, defense of U. S. Arsenal, 282
 " H. S., 1115
 " Joshua, agent for Dedham, 11
 " Josiah, captured, 212
 " Moses, Lt., killed, 212
 " Moses, Jr., wounded, 212
- Fisher's hill, 352, 362
- Fisheries, meeting of those interested in, 313
- Fishery, selectmen instructed to secure rights to, 288
- Fishing, 989
 " Bridge, 533, 534, 535
 " Falls, 233, 1036, 1038
 " place, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535
- Fishkill, 256, 903, 907, 922
- Fisk }
- Fiske }
- " Misses' school, 1168

- Fisk }
- Fiske }
- “ Alba, 770
- “ brook, 186, 564, 1046, road up, 558
- “ Charles J., agent, 1166
- “ Charles L., Dr., 682, 775, sc. 800, place, 1183
- “ Charles L., Jr., Dr., 770, surgeon, 892
- “ D. Orlando, 663, 778, farm buildings, 625
- “ Daniel D., 793a
- “ Daniel Denison, Dr., 675, 769, 770
- “ Dwight G., Civil War, 369, 373, 374
- “ Ebenezer, Sr., 1050
- “ Ezra, 770
- “ Isaac T., 1002
- “ John, 23, 30
- “ Levi L., 663
- “ Mary J., 676
- “ Pliny, 778, 1101
- “ sawmill, 186
- “ Wendell P., 1111
- “ Wilbur, 1081
- “ William L., corp., Civil War, 376
- Fitch, Prof., 485
- “ Uriah, 703
- Fitchburg, 1012
- “ band, 1106
- “ railroad, 644
- “ railroad co., 850
- Fitzgerald, Ellen, 356
- “ John, Civil War, 369, house burned, 630
- “ John A., Rev., 839
- “ Patrick M., house burned, 627
- Fitzpatrick, John B., Rt. Rev., 698
- Flad, J., Rev., 502
- Flag, American float, 1118
- “ floats over buildings, 340
- “ staff on common, 325
- Flagg, Jonathan, 673
- “ Samuel Jr., Dr., 764
- Flammann, A., Rev., 502, 503
- Flanagan, Henry E., Mrs., 1117
- Flanders, 298, located, 191
- Flatboats, 518
- Flax, 1009
- “ seed, 507
- Flemming, Elizabeth, burned, 632
- Fletcher, Henry H., 686, building burned, 629
- Flint, Dr., 768
- “ William, Rev., 800, rector, 490
- “ and steel, 962
- Flip, 752, 753, 978, 1009
- Flocks, increase of, 78
- Flogging, 590
- Flood, 317, from Holyoke dam, 330, of 1824, 313, of 1836, 658, of 1843, 326, of 1853, 577, of 1869, 577, of 1878, 578
- Florence, 354, 357
- Florida, 417
- Flour, 509, 1091
- Flouring mill, 635
- Floury, Fred F., Spanish War, 419
- Flower, Archibald D., 784
- “ of Essex, 856, 1158
- Folton, John, Revolutionary soldier, 911
- Fontaine, Simon, Civil War, 369, 374
- Foot }
- Foote }
- “ Berwin, 715
- “ Obed, Capt., at Springfield fight, 280, warrant against, 274
- “ path in Greenfield meadows, 75
- “ prints, 970
- “ Ruth, 739
- “ Samuel, daughter killed, 57, killed at Deerfield, 85
- “ stoves, 537
- “ warmers, 753
- Forbes, Mr., 723
- “ Judge, 805
- “ Alice, 1119
- “ C. P., 1081
- “ Daniel, 650, 716, 732, 1066, Adj. bat. art., 888, business in 1792, 289, child of, 742, direct tax, 894, lot, 597, opens store in meadows, 299, store, 974, trader, 509
- “ Frank P., 1121, ex-com., 1073
- “ George W., 802, 1081
- “ Harold, 1110
- “ John M., 660, 668
- “ Leonard, 1121
- “ Malcom, 1121
- “ T. C., 1119
- “ Talbot, 1121
- “ William, direct tax, 894, Qr. Mr. battalion cavalry, 888
- “ William A., 778, director, 1048
- “ William A., second, 1121
- Ford across Pocumtuck, 40
- “ Stephen, Civil War, 375
- Fording places, 453
- Forebodings of war, 989
- Foresters' float, 1108, 1117
- Forges, Indian, destroyed, 42
- Former days not better than these, 547
- Forquette, Julius J., Spanish War, 419
- Fort, 556
- “ Arnold, 922
- “ Bisland, La., 35
- “ Bridgeman, 163, burned, 169
- “ Burke, Bernardston, 163, commander died, 219
- “ Corse, 428
- “ Deerfield, 67, 80, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, aid to build, 64, captured, 31, soldiers to rebuild, 71
- “ Dummer, 75, 91, 133, 134, 135, 138, 142, 147, 149, 163, 170, 171, 207,

- 223, 438, 445, 1017, built, 132, Col. Willard in command, 169
- Fort, Duquesne taken, 218
- “ Ebenezer Sheldon, Bernardston, 163
- “ Edward, 251, 255, 442, attacked, 209, built, 208
- “ Elisha Sheldon, Bernardston, 163
- “ Frederick, 164
- “ Frontenac taken, 218
- “ Green River, 163
- “ Hawks, Charlemont, 163
- “ Hill, 72, 1024, Cheapside, 505, location, 193
- “ Hoosac, 223
- “ Indian at Hatfield abandoned, 26, on Smead's Island burned, 54
- “ Jackson, 823
- “ Long Hill, Springfield, 34
- “ Lucas, Colrain, 163
- “ Lyon, 819
- “ Massachusetts, 165, 168, 170, 203, 205, 206, 212, 223, 423, 429, 434, 440, 444, 448, garrison, 204, Hoosac, 164, 165, rebuilt, 167, taken, 166, 167
- “ McDowell, Colrain, 163
- “ Morris “ 163
- “ Morrison “ 163
- “ Oso, 69, 102
- “ Pascomock taken, 92
- “ Pelham, Rowe, 164, abandoned, 102
- “ Pike, 356
- “ Pocumtuck, 16
- “ Rice, Charlemont, 163
- “ Shamble, 103
- “ Shattuck, Hinsdale, 168
- “ Sheldon, 207, Sheldon, Ebenezer, Bernardston, 163, Sheldon, Elisha, Bernardston, 163
- “ Shirley Heath, 163, abandoned, 202
- “ Square, 423, 566, 1009, 1063
- “ Stanwix, 251
- “ Startwell, 163
- “ Stocking, 104, 425, 459, 557, 629, 683, 686, 947, 1003
- “ Sumter, 1086
- “ Taylor, Charlemont, 163, 212
- “ Ticonderoga, 250, repulse at, 218
- “ Vancouver, 861, 951
- “ Wells, Jonathan, 83
- “ William Henry, 444, finished, 214, massacre, 957, surrendered, 214
- Forten, J., 1117
- Fortification at Deerfield, 80, grant for, 211
- Forts, 59, built at the lakes, 101, committee to put in order, 72, Deerfield in 1676, 27, dismantled, 227, line of, 163, repaired, 203
- Foskett, Robert M., service, 1814, 309
- Foss, C. D., Bishop, 499
- Fossil fishes, 970
- Fossil footprints, 968, 1085
- “ specimens, 767
- Foster, Addison G., Senator, 433
- “ David, Revolutionary soldier, 911
- “ Everett W., 433
- “ Ezekiel, Continental army, 250, Lexington alarm, 249, Revolutionary soldier, 912
- “ Ezekiel, Lt., 252
- “ Ezekiel, Jr., Lexington alarm, 249, Revolutionary soldier, 913
- “ Frank W., 796-797
- “ Ida F., teacher, 606
- “ Isaac, 654, 735, 737, 786, direct tax, 894, early settler, 432, 433, resident in 1760, 243, Revolutionary soldier, 913, soldier, 171, 222
- “ Isaac, Jr., 708, child of, 739, Revolutionary soldier, 913
- “ John, 707
- “ Lemuel, 1050, assessor direct tax, 893, direct tax, 897
- “ Lucy, 604
- “ Phineas, 1065
- “ Rufus, service, 1814, 309
- “ Warren, 737
- “ Widow, 735
- “ William, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
- Foth, C. A., 1109
- Foundations of settlement laid, 79
- Fountain, by P. T. Sprague, 856
- Four Corners, 629, schoolhouse, 673
- Fourteenth Massachusetts turnpike, 1063
- “ Massachusetts turnpike corporation, 560, 573
- Fourth division Massachusetts militia, 887
- “ of July, 1794
- Fowl, 986
- Fowler Lewis, 664
- “ William C., Rev., 799, chaplain, 888, death, 485, pastor, 485
- “ & Wells, 1178
- Fox, David, member Second Congregational, 483
- “ hunting, 873
- “ Noah, 666
- “ Welthy, 711
- Foxcroft, Fanny, 723
- Foxes, 987
- Framingham, 929
- France, 80, 103, 104, 435, 441, 445, 1095, 1138, 1141, 1142
- “ and England at war, 63
- “ John Gillette taken to, 70
- “ overpowered, 218
- “ peace declared, 171
- Francis, Benjamin, direct tax, 894, distiller, 1792, 289
- “ Frank, negro slave, 90, a captive, killed, 89
- “ John, Civil War, 368

- Franklin academy, 869
 " Association, 834, 1005, resolution, 479
 " Bank, 616, bill passed, 311, chartered, 310, lot, 617
 " Baptist Association, 504
 " Bar, 433
 " Benjamin, 835, 1090
 " County, 263, 265, 285, 301, 318, 320, 321, 343, 449, 510, 511, 512, 548, 577, 610, 780, 781, 805, 808, 851, 856, 857, 870, 873, 875, 907, 1038, 1080, 1090, 1177, 1195, 1199, incorporated, 300
 " " Agricultural Society, 336, 827, 847, 875
 " " Bank, 301, 452, 508, 568, 857, 862, 866, 876, organized, 330, 618
 " " Bar, 806, 810, 811, 812, 817, 829, 830
 " " Democrat, 1089
 " " flora of, 850
 " " Lumber Co., 565
 " " Musical Society, 302
 " " National bank, 422, 619, 620, 650, 760, 1068, 1201, director, 877
 " " Public Hospital, 332, 446, 772, 806, 871, 1041, 1191
 " " Reformer, 555
 " " Times, 554
 " delegation, 324
 " Democrat, 553, 829, 850
 " District Court, 1052
 " " Medical Society, 765, 766, 767
 " Engine Co., 342, 347
 " Federalist, 554
 " furnace in operation, 311
 " hall, 347, 502, 611
 " Herald, 550
 " House, 761, 762, 966, 1185, basement, 631, stable, 625
 " library, 615
 " Luther B., 666
 " Mercury, 845, 813, 551
 " Mutual Fire Ins. Co., chartered, 318.
 " Mutual Ins. Co., 813, 1050, 1200
 " Post and Christian Freeman, 554
 " Registry of Deeds, 531, 689
 " Royal Arch Chapter, 856, 1051
 " Savings' Institution, 322, 618, 679, 756, 772, 805, 809, 830, 847, 866
 " street, 331, 333, 499, 565, 569, 612, 684, 846, 848, 1070, 1071, 1080, 1098, 1169, 1188, 1193, accepted, 330, lot purchased, 595, opened, 327
 Frary bridge, 81
 " David, Revolutionary soldier, 913
 Frary, Edith, 1112
 " George W., 647, 671
 " house, 1009
 " Mary J., 359
 " Nathaniel, share in land, 121, 123
 " Samson, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, proprietor at Pocumtuck, 10, second settler, 12, town plot near, 19
 Fraser, Simon, Gen., 251
 Frazier, Jabez, 657, 710, child of, 740, 741, direct tax, 897
 Frederick the Great, 1142
 Fredericksburg, battle of, 360, 491
 Free labor, 339
 " public library, 614, 872
 " Soil, 338, 846, editor, 554, movement, 818, party, 551
 " soiler, 867
 " trade, 508
 Freedmen, 775
 Freedom, Dinah, 716
 Freight lines, 977, 978
 Freights, 905, 923
 Fremont, John C., 339, 782
 French, 82, 100, 103, 104, 128, 129, 164, 169, 172, 174, 191, 204, 208, 209, 212, 214, 219, 430, 550
 " abandon lakes, 222
 " Admiral, 259
 " ambush Capt. Williams, 170
 " at Deerfield, 80
 " attack No. 4, 168
 " Bantry Bay, 884
 " brandy, 1093
 " burn Fort Bridgeman, 169
 " Canadians on drive, 529
 " College, 487
 " defeated, 222
 " doeskins, 849
 " furnish Indians war material, 128
 " government, 105, 128
 " influence, 136
 " instructor, 812
 " John, 707
 " King rapids, 525, 528, men drowned, 134
 " literature, 835
 " Lot, 1069
 " Mary, 443, 706, 707
 " Mohawks fight them, 167
 " officers, 129, 131, killed, 101
 " power, 240
 " priests, 440
 " prisoners exchanged, 99, returned to Canada, 98, 106
 " Revolution, 1136
 " river, 97
 " route of the captives, 91
 " settlements, 94
 " soldiers, escort, 56, escort Ensign Sheldon, 94

- French, Thomas, 99, 455, 754, 1069, captain company, 932, committee, 119, committee to build mounts, 162, committee on common field gates, 118, deacon, 443, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, selectman, 62, 110, share in land, 123, treasurer, 991
- “ Thomas, Jr., share in land, 121, 123,
- “ to settle Connecticut Valley, 37
- “ treat with Mohawks, 16
- “ vessels assist Indians, 128
- “ war, 127, 162, 202, 425, 426, 428, 432, 433, 435, 438, 439, 441, 443, 444, 447, 649, 1008, 1018, 1027, 1139, 1158
- “ and Indians, 95, 101, 444, 445, 459, 1134, 1138, 1141, attack eastern settlements, 80, attack Schenectady, 63, Deerfield massacre, 83, De Rouville's party, 100, harrass eastern settlements, 64, plan to attack Deerfield, 105, take Pascommuck, 92, under Castreen, 65, war, 140, 445, 659, 687, 755, 979, 1065
- Fresh river, 516
- Freshour, Louis E., Spanish War, 419
- Frink, Isabella, 764
- “ John, Dr., 764
- “ Thomas, Rev., scribe, 458
- Frisbee, Calvin, 687
- Fritz, Martin, 1114
- Frizzell, Michael, Lexington alarm, 249, Revolutionary soldier, 913
- Frontenac, Governor, 56, 69
- Frontier }
- Frontiers }
- “ American, 1137, 1140
- “ Canadian, 307, in distress, 206
- Frost, Clark S., Spanish War, 419
- “ George, soldier, 212
- Frye, Colonel's regiment, 957
- Fuchs, Peter C., Spanish War, 419
- Fuller, Charles I., 876, cashier, 620
- “ George, artist, 1174
- “ Margaret, 836
- “ Mildred, 1110
- “ Spencer, 1024
- Fulling mill, 641, 643, 982
- Fulton, John, 701
- “ Nathan, Revolutionary soldier, 913
- “ Sarah, 701
- Fund for support of minister, 482
- Funds for celebration, 1103
- Funeral service, 750
- Funerals, 539, 546
- Fur trade, 517, its importance, 22
- Furnishing schoolhouses, 594
- Furs, 988
- Fyfe, Thomas T., Dr., 769, 775
- Gage, Thomas, Governor, 245, 246
- Games }
- Gains }
- “ David, Jr., 702, resident in 1775, 243
- “ Jehiel, 709
- “ Joseph, 703
- “ Leroy, 1115
- “ mills, 340, 359, 363
- “ Rhoda, 716
- Galleries in old church, 538, 542, may be seated, 297, pew over stairs to, 286, propped up, 541
- Galloway, Francis, Civil War, 375
- Gallows for Parmenter & McCulloch, 279
- Gambrel roofed house, 1185
- Game plentiful, 78, 633
- Gamewell fire alarm, 1046
- Gannett, Benjamin, 949
- “ Deborah Sampson, 950
- Gardner, Catherine, 715
- “ Clarence E., Dr., 775
- “ Henry, provincial treasurer, 234, 235
- “ Henry J., Governor, 850
- “ Island, 665
- “ Journal, 1165
- “ Robert S., Civil War, 367, 374
- “ & Gardner, architects, 599
- Garfield, James A., Prest., 824
- “ Reuben, Rev., pensioner, 304
- “ street, 568, 570, 631, 1115
- Garrison at Deerfield, 64, massacre losses, 88
- “ at Pascommuck taken captives, 92
- “ at Pocumtuck, 25
- “ at Squakeag, 25
- “ houses, 34, 755, strengthened, 214, supplied, 204
- “ Wm. Lloyd, 770
- Gas works, 873, 1046
- Gates, common field, 225, erected on road, 300
- “ Horatio, Gen., 252
- “ Stephen, 670, 686, 1052
- Gauntlet, running the, 69, 102
- Gaut, Ira, soldier, 1814, 309
- Gay, John, found dead, 303
- Gazette, Centennial, 248, 345, 348, 548
- “ Greenfield, 289, 297, 301, 338, 462, 493, 515, 550, 551, 554, 555, 617, 619, 761, 855, 885, 1000, 1022, 1104, 1168, 1173, 1179, 1180, 1186
- “ & Herald, 993
- “ & Mercury, 551, 575, 808, 855
- General Assembly of Vermont, 946
- “ Court, 58, 66, 99, 140, 141, 170, 178, 190, 199, 200, 201, 204, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 228, 229, 233, 237, 238, 241, 245, 253, 259, 260, 273, 279, 315, 321, 449, 454, 481, 518,

- 533, 571, 572, 757, 771, 1028, 1029,
1042, 1046
- General Court, aid asked of, 164, 209
- “ “ appoint committee on forts,
72
- “ “ appoint pardon com'n, 277
- “ “ asked charter bridge, 292
- “ “ asked divide county, 287,
291
- “ “ asked grant lottery for
bridge, 288
- “ “ kills the Green meadow
town bill, 476
- “ “ makes Deerfield a town, 13
- “ “ makes grant to John Smead,
89
- “ “ makes grant to Rev. John
Williams, 100
- “ “ petitions to, 58, 71, 220
- “ “ records of, 115
- “ “ rewards Capt. Lyman, 93
- “ “ sells Burnham's rock, 530,
531, 532
- “ “ settles dispute between Hat-
field and Pocumtuck, 11
- “ “ settles dispute between Na-
tick and Dedham, 8
- “ Fields, 59, 210
- “ school committee, 589, 798
- Geological Society, 767
- Geology of Massachusetts, 1039
- George, Jared, brick manufacturer, 289,
579, 716
- “ street, 568, 569
- German colors, 1116
- “ cutlers, 1099
- “ Lutheran Church, 503
- “ Methodist Episcopal Church, 502,
1000
- Germania, 1116
- “ House, 636, 762, 851
- Germany, 354, 355, 360, 774, 1142
- Gerrett, Frank, 191, 647, 759, 778, 798,
1123
- Gerrish, David F., Civil War, 378
- Gerrymander, 476
- “ Getting out of the head,” 523
- Ghent, treaty of, 308
- Gibbs, Abigail, 708, 714
- “ F. H., Mrs., 1115
- Gilbert, Capt. (Conn.), 947
- “ Catherine, 757
- “ Cephas, 526
- “ Eliel, 282, 297, 299, 301, 302, 317,
469, 476, 494, 514, 574, 616, 635,
695, 716, 724, 747, 749, 757, 761,
777, 780, 782, 788, 888, 896, 966,
974, 1043, 1059, 1062, 1064, 1169
- “ Eliel & Co. make rolls, 297
- “ George, 1106
- “ Harriet, 483
- “ Martha, 747, 1169
- Gilbert, Samuel, 1106
- “ Thomas, 308, 309, 470, 777, 782,
888
- Gile, William A., 784, 825
- Giles, Amos, 747
- Gill, 17, 41, 126, 184, 188, 190, 226, 238,
244, 280, 289, 290, 291, 297, 353,
421, 422, 423, 425, 436, 438, 439,
482, 524, 532, 559, 560, 572, 580,
586, 676, 677, 686, 720, 732, 737,
840, 970, 972, 985, 1051, 1107,
1187
- “ direct tax, 893
- “ Harvey, Col., 977, 1013
- Gillette, John, 66-70
- Gilman, Frank, Civil War, 367
- Gilmore, Charles D., Civil War, 371
- Ginsing raised, 296, 635
- Gippar, Louis, Civil War, 378
- Girls' Club, 1180, 1184, 1196
- “ Seminary, 603
- Glacier work, 579
- Glasse, Jacob, Mrs., 1117
- Glass for meetinghouse, 230
- Glassett, John, Civil War, 375, place of
burial, 365
- Glazier, N. Newton, Rev., 504
- Gleason, Albert M., treasurer, 620, 797
- “ Eliza B., 479
- Glen Brook, 124, 187, 639, 1021, 1043,
1044, 1045, 1102
- “ Leyden, 213
- “ sawmill, 639, 666
- “ water first used, 624
- Glenk, F., Rev., pastor, 503
- Glover, John, Brig. Gen., 906, 907, 922,
923
- Glovers, Rev. Mr., house burned, 34
- Goats, 987
- Goddard, Joseph, 114, 116, 117, 125, 433,
1063, home lot, 111, 1057
- “ meadow, location, 193, protection
from river, 288, 980
- “ Robert, 114, 116, 117, 125, 433,
1063, home lot, 111, 1057
- Goff }
Goffe }
- “ Hezekiah, miller, 637, 639, 680
- “ William, Gen., the regicide, 30
- Gokey, Joseph, Civil War, 374
- Goland, Clayton D., Spanish War, 419
- Goldsbury, 820
- Goldsmith's Deserted Village, 642, 848
- Gomez, Estevan, discoverer, 516
- Good Cheer, 555
- “ Hope fort built, 516
- Goodale, Job, charter, 616
- Goodell, Ebenezer, 713
- “ Henry E., 1181
- Goodenough, Asa, 471, 473, 681, 755, 1067,
takes Munn tavern, 301, 303
- “ David, direct tax, 894

- Goodman, Elihu, 648, 653, 708, 758, 837, 843, committee to locate meeting-house, 469, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct tax, 894, early settler, 434, headquarters in Shays's rebellion, 280, homestead, 759, place of burial, 366, revolutionary soldier, 914
- " Noah, commissioner, 904, 906, 908, 910, 923, 927, 928, 934
- " Noah, Major, recommends cannon making, 642
- " Rebecca, 648
- " Samuel, made captive, 168
- " Sarah, 838
- Goodnow, Jane, 697
- Goodrich, George, insurgent, 282
- " Wilbur, Civil War, 368
- Gookin, —, historian, 22
- Goose lane, location of, 192
- Gordon, William, Rev., 500
- Gore, Stephen, 665
- " Gorge," the, 186
- " road, 557, 574, 575, 1083
- Gould, Elijah A., 510, 966, 1071, interested in ladies' school, 317, residence, 847
- " James, 761, 1051
- Governor, 58, 130, 232, 776, 815, 867, 873, 1044
- " Belcher at Deerfield, 141
- " Bradford takes action, 2
- " council, 59, 107, 777, 885, 956
- " Dummer, 133
- " General of Canada, 169, 306
- " of New York, 55, 56
- " Winthrop, neglects to open trade, 2
- Grain as currency, 76
- Grainey, John M., 1165
- Grammar school, 592, 1107
- Grand Army hall, 1041, 1062, 1187
- " " of the Republic, 315, 417, 823, 828, 1053, 1119
- " " Veterans, 1165
- " Auxiliary to Locomotive Engineers, 1114
- " Seminary, Montreal, 839
- Granger, Wm., 948
- Grant, Aaron Denio's, 757
- " additional, seven miles square, 190
- " Mary, 1117
- Graves, Abner, Rev. pensioner, 303
- " Alonzo, 593, 624, 660
- " Alonzo & Sons, 124
- " Alphonso K., Civil War, 355, 364, 609
- " Charles, 609
- " Chester, 744
- " Clark O., 677
- " Daniel, 55, 658, 736, 858, committee to inquire, 454, committee to supply, 182, fence viewer, 225, killed, 1756, 212, 434, member of First Church, 456, resident before 1760, 243, soldier, 171
- Graves, Daniel, Jr., killed, 434, resident before 1760, 243
- " Delah, Revolutionary pensioner, 303
- " Dwight, 746
- " Ebenezer, 434, 660, 661, 703, 718, 719, 737, 741, 748, 785, 786, 787, committee to settle with minister, 237, deacon, complaint, 725-732, direct tax, 894, moderator at town meeting, 236, resident in 1760, 243, Revolutionary soldier, 914, school at his house, 583, 584, soldier, 171, to assist treasurer, 237, wife dies, 745
- " Ebenezer, Jr., 434, 661, 741, 744, 894, child, 740, resident in 1760, 243
- " Electa, 737
- " Eli, 658, 746, 777, 788, 789, 798, 799, committee to locate meeting-house, 469
- " Elisha, soldier, 171
- " Esther, 700
- " Frances, 1114
- " Henry C., Spanish War, 419
- " Horace, 661
- " Isaac, killed, 55, settler, 434, soldier, 14
- " Job, 661, 705, 745, 746, child of, died, 740, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 894, place of burial, 360, Revolutionary soldier, 434, 914
- " Joel, 709
- " John, 55, 191, child died, 737, defense of U. S. arsenal, 287, maltster, 294, narrow escape, 212, 434, 658, 894, resident in 1760, 243, to provide lumber for meeting-house, 227
- " John J., 190, 658, 678, 790, 791, 858, 859, 874, 977, adjutant, 888, gives tradition, 133, tythingman, 325
- " Luther, 658, 659
- " Luther L., 330
- " Lydia, 701
- " Moses, 354, 661
- " Newell, soldier, 308
- " Otis, 746
- " Prudence, 709
- " Reuben, 713
- " Rhoda, 714
- " Rosetta, 355
- " Royal C., 609
- " Rufus, direct tax, 894, married, 714, wife died, 745
- " Simeon, Revolutionary soldier, 914
- " Solomon, 737, 746

- Graves, Sophia, 354
 " Thankful, 710
 " Thomas, 434
 Graves' or Gray's brook, 126, 190, 557,
 564, 573, 639, 1071, 1072
 Graveses, the, 256
 Graveyard at Deerfield, 65, 82, 91
 " old, at Greenfield, 459
 Gray, E. H., Rev., 503
 " Harrison, colony treasurer, 235, 245
 Graylock kills settlers, 106, 132
 Great Britain, embargo against, 306, war
 declared against, 307, war un-
 popular, 301
 " democracy, 1148
 " elms, 1090, 1174
 " excitement, 1202
 " grass crop, 1080
 " lakes, 1139
 " gun, 1017
 " "moral show," 1095
 " problems, 1149
 " store, the, 635
 Greaton, Colonel, 919
 Greeley, Horace, lecturer, 836
 Green, Aaron, 711, 974, 1059, trader,
 293
 " Alexander W., 628, 1118
 " Benjamin, Revolutionary soldier,
 915
 " Bernardston, the, 452
 " Charles H., 778
 " Francis, captain company, 927, 928
 " Frederick L., admitted to the bar,
 784, directors, 614
 " Gilbert, 681
 " Hezekiah, barber, 1184
 " Josiah, Revolutionary soldier, 915
 " Meadow, town votes to set off, 475,
 Legislature refuses consent, 476
 " Mountains, 169
 " Peter, Revolutionary pensioner,
 303
 " river, 20, 42, 45, 57, 60, 66, 68, 74,
 75, 90, 98, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115,
 117, 119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 164,
 172, 173, 174, 185, 187, 188, 190,
 193, 201, 213, 225, 262, 288, 302,
 475, 505, 556, 558, 561, 563, 568,
 570, 572, 574, 576, 577, 578, 581,
 582, 625, 626, 630, 636, 637, 645,
 646, 658, 660, 695, 697, 754, 982,
 995, 1021, 1046, 1055, 1056, 1060,
 1061, 1063, 1064, 1069, 1070,
 1077, 1083, 1200
 " river bridge (Newton) 1181
 " " builds forts, 162
 " " cemetery, 353, 356, 362, 696,
 697, 698, 816, 819, 847, 851,
 858, 996, 1042
 " " district, 445
 " " grants, 113, 115
 Green river hemp company works burned,
 319
 " " high water in, 313
 " " home lots, 111, 114, 127, 1055,
 1072
 " " houses built at, 130
 " " inhabitants of, 66, 67, 114, 115,
 118, 176
 " " lands, 421, 422, 423, 426, 427,
 428, 433, 434, 436, 438, 441,
 443, 445, 448, 449, 450, 453,
 475, 557, 645, 647, 652, 959,
 1065
 " " meadow fence, 73, 115, 117,
 118, 119, 125
 " " mills, 74, 109, 118, 311, 570,
 634, 636, 642, 852, 861, 863,
 995, 1098, 1161
 " " Nash's Mills, 571, 572, 574,
 576, 577, 578
 " " people beaten, 179
 " " people negligent of defense, 163
 " " (Picomegan Indian name), 40,
 184
 " " road along, 20, 1197
 " " schoolhouse, 632
 " " sequestered lands on, 59, 60
 " " settlement abandoned, 63
 " " street, home lots granted, 125
 " " town plot, 74, 557, 1056, 1061
 " & Vosburgh, 327, 1109
 Greenfield, 17, 20, 43, 55, 60, 63, 73, 82,
 90, 126, 133, 135, 136, 184-201,
 203-207, 209-219, 226, 238, 243,
 244, 245, 247-250, 256, 258, 261-
 269, 274, 276, 278, 280, 281, 282,
 287, 288, 289, 292-296, 297, 298,
 300, 301, 303, 304, 308, 310-313,
 315, 317, 318, 319, 321, 324-344,
 346-403, 405-409, 411, 415-431,
 433-439, 441-452, 455-460, 462,
 464, 465, 468, 470, 530, 531, 536,
 542, 548-552, 554-558, 560, 561,
 562, 564, 571, 572, 579, 580, 582,
 585, 586, 600, 602-606, 608-611,
 732, 735, 749, 751, 754, 756, 758,
 759, 760, 763-771, 773, 774, 775,
 777-783, 803-809, 811-813, 815-
 818, 820, 821, 823, 826-829, 831,
 832-840, 842-846, 878-885, 893,
 898-901, 903, 904, 905, 906, 908-
 941, 946-948, 950-955, 958, 964,
 965, 966, 968-973, 975, 976, 979,
 980, 984, 985, 987, 996, 997, 998,
 1000-1003, 1006-1009, 1012-
 1015, 1019-1023, 1025, 1026,
 1030, 1032-1037, 1039-1045,
 1046-1049, 1051, 1056, 1058,
 1059, 1068, 1069, 1073-1077,
 1081-1102, 1104, 1107, 1109,
 1112, 1118, 1120, 1124, 1126,
 1129, 1132, 1139, 1143, 1152,

- 1156, 1157, 1158-1166, 1176, 1168, 1170-1177, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1184-1192, 1195, 1196, 1199, 1200-1204
- Greenfield, a frontier town, 206
- " almshouse, 299
 - " and Deerfield quarrel, 60
 - " anxious for division of county, 285
 - " approves acts of Boston, 300
 - " aqueduct company, 190, 1043
 - " Bank, 310, 311, 616, 805, 847, 865, 1202
 - " Baptist Church organized, 333
 - " becomes a town, 182, 183
 - " boarding school, 318
 - " cattle show, 320
 - " celebrates July 4, 1795, 293
 - " Continentals, 417
 - " cotton mill, 311
 - " county seat of Franklin, 511
 - " Courier, 551
 - " deed, Indian, 17
 - " direct tax, 893
 - " Dramatic Club, 614, 823
 - " fishing rights, 288
 - " float in parade, 1118
 - " for annexation of Cheapside, 335
 - " gas works, 635, 847, 1046
 - " Gazette quoted, 431, 478, 549, 550, 608, 954, 955, 956, 998
 - " Gazette and Franklin Herald, 550
 - " great sickness, 235
 - " has a justice of the peace, 285
 - " has rights in new courthouse, 301
 - " Herald, 493
 - " High school for young ladies, 317, 486, 602
 - " history of, 415, 1166
 - " house, 1041
 - " Library Association, 610-615, 811, 816, 823, 836, 866, 876, 1042, 1085, 1172
 - " library in 1801, 296, 608
 - " line between it and Deerfield, 12
 - " lyceum, 313, 319, 331, 770
 - " Machine Company, 635
 - " Manufacturing Co., 642, 685, 849
 - " meadows called "Flanders," 191, 298, 556, 845, 875
 - " opposes John Williams' charter for bridge, 291
 - " population in 1792, 289
 - " " " 1800, 295
 - " railroad graded to, 326
 - " " meetings, 316, 320, 325
 - " repairs its forts, 203
 - " road from Deerfield to, 20
 - " rural club, 1049
 - " Savings' bank, 620, 675, 811, 869, 876
 - " set off from Deerfield, 172
 - " Siftings, newspaper, 554
- Greenfield, small-pox scare, 317
- " society in, 1157
 - " soldiers, 171, 253, 258, 308, 334, 349, 347, 350-384, 416-420, 899-942
 - " stage line to Boston, 306, 313
 - " steamboat, 509, 520, 521
 - " stores in, 295, 297
 - " street in 1801, 973
 - " taverns, 752, 1069, 1092
 - " Tool Factory, 628, 643, 869, 873
 - " votes to let Gill go, 290
 - " wants an aqueduct, 293
 - " wants canal, 315
 - " wants Williams college, 310
 - " water works, 1042, 1043
- Greenier, Godfrey, Civil War, 374
- Greenleaf, Capt., Continental army, 900
- Greenough, Clara, Dr., 775
- Greenwich, 712, 714, 821, 919
- Gregg, Reuben, river man, 526
- " Robert, river man, 526
- Grenier, Peter C., Spanish War, 419
- Grennell, Betsey, 712, 841
- " Calvin, carriage maker, 303, 310
 - " Caroline, 703
 - " Charles K., 690, 791, 850, 946
 - " Chester, son of George, 737
 - " Clarissa, 713, 738
 - " farm, 1071, 1072
 - " George, Sr., 562, 702, 724, 808, 983, 1064, 1071, 1188, children die, 737, 738, committee on Federal street, 296, committee to seat meetinghouse, 294, constable, 984, death mentioned, 326, direct tax, 894, 897, resident in 1775, 243, 1803, 296, settles in Greenfield, 433
 - " George, Jr., 325, 433, 511, 601, 605, 611, 751, 779, 780, 783, 792, 798, 799, 804, 808, 814, 841, 871, 1052, 1059, 1186, 1190, 1199, address at bridge opening, 311, Brigade Major, 888, judge of probate, 779, member of Congress, 776, member of state Senate, 776, speaks, 320, 487
 - " George B., death of, 871, gift to library association, 613, honorable dealing, 872
 - " George Bird, Ph.D., writings of, 434
 - " hall, 1052
 - " James S., 433, 612, 696, 809, 814, 853, 892, 1072, 1157, admitted to the bar, 783, committee to build library, 612, committee to build town hall, 332, state Senator, 776
 - " Lucy, 662
 - " Lydia, 483
 - " place, 763, 815
 - " street, 567, 569, 1187

- Grennell, William, 660, 742, 743, military service, 946
 " William F., consul, 1078
 " Wise, 683, 684, 742, 760, 894, landowner in 1800, 674, 775
 " & Aiken, 807, 814
 Grist mill, 633, 634, 635, 639, 641, 861, 982, 986
 " " bridge, 576
 " " burned at Springfield, 34
 " " Nash's Mills, 638
 Griswold, Alexander V., Bishop, 489, 493
 " Charlotte, 709
 " farm, 559, 688, 882
 " Freeman C., 264, 266, 778, 784, 801, 826
 " John F., Rev., 834
 " John Flavel, 604, 688, 797, 800, 882, 1082
 " Joseph, 614, 618, 1188
 " Joseph, major, 806
 " Joseph, Sr., 772
 " Lula, marries A. A. Brooks, 497
 " Lyman, 688, 888
 " Lyman W., 688, 784, 801, 802
 " Maria Louise, 772
 " mills, 868
 " Theophilus, Rev., 688, 834, 882, children died, 740, 744, direct tax, 895, place of burial, 366
 " Whiting, 340, 487, 497, 611, 675, 776, 777, 780, 782, 783, 800, 805, 806, 807, 814, 822, 825, 826, 829, 1043, 1156, 1189, 1191, 1199, 1202, addresses, 511, 512, editor, 553, garden of, 1191, office, 1180, orator, 623
 " Whiting, Mrs., editor library paper, 1172
 " & Lamb, 830
 Groat, William H., Civil War, 371
 Grogan, Thomas, 1110
 Grostick, Charles A., Civil War, 355, 373
 " Frederick, 355
 " Mary, 355
 Groth, J. C., Rev., pastor, 502, 503
 Groton, 24, 635
 " academy, 495, 865
 Grout, Rev. Mr., 311
 " A. W., place, 1071
 " John, Continental, 250
 " tavern, 1198
 Grove street, 565, 566, 568
 Grover, Gen. division, 346, 818
 Growing old gracefully, 830
 Gruelling, Louis, 1114
 Guards, Greenfield, prepare for war, 335
 " people acting as, 207
 Guasimo, 417
 Guild, Curtis, Lieut. Gov., 1123, 1125
 " Joseph, Revolutionary pensioner, 303
 Guilford, Beth, 1115
 " Murray J., 1191
 " Vt., 531, 829
 Guillo, Ransom, Spanish War, 369
 Guillow, Abel, 710
 " David, service, 1814, 308
 Guillows, Mary, 704
 Guinan, William, place of burial, 365
 Gulf, the road, 191
 Gun manufactory, 316
 Gunn, Cephas W., place of burial, 365
 " Charles D., Civil War, 371
 " Charles S., 680
 " Edward P., Civil War, 372
 " George O., 646, 964
 " Levi J., 189, assessor, 794, member council, 777, member Senate, 776, prest. hospital, 1042, residence, 1191, selectman, 795
 " & Amidon shops, 566, 624
 Hackley, H. H., 1105
 " J. M., 1105
 Haddam, Old Conn., 436
 Hadley, 31, 34, 59, 66, 85, 88, 89, 93, 246, 260, 271, 272, 276, 277, 280, 283, 434, 477, 649, 700, 712, 713, 715, 774, 855, 869, 953, 1017, 1058
 " attack on, 53
 " established, 6, 9
 " headquarters, 25, 26, 27, 28
 " home of Nonotucks, 15
 " Indian alarm, 29
 " men assist Hatfield, 53
 " sends relief to Deerfield, 84
 " South, 282, 768
 " Goffe & Whally, 30
 Hafner, John, barn burned, 630
 Haggerty, Matthias, Civil War, 375
 Haigs, Louis, house burned, 627
 " Margeretta, 1112
 " Marie, 1112
 Hail storm, 1013
 Hair in cue, 1179
 Hale, Lieut., engineer, 524
 " Archie C., Sergt. Spanish War, 419
 " Calvin, 559, 695, 746, 895, 914, ensign, 888, resident 1803, 296
 " Charles F., band, Civil War, 371
 " Chileab, 703
 " Edward Everett, Rev., supply, 494
 " Enoch, Rev., sermon at proposed execution, 279
 " Hartley, 452
 " Israel P., 664
 " James, Revolutionary pensioner, 303
 " John P., 339
 " Lydia, 716
 " Nathan, 1188, 1189
 " Timothy, 711
 " William, Continental army, 250

- Halfway Hill, location, 192, 557, 559, 561, 585
- Hall, Rev. Mr., advice solicited, 454
- “ Abigail, marries Roger Newton, 462
- “ Albert T., 552, 1105
- “ Charles, 1111
- “ Clarissa, 711
- “ Cornelia, 712, member Second Congregational, 483
- “ Eben A., 551, 552, 630, 777, 778, 885, 1049, 1173, place of burial, 365
- “ Elisha S., judge, 781
- “ Ellen, 350
- “ Ellery, Mrs., 1117
- “ Harry C., Spanish War, 419
- “ Henry T., Capt., 881, Civil War, 372, place of burial, 365
- “ James M., 885, place of burial, 364, Sergt. Civil War, 367, sketch, 355
- “ John E., 488, 686, 695, 761, 966, 974, direct tax, 894, 895, mill owner, 641, 642, resident in 1803, 297
- “ Jonathan, 707, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, Revolutionary soldier, 915
- “ Josiah, Col., 671
- “ Lydia W., 355
- “ Mary, 1172
- “ Reuben, Revolutionary soldier, 915
- “ Richardson, 618, 867, 881, 1092, 1188, 1189
- “ Rufus, 355
- “ Timothy, 695, 733, 974, 982, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 895, hatter in 1793, 291, resident in 1803, 296, service 1814, 308
- “ Sylvester W., 493, 661, 883
- “ & Taylor, nail makers in 1792, 289
- Hallett, Ben, 1093
- Hallock, Moses, Rev., 600
- Halping, Rev. Mr., 477
- “ Ebenezer, Rev., supply, 478, 480
- Hambleton, W. J., Rev., 500
- Hamer, Amy S., 1120
- Hamilton, Alexander, 261, 744, 945
- “ College, 817
- “ Eber, 707
- “ Eli, 707, 715
- “ Franklin D., Civil War, 367, place of burial, 364
- “ John, house burned, 625, made brick, 579
- “ Robert, Revolutionary pensioner, 393
- “ Trafton, Civil War, 367, 374
- Hamlin, Capt., rebel, wounded, 277
- Hammond, A. G., 792, cashier, 619
- “ John C., 780
- Hampden Bar, 826, 831
- “ County, 510, 511, 512, 514, 846
- “ delegation, 1840, 324
- “ Federalist, 954
- “ Patriot, 826
- “ steamer, 520
- Hampshire Association, 763, 833
- “ County, 66, 105, 142, 167, 170, 181, 202, 215, 221, 229, 245, 254, 270, 272, 273, 299, 493, 510, 514, 530, 531, 550, 558, 768, 780, 808, 821, 822, 899, 904, 906, 911, 918, 921, 922, 923, 925, 931, 934, 938, 940, 957, 967, 984, 987, 1004, 1062
- “ County Bar, 945
- “ “ division of, 287
- “ “ effort to divide, 285
- “ “ militia, 905
- “ “ militia called out, 308
- “ “ organized, 6
- “ “ to raise regiment, 204
- “ delegation in 1840, 324
- “ Gazette, 548, 855, 955
- “ records, 92
- “ regiment, 164
- “ and Hampden canal, 315
- “ Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, 320
- Hampton, 775
- Hancock house, 1006
- “ John, Governor, 259, 448, withdraws offer of reward, 279
- “ John, President, 245, 246
- Handforth, Ethel, 1110
- “ Henry, 650
- “ John W., 652
- “ Hannah, wife of Ebenezer, 747
- Hannum, John, 355
- “ Silas, sketch of, 355
- Hanover, 975, 976
- “ N. H., 363, 363, 874, 1039
- Hanson, Minette, 1111
- Haradon, Sarah C., 675
- Harbert, John, Rev. soldier, 915
- Hard cider, 1093
- “ money, 1029
- “ times, action in regard to, 298
- “ winter, 259
- Harding, Abijah, Rev. pensioner, 303
- “ Wilbur F., Dr., 773
- “ Wm. F., surgeon's mate, 892
- Harlem Heights, 947
- Harmon, Elliot, guard, 221
- “ John, guard, 221
- “ Silas, Civil War, 372
- Harper's Ferry, 819
- “ Magazine, 836
- Harrington, —, counterfeiter, 979
- “ James, 1110
- “ May, 1122
- “ Stephen, resident in 1775, 243
- “ William, Rev. soldier, 916, 918

- Harris, Mr., hunter, 988
 " Abner, river man, 526
 " Henry C., 878
 " Julian, 1111
 " Mary, made captive, 89
 Harrison administration, 845, 1189
 " Benjamin, 782
 " campaign, 1840, 323
 " Isaac, killed, 51
 " Martha, her complaint, 51
 " William Henry, 782
 Harrisonburg, Va., 819
 Harroun, Deacon, 276
 Hartford, 314, 316, 434, 450, 493, 507, 508,
 517, 519, 520, 522, 523, 524, 563,
 603, 697, 874, 881, 951, 975, 976,
 978, 1040, 1058, 1091, 1161
 " bridge, 571
 " Conn., settled, 5, by Dutch, 516
 " soldiers come from, 25
 " stage line, 510
 Hartman, W. E., Mrs., 1115
 Hartnett, Morris, Civil War, 370
 Harvard College, 459, 460, 493, 495, 496,
 763, 769, 773, 806, 812, 813, 814,
 816, 821, 824, 831, 835, 850, 1196
 " College Divinity School, Mass., 495,
 606
 " Law School, 806, 812, 818, 823, 850,
 lectures, 812
 Harvey, Moses, Capt., 939, 942
 Harwood, Peter, 903, major company, 924
 Haskell, C. C., Dr., house burned, 627
 " Elnathan, Capt., 935
 Haskins, Alvah P., shoe shop, 622
 " Alvin, 777
 " George, Jr., 702
 " George W., Civil War, 312
 " James, Civil War, 372
 " John, 1000
 Hastings, Dr., 88
 " Annis, 736
 " Benjamin, 62, 191, 228, 256, 366,
 434, 669, 671, 673, 676, 683, 687,
 693, 717, 785, 786, 979, 983, 1056,
 1060, 1061, 1062, committee for
 new bill, 229, 234, committee to
 invite ministers, 454, commit-
 tee to nominate, 211, 468, commit-
 tee to nominate Mr. Billing,
 455, committee to settle with min-
 ister, 237, first constable, 182, first
 moderator, 182, first town clerk,
 182, member of First Church, 456,
 narrow escape, 212, petition, 215,
 217, resident in 1760, 243, Rev.
 soldier, 916, 918, share in lands,
 121, 123, soldier, 171, 212, 251
 " Benjamin, Lt., 435, 736, 745, com-
 missioned, 228, 231, 248, com-
 mittee to sell mounts, 227
 " Benjamin, Jr., 687, 708, 735, 736,
 786, 895, 980, care of meeting-
 house, 228, 231, Civil War, 368,
 death, 320, early settler, 434
 Hastings, Benjamin, 2d, 434, 435
 " Benjamin, 4th, 435
 " Caroline, 739
 " Cela, 742
 " Ephraim, 673, 917, 895, Rev. sol-
 dier, 816, 917
 " Esther W., marries J. F. Moors, 496
 " Eunice, 710, 739
 " farm, 1043
 " Frank, 687
 " Henry A., 29, Civil War, 374
 " John, 712, 737
 " John M., Civil War, 367
 " Jonathan, Rev. soldier, 917
 " Joseph, 435, 700, 736, 737, 740, 745,
 897, 916, 917, defense of U. S.
 arsenal, 281, resident in 1760,
 242, soldier, 258
 " Lemuel, 435, 476, 683, 701, 737,
 739, 742, defense of U. S. arsenal,
 281, resident in 1760, 243, way-
 laid, 280
 " Medad, 702, 737, 740, Rev. soldier,
 916
 " Nathan, 735
 " Obed, 656
 " Oliver, 435, 676, 704, 897, Conti-
 nental army, 250, Lexington
 alarm, 249, Rev. soldier, 918
 " Onissimus, service, 1814, 309, 676
 " Otis, 682
 " Parmaly, place of burial, 366
 " Parmly C., Civil War, 368
 " Patrick, Civil War, 370
 " Prudence, widow, 736
 " Reuben, 1003
 " Russell, 322, 671, 673, 777, 790,
 888, 889, chorister, 538, 539, farm,
 327
 " Samuel, consults conjuror, 721,
 Lexington alarm, 249, made cap-
 tive, 89, Rev. soldier, 918
 " Sarah, 712
 " Selah, 435, 687, 705, 895
 " street, 570, 683
 " Submit, 702
 " Synthia, 739
 " Tartallus, 740
 " Thomas, 434, 979, Dr., 135
 Hasty pudding, 76, 962
 Hat making, 1027
 Hatfield, 40, 43, 46, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71,
 72, 75, 83, 84, 85, 88, 93, 101,
 127, 132, 137, 170, 204, 245, 246,
 261, 273, 351, 422, 434, 437, 438,
 486, 714, 720, 809, 953, 957, 994,
 995, 1017, 1018
 " attacked, 36, 53
 " attacked again, 54

- Hatfield, bridge, 571
 " complains to General Court, 11
 " convention at, 287
 " fort at, 25
 " men killed, 26
 " the frontier town, 33
- Hatter, 849
- Haupt, Heman, 1084
 " Henry, 1082
 " Lewis, 1082
- Haverhill attacked, 100
- Haviland, Col., 223
- Hawkins, Bailey, 553
 " George, 657
 " Jordon, direct tax, 897
 " Sarah, 702
- Hawks, Abigail, 701, 707
 " Alanson K., 778
 " Albert E., trustee, 618
 " Eleazer, com. to build mounts, 163
 killed, 167, losses at Deerfield
 massacre, 88, remunerates for
 tax, 71, selectman, 110, share in
 land, 123
 " fort, Charlemon, 163, 205
 " Frederick, 435, 883
 " Gershom, petition, 204, wounded,
 165
 " Hilkiah, 705
 " John, Capt. 425, certificate, 221,
 Col., 435, com. to build mounts,
 162, land at Keene, N. H., 138
 " John, Lt., promoted, 215, 203
 " John, Sergt., attacked, 165, defense
 of Fort Massachusetts, 166,
 wounded, 93
 " John, Sr., losses at Deerfield mas-
 sacre, 88
 " John, Jr., losses at Deerfield mas-
 sacre, 88
 " Jonathan, 706, bounty, 991
 " Joshua, petition, 254
 " Leon O., 677, 678, place, 291
 " Nathaniel, bounty, 991
 " Seth, 702, petition, 204
- Hawley, 311, 316, 511
 " Judge, 979
 " Alanson, 553
 " Joseph, major, 271
- Hawthorne, 836, 1148
 " essay, 1192
- Hay burned, 625, 630, 631
 " cheaper, 512
 " meadow, 562, location, 193
- Hayden, Emily, 356
 " Frederic, 356
 " Frederic W., sketch, 356
 " Frederick N., Sergt., Civil War, 372
 " John, 1000
 " Samuel, 580
- Haydenville, 356
- Hayes, Aaron, Rev. pensioner, 304
- Hayes, Joel, Rev., 715
 " Patrick, Civil War, 373
 " Rutherford B., Prest., 806, 866
- Haynes, Dwight N., Civil War, 377
 " Josiah, service 1814, 309
 " Samuel, Civil War, 369
- Haywood, C., pastor, 500
 " George P., 683
 " Margaret, 1119
 " Mary E., 683
 " place, 985
 " street, 570, 683
- Hazen, Allen, Rev., 91
- Head of navigation, 512
 " of river navigation, 1090
- Headly, Phineas C., Rev., 800, 1170, pastor,
 486
- Healy, Mark, 1065
- Hearse house to be built, 320
 " new one purchased, 326
 " purchase of, 310
- Heath, 163, 170, 649, 709, 722, 803, 804,
 975
- Heaton, Seth, land at Keene, N. H., 138
- Hebard, Asa, Rev. pensioner, 304
- Hemenway, John, Civil War, 367, 369, 374
- Hemp, 637
 " Co., Green river, burned out, 319,
 incorporated, 319
- Henchman, Capt., drives Indians from
 Brookfield, 36
- Henderson, Sarah, 701
 " Solomon, 711
- Hendrick, Mohawk chief, 132, 133, 209,
 goes to Canada, 108, killed, 209
- Henery, Francis, deserter, 1025
- Henneberry, Walter A., Rev., 500, 859
- Henneman, Rosanna, negress, 711
- Henry, Benjamin, 701
 " Caleb S., Rev., 799, death, 485,
 pastor, 485
 " Charles, 977, 874
 " Choteau, steamer, 346
 " Edward F., 669
 " John, 747, 985, British spy, 305,
 306, wounded, 218
 " Nathan, 653, tavern keeper, 510
 " Nathan F., 508, 621, 762, 861
- Henshaw, Mr., suffers loss, 128
 " Samuel, agent, 530, 531
- Hensle, Bertha, 1116
- Herald of the times, 551
- Herd increase, 78
- Herinton, William, Rev. soldier, 918
- Hermit, 1006
- Hermon, Elijah, Rev. soldier, 918
- " Hero of Fort Massachusetts," 165, 435,
 883
- Herodotus, 1136
- Herrington, William, Rev. soldier, 918
- Hersey & Co., stoves, 629
- Hescock, Mr., 302

- Hesperides, Garden of, 1111
 Hibbard }
 Hibberd }
 " Rev. Mr., 745
 " John, 691
 Hickey, James, 1099
 " Mary A., 357
 Hicks, Henry P., manufacturer, 624
 " Lemira, 669
 " Truman B., 678, house burned,
 331
 Hide, David, 1004, 1005
 High post bedstead, 962
 " School, 590, 591, 592, 812, 828,
 1082, 1172, building, 590, 591,
 593, 1111, 1194, established, 334,
 float, 1108, 1111, ground, 567,
 768, hall, 594, 632, house to be
 built, 335, wanted, 332, young
 ladies, 761, 966, 971
 " Sheriff, 1034
 " street, 75, 228, 302, 331, 332, 334,
 557, 564, 565, 626, 760, 841, 878,
 973, 1070, 1072, 1080, 1192
 " street cemetery, 683, 694, 760, 864
 " W. C., pastor, 500
 Highgate cemetery, 946
 Highland avenue, 558, 567, 568, 569, 1170
 " park, 190, road, 557, 558, 1043
 Highlands, 935
 Highway }
 Highways }
 " book, 570, committee to lay, 126,
 to Greenfield laid out, 19, 20, up
 Green river, 118, wages for work
 on, 293, 301
 Hildreth, Mattie, 1111
 Hill, Samuel, Capt., warrant against, 274
 " W. L., 1165
 Hilliard, George S., 810
 Hillman, Anson, 660
 " Thomas, 666, 668
 " Wass., 667, 668, 679
 Hilton, William, Continental army, 250
 Hinds, Richard, Rev. pensioner, 304
 Hines, Elder, 1098
 Hingham, 835
 Hinman, Burrer, defense of U. S. arsenal,
 281
 Hinsdale }
 Hinsdell }
 " Miss, 700
 " Rev. Mr., missionary to Scatacooks,
 158, 160
 " Ariel, Lexington alarm, 249, resident
 in 1760, 243, Rev. soldier, 919,
 soldier, 251, 647, 660, 661, 702,
 759, 895, to tune the psalm, 233,
 " Ariel, Corp., Rev. soldier, 919
 " Barnabas, killed at Bloody brook,
 435
 " brook, 90, 186
 Hinsdale }
 Hinsdell }
 " Darius, 647, 735, residence before
 1760, 243
 " Diana, 702, 711
 " Ebenezer, 647
 " Elisha, 700, 736
 " Emily, 679
 " Eunice, 737
 " Experience, at Ash swamp fight, 42,
 guide, 40, killed, 43, 445
 " Fanny, 679
 " farm, 659
 " fight in, 168, abandoned, 168
 " John, committee to build mounts,
 163
 " killed at Bloody brook, 435
 " Mehuman 102, 103, 104, 119, 122,
 435, 660, 995, birth of, 12, 104,
 435, committee on common field
 gates, 118, 125, losses at Deerfield
 massacre, 87, share in land, 121,
 123, third pitch, 126
 " N. H., 169, 170, 985
 " Rebecca, 647
 " Robert, 435, killed at Bloody brook,
 12
 " Samuel, 12, 192, 256, 647, 660,
 679, 693, 700, 737, 741, 759, 785,
 786, committee, 200, 228, commit-
 tee of correspondence, 234, commit-
 tee on tax, 231, committee to
 build mounts, 162, committee to
 get bill repealed, 232, committee
 to order affairs, 12, 14, committee
 to thank D. Wells, 233, delegate
 to prov. congress, 234, early set-
 tler, 435, first board of selectmen,
 182, first settler at Deerfield, 435,
 may retain his homestead, 20,
 place, 563, 679, resident in 1760,
 243, Revolutionary soldier, 919,
 soldier, 212, to attend county
 congress, 234, to correspond
 with Boston, 233, to sell meeting-
 house lumber, 233, treasurer,
 585
 " Samuel, Jr., to build bridge, 574,
 Lieut., 889, resident in 1760, 243
 " Samuel, 2d, 436
 " Sarah, 736, 741
 " Uriel, to tune the psalm, 718
 " Violetta, 712
 Historian of Greenfield, 884
 History, local, 886
 " of Dartmouth College, 834
 " of Deerfield, 141
 " of Greenfield, 451, 462, 820
 " of Palmer, 975
 " of United States, 1144
 Hitchcock, Dr., 971
 " Anson, 713

- Hitchcock, Catharine, 653
 " Charles, 711, 743, 745
 " Edward, Prof., 968, 970, Rev., 1040
 " Elwin, Rev., pastor, 500
 " Gaius, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281
 " Joel, Capt. company, 947
 " John, house burned, 34
 " Margaret, 707, 847
 " Mary, 706, 712
 " Merrick, 1003, direct tax, 897
 " Nathaniel, deacon, 1019
 " Polly, 712
 " Samuel, barber, 625
 " Sheriff, 994
 " Sophia, 653
 " Theodore, 722
 " Warham, 710
 " Wyrarn, 477, 651
- Hoar, Geo. W., 824
- Hobbs, Humphrey, Capt., fight, 170
- Hobby, Jonathan, 1018
- Hobgoblins, 982
- Hodge, Mr., 722
 " E., pastor, 500
 " Levi, Rev., 716
- Hodges, Ruth, 1110
 " W. B., Mrs., 1115
- Hogs, 720, killed at Deerfield, 83, may run at large, 228, to be ringed, 74
- Hogsheads wanted, 509
- Hohner, Martin, Mrs., 1116
- Hoit, Hannah, 706
- Holden, Benjamin, Rev. pensioner, 303
 " Dwight D., 1119
 " Geo. T. C., 756
 " Phil, 329, 1098
- Holdorff, Jacob, Civil War, 378
- Holland, Ashley, 189
 " F. W., Rev., 494, 497, 498
 " J. G., Dr., 1176
 " Lovina, 712
 " Samuel, adjutant, 889, trader in 1810, 300
 " Thankful, 703
- Hollen, Abisha, 700
- Hollingsworth, Samuel, Rev., 490
- Hollister block, 331, 568, 624, 1051, 1068, house, 488, 759, 761, 841, 845, 945, 965, 967, 974, 1008, 1184
 " Joseph H., 330, 611, 878, 1184, jeweller, 624
 " place, 163, 317, 1200
- Hollow factory, 860, 982
- Holloway, Daniel, 907, Revolutionary soldier, 920
- Holmes, Annals, 22
 " Jonah, 1060, 1061, 1062, share in land, 121, 123
 " Oliver Wendell, Dr., 813, 1134, 1148, 1176
 " Philip, Rev. soldier, 919
 " William, 2
- Holt, Edward, 669
- Holton, Abigail, 715
 " Asa A., 778
 " John R., 892, 1020
 " Nathan, Continental army, 250
- Holy Cross college, 501
 " Trinity Church, 839, 1182, organized, 500, 501
- Holyoke, 488, 501, 831, 871, 1052
 " dam at, 39, finished, 330, rebuilt, 333
 " Samuel, Capt., 1158, at Peskeompscut, 40, kills five Indians, 41, on the retreat, 42, 43
- Home guard, 344, 1202
 " James, Civil War, 369
 " lot, 755, 842, 1055, 1056, 1063, 1064, 1069, 1071
 " lots, 115, 423, at Green river, 111, 113, 118. Greenfield granted, 63
- Homestead, 645, 959
- Hooker, Gen., 818
 " Mary, wife of Thomas, 4
 " Richard, 1173
 " Thomas, Rev., leads his people to Connecticut river, 4
- Hoop poles, 507, 523
- Hoosac, 164, 212
 " Falls, N. Y., 882
 " garrison enlarged, 214
 " mountain, 167
 " Pocumtuck camp on, 36
 " river, 163, 165, 313
 " tunnel, 866, 1084
- Hope brigantine, 99
 " Good, fort established, 516
 " street, 502, 503, 565, 567, 568, 570, 625, 627, 632, 1045, 1196
- Hopkins, Rev. Mr., advice solicited, 454
 " Academy, 774
 " Erastus, Rev., 822
 " Esther, 716
 " Mark, prest., 838
 " Stephen, president of convention, 254
 " W. S. B., 780, 784, 805, 822, 1044
- Horn }
 Horne }
- " Benjamin, 746
 " F., 1114
- Horr, George W., 1166
 " John, 880, house, 1191
 " Nelson, 1087
- Horse block, 754
 " sheds, 478, 536
 " shoe for witches, 982
 " trading, 978
- Horses drowned, 317, liable to fine, 74. money to purchase for army, 238, number of, 244, on lumber drives, 528, wanted, 509
- Horsford, Obediah, 705

- Horsley, Benjamin, 702, child dies, 739, resident in 1775, 243, Rev. soldier, 920, 933
 " Benjamin, Jr., resident in 1775, 243
 " Jonathan J., married, 708, Rev. soldier, 920
 " Lucy, 706
 " Orlana, service, 1814, 308
 " Samson, Rev. soldier, 921
- Horticultural affairs, 856
 " Association, 610
- Hosford, Florence, 1116
 " Harry, 1111
- Hosley, Benj., 584
 " Dexter, builds, 330
 " Lucy, 715
 " Rufus, 689
 " Thomas, Rev. soldier, 921
- Hosmer, Asa, Jr., hunter, 988
 " G. W., Rev., entertains 52d regt., 345
 " James K., Prof., 1171, Rev. color guard, 346
 " Maria Hovey, 1042, legacy, 614
- Hospital, Franklin County, 332
- Hostages for Samuel Ely, 273
- Hotel Warren, 1116
- Houghton, Benjamin W., 656
 " Clark, 690, 867, trader, 507
 " Edward, trader, 507
 " Irving B., Civil War, 377
 " Jack, 1091
 " Seth S., place of burial, 365
 " store, 508
- Housatonic, 54, 57
 " Indians, 1017, confer with Governor, 145-160
- House boat on lumber drive, 528
 " Elisha, Rev. soldier, 921
 " lots in Deerfield, 20
 " of Representatives, 179, 1004, 1018, members at Deerfield council, 142
 " Town, proposition to build, 321
 " Zacheriah, Rev. soldier, 921
- Houses, 227, in 1776, 244, 897, in 1822, 311, built at Green river, 130, to be picketed, 225
- Houston, Sam, 1014
 " & Gill campaign, 1013, club, 1014
- Hovey block, 769, 842, 1185
 " building, 303, 1189
 " Daniel, Dr., 327, 614, 698, 769, 872, 1042, 1067, 1079, 1190, 1195
 " drug store, 867, 884, 1068
 " George H., 327, 769, 1069, drugs, 623, 872
 " George H., Mrs., 1042
 " house, 967, 979, old, 835, 854
 " Luther S., 769, 872
 " property, 757
- Howard, Augustus, Civil War, 336, 369, 372, sketch of, 356
- Howard, Bazaleel, Rev., 715
 " Charles, Sergt. Civil War, 374
 " Lucius, 356
 " Mark M., 882
 " Philena, 359
 " Roger, Rev. Dr., 857
- Howe }
 Howes }
- " Caleb, wounded, 206
 " E. E., 1165
 " Jemima, prisoner, 206
 " Lord, in New York, 255
 " M. S., Rev., 504
 " Samuel, 740
 " tavern, 994
 " W. J., 1052
- Howland, Mr., 423
 " Abigail, 738, 740
 " Asa, Gen., 320, 1050
 " George, 738, 740, 759, resident in 1760, 243, Revolutionary soldier, 921
 " George, Sr., early settler, 436
 " George, Jr., 436, 736
 " John, 436, 701, 759, Lt., 889, resident in 1760, 243, Revolutionary 921
 " Mercey, 736
 " Rufus, 611, 793, 863, 1023, 1047, 1079, collector, 696, legacy, 698, Prospect hill, 605
 " Salmon, 707
 " Seth, 738, 740, 759, 927, child of, died, 737, resident in 1760, 243
 " Seth S., mill owner, 641
 " tavern, 760
 " William R., 1048
 " Zimri, 709
- Howskins, Mr., 738
- Hoxie, James W., 683, 712
- Hoyt, Col., 1039
 " Abigail, 705
 " Cephas, 690, 762, trader, 507
 " Charles C., 1072
 " David, 674, committee, 112, heirs share in land, 121, 123, home lot, 111, 125, 1056 1058, killed at Deerfield, 85
 " David, Lt., losses at Deerfield massacre, 87
 " David, Jr.'s, heirs, share in land, 121, 123, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87
 " Elisha, 690
 " Epaphras, Gen., 142, 161, 329, 508, 511, 532, register of deeds, 780, sheriff, 782
 " Horatio, 268
 " Jonathan, 450, 571, 690, 702, 762, com. to build mounts, 163, early settler at Cheapside, 436, gets charter for toll bridge, 292, grant

- for bridge, 506, Lt., 1058, re-
deemed, 94, share in land, 121,
123, tavern, 507
- Hoyt, Mildred, 1111
" Sarah, captive, 440
- Hoyt's Antiquarian Researches, 133, 168,
532, 1039
- Hubbard, Edwin, 656
" Elizabeth, 712
" Ephraim, 667, 667, 670, 680, direct
tax, 895, mill owner, 639
" Historian, 30, 31
" John, Rev., 715
" Mary, 713
" Robert, Rev., 1002
" T., Speaker, 211, 217
" William, Rev., 4
- Hudson river, 17, 208, 255, 256, 871, 957,
958, 1139, Indians flee to, 54
" Tryphena, 702
- Huguenots, 441
- Hulbert, Ebenezer S., 643
- Hull, Elizabeth, 652, 1064, marries John
Nims, 441
" Jeremiah, 441, 448, 652, 1064, early
settler, 440, grant, 112, 114, 116,
117, heirs, 125, home lot, 111,
1057
" Jeremiah, Jr., burned, 440
" place, 652
" Mehitable, 440
" Roger, 1111
" S., pastor, 500
" Sylvester W., buys old church, 499,
883
- Humane benefactor, 544
- Humes, Edward W., 673, 676
" Harlow, riverman, 525, 526
" W. G., 1117
" W. G., Mrs., 1117
- Humphrey, James, 229
- Hunt, Dr., 769
" Daniel, Capt., 907
" Ebenezer, Lt., committee, 176, 178,
199
" Elisha, chairman of convention, 255
" Fanny, 654
" John, Revolutionary soldier, 921
" Parley, gets damages, 573
" Rebecca, 708
" S., Miss, 1041
" S. & Co., cotton mill, 635
" Thomas, Continental army, 250,
Lexington alarm, 249, Revolu-
tionary soldier, 921, 922
- Hunter, Comfort, 1034
" David, 797
" George, Civil War, 371
" Janet, 1114
" John, Continental army, 250, killed,
276
" Raymond W., Dr., 1105
- Hunter, Raymond W., Mrs., 1117
" William, riverman, 526
- Hunting, 986
" Hills, garrisoned, 204
- Huntington, Mr., Dist. attorney, 810
" Rev. Dr., 493
" C. P., 952
" Dan, Rev., supply, 484
- Huntstown, garrisoned, 204
- Hurlburt, John, a Dedham proprietor, 10
- Hurst, Sarah, widow, losses at Deerfield
massacre, 88
- Hutchins, Clarence, 1110
- Hutchinson, messenger to Nipmucks
killed, 24
" Anna, 710
" Jesse, 709
" Thomas, Lt. Gov., historian, 105, 241
- Hutton, Mancius H., 837
- Hyde, Henry, Rev., pastor, 488
- Ice pond, 671
- Ichology, 767
- Illinois, 432
" Central R. R., 346
" steamer, 52d on board, 346
- Imboden, Gen., 819
- Immigrants, great number of, 3
- Impartial Intelligencer, 530, 548, 549, 550,
945, 954, begins publication, 289
- Imprisonment for debt, 382
- Independence accomplished, 239
- India, 1142
- Indian }
Indians }
- 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21,
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65,
66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 447,
988, 995, 1007, 1009, 1017, 1095,
1188, 150 come to Deerfield, 64
- " Abenakis, urged to attack English,
82
" affairs, 436
" Agawams, The, country of, 15
" Ahimunquat, signs deed, 17, 18
" alarm at Hadley, 29
" Albany Indians, 68
" ambush at Wequamps, 36
" ambush Capt. Williams, 170
" Amrusus, married Eunice Williams,
108
" antiquities, 970
" appeal to higher court, 1159
" Ashpelon, 434, at Colrain, 218, at
Country Farms, 658, at Deerfield
conference, 141, 161, at Fort
Mass., 165, at Fort William
Henry, 214, at Great Meadows,
168

Indian }
Indians }

- " attack at bars, 167, attack Bel-
den family, 67, attack at Col-
rain, 134, attack at Deerfield, 54,
450, attack Hadley, 29, attack
Hatfield, 53, attack John Stark
and others, 202, attack No. 4,
168
- " Attawamhood, English ally, 25
- " Auountauresaunkee, Cagnawaga,
149, 154
- " beset by French, 164
- " blankets, 1114
- " boasting of their prowess, 107
- " bounty offered for scalps of, 66
- " boys, 1113
- " burn Ft. Bridgman, 169, burn over
lands, 191, 633, burn Pynchon's
farmhouses, 33, burn Schenec-
tady, 63
- " Caghnewagas, at Deerfield, 82, 141,
142, 143
- " camp at Peskeompscut, 39
- " Canadian Indians, 136, attack Deer-
field, 65, visit Philip's camp, 36
- " Canonchet, Narragansett chief, 38,
executed, 39
- " Cape Sable, 130
- " capture Smead and Gillette, 66
- " carry captives, 166
- " Castreen attacks Deerfield, 65
- " Christian, 8
- " Church, organized, 8
- " conference at Deerfield, 141, at
Deerfield (1735), 141, 161, at Ft.
Dummer, 161
- " constant warfare with, 172
- " continue depredations, 171
- " corn, 1029
- " Councopot, 145
- " Cuncupot, Scatacook chief, 142
- " defeat Beers, 27
- " depredations, 167
- " desert De Boucours, 92
- " desire for peace, 136
- " Duntaussoogoe, Canaga chief, 142
- " Eastern, allies of Pocumtucks, 15,
17, anxious for peace, 136, begin
Father Rasle's war, 128, make
treaty, 80, not to be helped by
English, 16
- " executed, 66
- " fight at Peskeompscut, 39
- " fight with Capt. Hobbs, 170
- " file, 254
- " fire on Deerfield men, 133
- " fireplaces, 1006
- " floats, 1107
- " fort at Hatfield, 26, at Springfield,
34
- " friendly, killed, 66, by Mohawks, 58

Indian }
Indians }

- " gather at Northfield, 37
- " go out under De Rouville, 100
- " Graylock's raid, 106
- " "Great," 22
- " great mortality among, 3
- " habits and customs, 434
- " harass eastern settlement, 64
- " Hatfield attacked again, 54
- " Hendrick, Mohawk chief, 108, 132,
133, goes to Canada, 108
- " hold prisoners, 219
- " homes of, 15
- " Housatonic, 146, 151, 155, 157, 159,
160, council at Deerfield, 141,
143, 145
- " House, 84, 329, 1039
- " hunter, 987
- " in ambush, 207
- " Iroquois, asked to join against
eastern Indians, 132
- " John Eliot learns language, 7
- " Jonathan Wells and the, 43, 49
- " kill Benjamin Munn, 438, Benoni
Stebbins at Deerfield, 84, cattle,
68, Ebenezer Severance, 444,
friendly, 63, Graves, Daniel, 639,
Isaac and John Graves, 434, John
Allen, 1065, John Smead, 448,
Lathrop, 12, men (3), on Graves's
brook, 190, Matthew Clark, 957,
Mrs. McCowen, 220, Rev. Jo-
seph Willard, 132, Samuel And-
ros, 106, Samuel Field, 72,
Shubal Atherton, 423, soldier at
Deerfield, 27
- " killed, 986, by women, 35, in
Colrain, 165
- " Kunckkeasacod, 18
- " language (peculiarities of), 7
- " loss at Falls fight, 43
- " Maquas attack Pocumtucks, 28,
stragglers, 64, warriors at Deer-
field, 82
- " married, 717
- " Martin Kelloggs kills an, 101
- " massacre at Country Farms, 191
- " Masseamet sells land, 17
- " Mehuman Hinsdale taken captive,
102, wish to burn him, 103
- " Mequinnitchall signs deed, 17, 18
- " Mohawks, 22, aid the English, 36,
break up Philip's camp, 38, Chief
Hendrick at Fort Dummer, 132,
conference at Deerfield, 141,
French Mohawks take prisoners,
66, 68, Guide Wait and Jennings,
55, have spies in Canada, 81, in
colony service, 133, insolent, 59,
killed friendly Indians, 58, meet
Col. Schuyler's agent, 100, pun-

- ish the Pocumtucks, 17, Sassacus flees to, 5, scout with James Corse, 138, treaty with English, 16, whipped by Pocumtucks, 15
- Indian }
Indians }
- " Moheegs, 142
- " Mohegans, saved by the English, 15, with Maj. Treat at Bloody Brook, 32
- " Mohicans, English treat with them, 16, receive the Pocumtucks, 36
- " Moquolas, shot at Northampton, 66
- " Mowenas, shot at Northampton, 66
- " murder Church, 71
- " Narragansetts, 23, allies of Pocumtucks, 15, attack coast towns, 37, hunted by Capt. Church, 54
- " Natawanute, 2
- " Naunauttooghijan, Scutacook chief, 142
- " Niantic, damages at, 22
- " Nipmucks, 15, 23, 24, at Bloody Brook, 32, attack Brookfield, 25, attack coast towns, 37, hunted by Capt. Church, 54, return to Brookfield, 36, Swamp fight, 26
- " Nonotucks, 15, at Hatfield, 25
- " Norridgewocks, incited to war, 129, raid Massachusetts, 130
- " old men averse to war, 129
- " Ompawmet, 157
- " on Conn. river, 516
- " on North river, 164
- " on warpath, 206
- " Ountansoogee, Cagnawaga chief, 144, speaks at conference, 145
- " over the falls, 532
- " Penobscots, 130
- " Pequots commit depredations, 5, destroyed, 5
- " Peskeompscut (Turners Falls), 39
- " Philip, "King," 8, 22, 23, 24, 27, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 53, 54
- " Picomegan (Green river), 40
- " Pocumtucks, 13, 15, 16, allies of, 17, at Hatfield, 25, Chief Graylock, 106, flee to the Mohicans, 36, home of, 9, numerous and strong, 22, sell corn 6, sell land, 17
- " praying, 24
- " prisoners taken by, 55
- " protest against fort at Cowas, 202
- " Puckquahow, Nipmuck sachem, 26
- " raid Mass. and N. H. towns, 130
- " revisit Deerfield, 106
- " reward to, 94
- " rogues from Canada, 63
- " Sahada, "Prince," murdered, 16
- " Sancumachu, Pocumtuck sachem, 36
- Indian }
Indians }
- " Sassacus, killed by Mohawks, 5
- " Scatacookes, 68, 69, 138
- " sell captives, 69
- " settled in Canada, 63
- " shot near Fort Taylor, 212
- " skulk in swamps, 28
- " skulking near Deerfield, 135
- " slain in Deerfield fight, 89
- " slaughter Lothrop and his men, 31, 32
- " spies, 81
- " spring, 428, 563, 669, 1006
- " Springfield burned, 34
- " Squakeag, 38, punished by Mohawks, 16, 17, scouts visit, 53, their home, 15
- " St. Francois, 130
- " St. John, 130
- " Stockbridge Indian killed, 223
- " story, 43, Rev. Hope Atherton's, 49
- " suffer for want of food, 38
- " Sunsick, part of Deerfield, 17
- " swamp fight with, 26
- " take captives at Deerfield, 81
- " take Matthew Severance, 446
- " take Pascomock fort, 92
- " tease Matthew Severance, 445
- " threaten Deerfield, 33, 93
- " Tomholisick, part of Deerfield, 17
- " Tonto discovers plot, 34
- " Toxus, a Norridgewock chief, 129
- " trader, 10
- " treaty at Kennebeck, 131, with Mohawks, 59
- " troubles on northwest frontiers, 306
- " try to retain captives, 94
- " Tunxis, allies of Pocumtucks, 15
- " two killed at Vernon, 72, at Westfield, 93
- " Uncus, Mohegan sachem, 15
- " Uroen killed, 68
- " village (at Natick), 8
- " visit Deerfield, 429, old camping places, 138
- " Wampanoags, 23, 36
- " war—wars, 62, 136, 212, 441, 445, 450, 652, 887, 1039, 1063, 1068, declared against, 132, ended, 1140
- " warfare in the west, 307
- " Weenpauk, Scutacook chief, 142
- " Wequamps (Sugar Loaf), 36, 40
- " Weshatchowmesit, part of Deerfield, 17
- " Wneachchue, Grin, sells land, 18
- " Woronokes, 15
- " Wottanamon, killed, 105, scalp taken, 105
- " wound Dea. Samuel Field, 135

- Indian }
 Indians }
 " Wussquakeeak village, 28
 Industry float, 1107
 Infantry, 749
 Inferior court, 260
 Ingalls, John, Civil War, 369
 Ingersoll, Charles J. J., 338, 551, 773, 779,
 793, 845, Am. Repub., 554
 " Charles T., Dr., 773
 " Eliza L., 773
 " George L & Co., 956
 " Joseph, killed at Deerfield, 85, 89
 Ingram, Jonathan, killed at Deerfield, 85
 " Reuben, 706, 707
 Inhabitants of Greenfield, 231, 232, meet-
 ing of, 234
 Initiating green hands, 524
 Inner commons, 689
 Insane Hospital, Northampton, 772, 809,
 822, 878
 Insolvency court, 1196
 Institute (Greenfield), for young ladies, 603
 Insurance, 315, 622, agent, 875
 Insurgent prisoners at Greenfield, 282
 Insurgents, 274, 275, on retreat, 277
 Intentions of marriage, 705
 Intermediate school, 591
 Intermission, Sabbath, to be half hour, 236
 Internal revenue, 342
 Interstate Mortgage Trust Company, 621
 Invocation, 1129
 Iowa, 432
 Ireland, 698, 740, 859
 Irish emigrants, 698
 " hopeful, 1100
 " Plain, 213, 645, 659, 964, 1021, lo-
 cated, 191
 Iron, 1091
 " foundry, 635
 " ore, 642
 " "Works," 234, 321, 564, 571, 572,
 643, burned, 316
 Irvin, Harriet, 1110
 Irwin, Senator, 268
 " Richard W., 1123
 Isham, Henry B., Civil War, 373
 Italy, 1147

 Jackman, Alden C., 364, 373
 " F. A., 1106
 Jackson, A., 1106
 " Andrew, Gen., 308, 1179
 " Michael, Col., 906, 916, 918, 937
 " Nathaniel, 922
 Jacobs, John, Col., 925
 " Nathan, 707
 Jail, Boston, 259
 " Greenfield, 301, 312, limits, 301,
 513, 514
 " Northampton, 246, 272, 274, 279,
 282, 283, 439

 Jailer, 283, 312, 871
 Jam, of logs, 529
 James, King II, 61, 63, 1138
 " street, 568, 570, 630, 1170
 Jamestown, Battle of, 948
 " founding of, 1146
 Japan, 447
 Jaquith, Joseph, 304
 Jarvis, George J., 374
 Javery, Ephraim, 309
 Jeffords, Charles R., 647, 648
 Jenkins, Charles, Rev., 484, 889
 " Clarence B., 1106
 " W. I., cashier, 618
 Jenks, counterfeiter, 637
 " George W., 778
 Jennings, Chester, 677
 " George W., 370
 " Stephen, 55, 56, 58, wife of, 55, 56
 " Widow, 747
 Jennison, Samuel, 689
 Jepperson, Amos, 705
 Jesuit priests, 32, 69, 107, 128, 131, 1139
 Jewett, George L., 1185
 " Jonathan, 714
 Jillett, soldier, killed, 167
 John Ledyard, steamer, 520
 Johnson, Adam, his will, 311
 " B. J., Rev., 500
 " Edward E., 680
 " Hannah, 704
 " Henry, house, 630
 " Isaac, wolf story, 993
 " Jesse, 706
 " Jonathan, 676, 885, soldier, 922,
 923
 " Louise, 1110
 " Lucy, 711
 " Mary, 747
 " Mehitable, 12
 " Porter, 747
 " Richard, burial place, 366, death,
 747, early settler, 436, soldier,
 922, tax, 897
 " Samuel, 688
 " Thomas, 664, aided in effort to
 break will, 311
 " William, Sir, 208, 209, 957
 Jones, Albert, land, 332, 1072
 " Allen, 328, house burned, 331
 " Allen & Co., fire, 333
 " Benjamin H., 656
 " Bertha, 1110
 " Caleb, 656
 " carding works, 186
 " Charles, 1024
 " David S., elector under Smith will,
 330, examining committee, 696,
 hotel, 762, selectman, 792, tyth-
 ingman, 326
 " David S., Gen., 849, 889, 892, 1069,
 1095

- Jones, Edwin J., land, 656, selectman, 795,
 sketch of, 870
 " Eleanor, 1121
 " Elizabeth, 711
 " G. G., Rev., 500
 " George P., Pres. senate, 1123
 " Hannah L., 849
 " Henry, Rev., teacher, 603, 1101,
 1184
 " Henry W., 784, 825
 " Isaac, 687
 " Jehiel, 510
 " John, 44
 " John W., soldier, 368
 " Leonard S., militia, 892
 " Levi, manufacturer, 327, 635, 861,
 1019
 " Phineas, children die, 737, 738,
 dies, 745, direct tax, 895, early
 settler, 243, farm, 687, married,
 702, soldier, 922, 923
 " Raymond, 111
 " S. Russell, Rev., chaplain, 892, rec-
 tor, 490, school committee, 800
 " S. Washburn, 656
 " Brooks & Thompson, 635
 " Mitchell & Co., 332, 635, 1184
 " Moody & Co., 635
 " & Paige, 327, 328, 1184, 1192
 Joslyn, Lorenzo D., 337, 863
 " & Eldridge, 1013, 1015
 Jotter, William, soldier, 375
 Journal of Conference, 141
 Joyce, Elizabeth, 708
 " William, 748
 Judah, Anna F., 613
 " Henry M., Gen., 952
 " Theodore D., 952
 Judd, Esther, 705, 715
 " Reuben, Lt., 889
 " Thomas, 700, 702
 " W. D., merchant, 622
 Judd's History of Hadley, quoted, 51, 53,
 539, 988
 Judge Aiken's "moral character," 1198
 " of agricultural implements, 815
 " of Court of Common Pleas, 831,
 805, 810
 " of District Court, 826, 832
 " of Insolvency Court, 808
 " of Police Court, 818
 " of Probate Court, 808, 809, 809, 811,
 813, 817, 1034, 1200, 1202
 " of Superior Court, 812
 Judiciary committee, 828
 Judith's Point, 193
 Judkins, Clarence, 1105
 Justice of Supreme Judicial Court, 816
 Justices of the Peace, 237, 261, 285,
 1034
 Kane, Anna, 1115
 Kane, Asuph, 925
 " Thomas, 1109
 Kansas, 338
 Kar, Benjamin, 923
 Kaulback, G. Harry, 648
 Keefe, Timothy, 661
 Keene, 168, 169, 1168
 Keep, Caleb, Capt., 934
 Keith, Alexander, 683
 " Charles, 758, 795, 796, 797, 877,
 1020, 1194
 " Charles H., 620, 1049
 " Henry, 1078, 1081
 " James, Capt., 906, 916, 918, 937
 " John, 619, 862, 863, 1068, 1189
 " Paper Mills, 626, 863
 " W. Scott, 376, 1081
 " William, 331, 332, 335, 340, 619,
 620, 758, 763, 778, 791, 792, 793,
 794, 795, 858, 862, 872, 877, 892,
 1023, 1044, 1067, 1092, 1093,
 1095, 1179, 1190, 1200, 1201
 " William B., 801
 " William B., Mrs., 1114,
 Kellen, Robert, pastor, 500
 Keller, Robert, 892
 Kelley, Frank S., 565, 630, 647, 650
 " Fred B., 650
 " Martin H., 376
 " Michael, 372
 " Samuel C., 656
 " Seymour, 925
 " & Donovan, 628
 Kelliher, Dan, 1081
 " Daniel D., 655
 " Dennis, 624, 679
 " Michael, 679
 " William D., 420
 Kellogg, Lt., 131
 " Alvah S., 367
 " Asa, 300, 647, 868
 " Bela, 782, 793, 856
 " Dwight, 1081
 " Joseph, Capt., 143, 147, 149, 150,
 161, 444
 " Juli, 281
 " Lois, 1114
 " Lucy J. Cutler, 802, 985
 " Martin, Capt., 81, 87, 95, 98, 101,
 104, 108, 113, 114, 117, 125, 428,
 436, 445
 " Noadiah, 281
 " Sarah H., 868
 " Stephen, 250
 " store, 328, 499
 Kells, Thomas C., 189
 Kelsy, Ahiel, 925
 Kemp, Amasa, soldier, 250
 " Asa, 715
 " Bessie, 1111
 " John, 706
 Kempton, Samuel, 304

- Kendall }
 Kendall }
 " Calvin, 309
 " George, 870
 " Lyman, 300, 303, 311, 329, 616, 617,
 641, 685, 843, 844, 860, 867, 870,
 1050, 1067, 1189
 " & Russell, 316, 860
 Kendrick, Asa, 649
 " Emma L., Dr., 774
 Kendricken, Catharine C., 881
 Kennebec river, 63, 128, 129, 136, 957
 Kennedy, John, 373, 627
 Kenney, Cheney, 331
 " Loranson, 687
 " Ransom, 1106
 " Reuben, 663, 687
 Kennon, Gladys, 1113
 " W. C., 1113
 Kenwood street, 569
 Key West, 1030
 Kibbe & Crane, 1081
 Kilburn, Alice, 672
 " Emory E., 333
 " Washington H., 679, 680
 Kile, John, 923
 Kimball, George A., 781, 705, 798, 861
 " John D., 525
 " Royce, 305
 " W. S., Rev., 481, 801
 Kimpland, William, 925
 Kinderhook, 57
 Kindness, friendly Indian, 93
 King, Capt., 939
 " Benjamin, 212
 " Ezra, 924
 " George II, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148,
 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159,
 161, 199, 1134
 " George III, 256
 " James II, 61, 63
 " John C., 666
 " John G., 818
 " Joseph, 212
 " Lear, 1145
 " log, 529
 " Otto, 369, 374
 " Paul, 272
 " Philip, 1138
 " Philip's War, 106, 1158
 " Starr, 1172
 " William, 309
 " William's War, 73, 80, 98, 438
 " Zadoc, 704
 King's chapel, 1006
 " navy, 527
 Kingsland, Jesse, 924
 " William, 249
 Kingsley, Allen R., 377
 " Darius, 745
 " E. W., 683, 1193
 " Elijah, 249, 250, 924
 Kingsley, Frank, 445, 649, 758
 " Grace, 1122
 " Nina, 1122
 Kingston, William J., 420
 Kinnevan, Mary, 628
 Kinyon, Charles, 30
 Kirkland, Rev. Dr., 316
 Kissing the bride, 1003
 Knatt, Christian, 375
 Kneeland, J. C., 551, 855
 Knight }
 Knights }
 " of Columbus, 1108, 1109
 " Randolph D., 377
 " Templars Commandary, 828
 " Zebina, 655, 656
 Know Nothings, 1081
 Knowlton, Olive F., 668
 Knox, Henry, Gen., 948
 Koch, Lewis, 1117
 Koonz, George, 1112
 " Grace, 1110
 " Lottie, 1112
 " Ruth, 1112
 Kossbeil, Amanda M., 1116
 " Gustave, 1112
 Krug, Karl, 1112
 Kulya, Nelson, 668

 L Co., militia, 1106
 Labor Day, 699
 " free and slave, 339
 Laborers guarded by soldiers, 135
 " in 1822, 312
 La Chapelle & Belair, fire, 626
 La Chasse, Father, 131
 Ladies' Aid Society, 1122
 Lady Byron, 946
 Lafayette, College, 602
 " Gen., 274, 948
 Lague, Edward C., Spanish War, 420
 Laird, John, riverman, 526
 Lake Champlain, 208, 218, 251, 431, 863
 " George, 56, 94, 208, 219, 222, 438,
 957
 " Ontario, 218
 Lakeland, Florida, camp at, 417
 Lakeman, David, 43
 Lalanze, Aleide, Civil War, 378
 Lamb, Col., 132
 " Amherst, Rev., 829
 " artillery, 958
 " Bonner M., 784
 " Elijah, child of, 741, 755, defense
 of U. S. arsenal, 281, takes
 Munn tavern, 293
 " Frederic A., 667, 760
 " George F., 798
 " J. E., fire, 630
 " Joseph H., house, 1183
 " Peter, Rev., pensioner, 305
 " Samuel O., 611, 614, 682, 1044,

- 1048, admitted to the bar, 784,
editor and proprietor, 553, recol-
lections, 1180, register of pro-
bate, 779, representative, 777,
778, school committee, 800,
sketch, 829
- Lamb, Samuel O., Mrs., 438, 605, 651, 842,
1170
" Silas, resident in 1775, 243
" William, 597
" & Lawler, 830
- Lambert, Nathaniel, Rev. Dr., 711
- Lampblack street, 559, 687, location, 192
" works, 688
- Lampshire, Howard, Civil War, 378
- Lancaster, 9, 38, 137
- Lancy, Mr., killed, 521
- Land, divided, large quantities, 421
" grants on Green river, 112
" Green river, divided, 115
" owners in 1798, 893
- Lander, Benj. D., 687
" George M., Civil War, 370, sketch,
357
" James W., 863
" Lucinda, 357
" Romeo, 357
- Landmarks, 1000
- Lanfair, David, 658
" Elmer, 658
" Russell, 323
- Langley, Henry W., Civil War, 377
- Langstroth, James T., Lt., place of burial,
365
" Lorenzo L., Rev., 486, 603, 800, 817,
971, 972, 1079, 1184, 1194
" Margaret E., 817
- Lanois, Joseph M., Spanish War, 420
- Lanphear, Robert S., soldier, 308
- Larkin, William, soldier, 250, 926
- Larrabee, Eber N., 663
" Hart, Capt., 576, 663, 889
" Hart, Jr., 663
" Hart P., 680
" John, 662
" Milwaukee Harriet, 662
" place, 428, 565
" Timothy, 662
- Laskey, Robert, resident in 1775, 242
- Lathrop, Joseph, Rev., 715
" Timothy, 757
- Laud, Archbishop of England, 3
- Laurel street, 570
- Law, Edward S., Civil War, 378
- Lawler, Frank J., 784, 1042
" Margaret, Mrs., 1188
- Lawrence, Academy, 865
" Arthur, Rev. Dr., 492
" Daniel, Civil War, 378
" M. H., Supt., 1042
" Marcellus, Civil War, 367
- Laws, concerning live stock, 73
- Lawyers, drank freely, 546
" Greenfield, 273, 312, 803-833
- Leach, Ephraim, 258, 926
" Hepsy, 706
" Jeremiah, Rev., soldier, 926
" Osgood L., 1123
- Lead pipe manufactory, 843
- Lean-to, 959
- Leather, 508
" breeches, 988
" Stocking Tales, 427
- Leavitt, Emelia, 168, 483, 803
" Hart, 289, 293, 298, 317, 327, 716,
723, 804, 893, 895, 973, 1000,
1068, direct tax, 893, 895, lays
out Church street, 303, marries
Rachel Barnard, 716, place, 600,
604
" Hooker, 713, 782, 783, 788, 789,
790, 791, 803, 821, 1050, death,
325, Fellenberg school, 600,
house, 604, member 2d Cong.
Church, 483, sketch, 803, town
treasurer, 308, 473
" Jonathan, 484, 550, 685, 695, 709,
720, 742, 779, 780, 783, 804, 895,
973, 1045, 1064, 1068, 1069, ap-
pointed chief justice, 289, bank
president, 616, 617, committee on
division of county, 291, commit-
tee to nominate, 470, committee
to supply, 463, deals in lottery
tickets, 289, deals in public funds,
289, director in bank, 616,
house, 967, 1064, 1069, member
2d Cong. Church, 483, pension
agent, 304, resident in 1803, 296,
resigns judgeship, 310, society
leader, 1189
" Jonathan, Rev., 803
" Jonathan, Jr., 742
" Mary H., 483, 804, 1069, member
2d Cong. Church, 483
" Nancy, member 2d Cong. Church,
483
" Roger, 514
" Roger H., building committee, Fel-
lenberg, 601
" Sarah H., member 2d Cong. Church,
483
" store, 1068
- Le Bair, 95
- Lecture course, 816, 1094
- Lee, Lucy, 713
" Robert E., Gen., 346, 432
" Rollin A., 680
" Samuel H., Rev., pastor, 487
" Samuel W., tanner, 1796, 293
" Walter A., 686
- Legal tender act, 261
- Legeon, James, Civil War, 378
- Legislature, 178, 198, 199, 260, 263, 265 to

- 277, 279, 510, 571, 589, 616, 804, 805, 807, 808, 814, 817, 818, 820, 822, 825, 828, 830, 846, 847, 853, 855, 856, 857, 864, 867, 869, 885, 945, 949, 954, 1044, 1046, 1199, 1201
- Legislature asked to establish county poor-house, 314
- “ asked to refuse bridge charter to John Williams, 291
- “ charters bank, 310
- “ committee favor division, 511
- “ kills Green river meadow scheme, 476
- “ petition to for relief, 299, 512
- “ refuses college bill, 310
- “ requires school committee, 799
- Leighton, Charles W., 562, 579, 664, 796
- Leipple, William, 1118
- Leitch, W. F., Jr., 1165
- Leith, Mary E., 672
- Lenois, Tuffield, 689
- Leominster, 514, 774
- Leon, Alexander, Civil War, 369
- Leonard, David, Col. regt., 899, 900, 904, 905, 907, 908, 912, 916, 919, 920, 921, 923, 924, 929, 930, 931, 936, 937, 940
- “ Eliza B., Sec., 1042
- “ Ellen S., 664
- “ Horatio, 664
- “ John, Civil War, 378
- “ Moses, 1026
- “ Noadiah, Capt. co., 914
- “ Samuel, 1026
- “ Samuel, Dr., 885
- “ street, 470, 567, 569
- “ Theodore, 340, 605, 611, 685, 849, 1000, 1157, 1170, 1193, committee to outfit soldiers, 335, mill owner, 642, sells place, 333
- “ Ziba, 664
- Leroy, Jonas, 1100
- Lester, Francis, child of, 748, died, 318, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, early settler, 436, Revolutionary pensioner, 305
- “ Francis, Jr., 437
- “ Nancy, “Aunt,” 859, died aged 105 years, 436
- Lesure, Samuel, Rev. pensioner, 305
- Levee at New Orleans, 823
- Levens, James, killed at Wequamps, 26
- Leverett, 503, 511
- Lewis, Mr., child of, 743
- “ George A., Civil War, 377
- “ William, Revolutionary pensioner, 305
- Lexington, 274, 426, 708, 715, 812
- “ alarm, 901, 902, 906, 907-914, 918, 919, 921, 924, 925, 931, 936, 939, 941
- Lexington, battle, 246, 247, 446
- “ Kentucky, 834
- “ steamer burned, 324
- Leyden, 91, 187, 188, 276, 446, 476, 657, 659, 660, 662, 764, 893, 1010
- “ Glen, 213, 319, 639, 1045, 1083, 1200
- “ hills, 1170
- “ men at Springfield fight, 280
- “ pastures, 563
- “ road, 575, 577, 579, 680, 1021
- Libby prison, 354
- Liberty pole, 1178
- Libraries, 608 to 616, 1128
- Library, 1801, 296
- “ Association, 609, 1174, organized, 331, building, 866, 1070
- “ Boston Public, 142
- “ building, 611
- “ fair, 613
- “ leaves, 1172
- “ lot, 612
- “ social, 608
- “ town, in 1790, 723
- Licenses to innholders, 514
- Light horse parade, 723
- Lillie }
- Lilly }
- “ Harold, 1105
- “ pond, 982
- “ R., Lt., 903
- “ Rufus A., 783
- “ Samuel, 663
- Lime, 508
- Limits Fire District, 1046
- Lincoln, Abraham, 277, 338, 782, 807, campaign, 1086
- “ Benjamin, Gen., 260, 277, 297
- “ Brooks M., 881
- “ Chauncey, riverman, 526
- “ Levi, Gov., 1031, historian, 247
- “ Lucy, 1031, 1040
- “ Luther B., 831, address, 331
- “ street, 133, 557, 569, 682, fight at, 190
- “ and Hamlin, 1014
- Lindley }
- Lindsey }
- “ Eliphalet, Revolutionary soldier, 926, 927
- Line between Deerfield and Greenfield, 176
- “ eight thousand acre, 179, 184
- “ of forts, 163, 210
- “ seven mile, 179
- Linseed oil, 637
- Linton, Robert, Civil War, 378
- Liston, Richard, Civil War, 370
- “ Little Billee,” song by Thackery, 1176
- “ Hope, 191, 556
- Liverboos, 1084
- Livermore, Mary, Mrs., 950

- Livery stable, 1013, Nims, 1187
 Living man's obituary, 803
 " room, 961
 Livingston, John, Capt., goes to Canada, 94, 95
 Lizards, 971
 Load of wood, quantity determined, 231, 239
 Loan exhibition, 1073
 Lobdell, Donald M., corp., Spanish War, 419
 Local history, 773, 1135
 Locating committee's bill, 473
 Location of new meetinghouse and committee report, 468, 469, 470, 471, 473
 Lock }
 Locke }
 " Dr. (Hatfield), 48
 " Ebenezer, Revolutionary soldier, 927
 Locke's pond, 1084
 Locks and canal chartered, 293
 Locksley Hall, 850
 Locomotive engineers' float, 1108
 Lodge, Henry Cabot, Senator, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1134, 1154
 Log cabin, 76, 1107, 1118
 " " campaign, 1093
 " camp, 527
 " drive on the Connecticut, 527
 " fort, 1003
 " house, 235, 324, 563, 671, 685, 687, 959
 " Plain, 561, 1175
 " " district, 469
 " " location, 192
 " " lot, 593, 666, 1026
 " " road, 664
 " " schoolhouse burned, 589, re-built, 589
 Logan, Mr., child of, 740
 " house, 1071
 " James, early settler, 437, 746
 " John, 327
 " John P., trustee, 618
 " Polly, 739
 Loggerhead, 753
 Logging on Connecticut river, 526
 Lombard, Napoleon, Civil War, 369, 374
 " Roswell, 712
 London, 103, 767, 1143
 Long, Alanson, Boston, 678
 " Alanson B., Capt., Civil War, 358, 376, 848, place of burial, 365
 " building, 326, 330
 " corners, 1021, 1074
 " David, Sr., 677, 678, 843
 " David, Jr., 322, 675, 676, 790, 791, 843, 977, 1091, 1185, 1190
 " house, 1190
 " Island, 947, 948
 Long Island sound, 324, 418
 " James R., sergt., Civil War, 377, 615, 673, 753, 760, 801, 1082
 " John, Dr., assists Shelburne, 235, 1051
 " Julia H., 673
 " Lemuel H., 465, 673, 674, 678, 790, 791, 762, 857, 875
 " Meadow, 43, 104, 278, 454
 " river, 516, 517
 " Salmon H., 875
 " Silas, Dr., located in town, 301, Unitarian Society, 494
 Longley, Col., commands regt., 309
 Loomis, Aretas, Rev., 478, 838
 " Aretas G., Rev., 481, 801, 838
 Lord, Hester, 704
 " Joseph, Judge, 980
 Lord's day, traveling, 1004
 Lords of Admiralty, 103
 Losses of Tenth regt., 342
 Lot, lots,
 " for High school, 590
 " granted, 117
 " in Green river meadow, 116
 " on Green river, 113
 " sold to Gov. Washburn, 612
 Lothrop, Thomas, Capt., 12, 26, 31, 32, 40, 435
 " Timothy, 757, 1067
 Lottery, 1071, petition for to build Cheap-side bridge, 288
 Loudon, John C. Lord, in command, 214
 Louisburg, 128, 1142, taken, 164, 218
 " expedition, 449, 1028, expedition failure, 214
 Louisiana, 346, 350, 356, 358, 359, 363, 503
 " campaign, 860
 Louisville, Ky., 846
 " " Bar, 846
 Loveland, Mr., 653
 " Alpheus, 851
 " Anna, 706
 " Chauncey, riverman, 526
 " Chloe, 710
 " Edward L., Civil War, 376
 " Frederick, Revolutionary soldier, 706, 927
 " George, resident in 1775, 242, Revolutionary soldier, 927, 928, soldier, 258
 " George, Jr., wife of, 739
 " Henry, riverman, 526
 " Isabella, 361
 " Lucy, 708
 " Thomas, child died, 737, resident in 1775, 242, warned out, 985
 " Thomas, Jr., 737
 " Widow, 747
 Lovers' Lane, 192, 559, 669
 Lowe, Arthur, 1123

- Lowe Brothers, 652, farm, 632
 " Henry, 1114
 " James, Civil War, 378, soldier, 251
 Lowell, Charles R., 614, 698, 863, 1103, 1163
 " James R., 1114
 " James Russell, poet, 1148
 " & Fiske, 611
 Lower division, Green river, 116
 " meadows, 1060, 1082
 " " cemetery, 694
 " " new schoolhouse, 592
 Loyalist party, 240
 Lucas, Daniel, Revolutionary soldier, 928
 " fort, Colrain, 163
 " Richard, early settler, 437, resident in 1775, 243
 " Samuel, farmer, 1795, 293, tannery, 635
 Luckust, Edmund, Revolutionary soldier, 928
 Luddington, Daniel, convicted of treason, 278
 Luey, Dexter, riverman, 526
 " Lester L., 874
 " Lester L., Capt., 521, 526, riverman, 526
 " Orvis, riverman, 526
 " Luggers," 507, 520, 522
 Lumber, 641
 " companies, 527
 " "David" (Wait), 691
 " for meetinghouse to be sold, 233
 " prices, 725
 Lusher, Eleizer, Maj., committee to manage Pocumtuck affairs, 18, grantee in Indian deed, 17
 Lutheran Church, organized, 503
 Lutze, Germany, 774
 Lyceum }
 Lyceums }
 " 317, 331, 770, 856, 1194
 " of Natural History, N. Y., 970
 Lyman, Caleb, Capt., makes a scout, 93
 " Edward Branch, editor, 552
 " Edward E., 781, 782, 784, 801, 811, 820, 826, committee to build, 594, director, 614, 615
 " Elihu, Maj., 649, 726, 748, 783, 821, 889, 895, committee to seat meetinghouse, 294, early settler, 437, Revolutionary pensioner, 305, 2d Cong. Church, 483
 " Elihu, Jr., 437, 780, 821
 " Harry, 747
 " Henry W., 785
 " Jacob S., 437
 " Joseph, Rev., 714, 720, 727
 " Samuel, 742
 " Sarah, 748
 " Theodore D., Col., 437, 889
 " Thomas, Capt., 859
 Lyman, William, Maj., aide to Gen. Shepard, 280
 Lyme, N. H., 769, 811
 Lynde, Justice, 994
 " stage driver, 1091
 Lyndon, James, Civil War, 378
 Lynx, 987
 Lyon, A. J., Rev., pastor, 504
 " Betsey, 710
 " Caleb, 685, direct tax, 897
 " David, 877
 " John, direct tax, 895, mill owner, 639
 " Jonathan, Revolutionary soldier, 929
 " Mary, 605
 Lyons, A. S. F., 676, 698
 " Charles D., 1094
 " Charles E., 1081
 " Fanny, 1114
 " Frederick R., 646
 " George E., 874
 " Hatsell P., corp., Civil War, 376
 " Joel, Dr., 875
 " Joel L., 611, 875, 1053
 " Joel L., Mrs., 847
 " John, 668, 680, 741
 " Lucius, 875
 " Naomi, 709
 " Rufus, 669, 670
 " Samuel J., 666, 875
 Lyscom, John, dentist, 1820, 310
 Machine shop, 625
 Mack, Abner, 687, direct tax, 897
 " Elisha, Capt., 532, 533, 534, 535, 640, 641, 686, 882
 Mad Tom, 524
 Magazine, Monthly, 722
 " New England, 965
 Magistrates, 749
 Mahan, Edward, Civil War, 378
 Mahoney, Joseph, 1111
 Maier, see Mayer
 Main, Fred W., 1165
 " street, 172, 226, 324, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 341, 423, 498, 499, 501, 559, 560, 564, 565, 566, 575, 576, 593, 597, 601, 619, 623, 624, 629, 635, 684, 693, 755, 761, 763, 815, 841, 843, 844, 846, 855, 863, 965, 973, 974, 977, 1009, 1014, 1045, 1053, 1054, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1071, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1086, 1098, 1181, angle in, 733, Greenfield fixed on, 63, school lot, 1125, schoolhouse, 594, sewer, 578
 Maine, 128, 136, 529, hostilities in, 54, part of Mass., 63, settlements attacked, 81, sufferings by war, 73
 Major General Devens, 806

- Majors Hampshire militia, 254
 Malagash, 923
 Males, total number of in 1822, 312
 Maline, Lawrence M., Civil War, 379
 Mallaray, William, Revolutionary soldier, 929
 Malone, Dana, 268, 269, 618, 776, 778, 780, 784, 802, 1048, 1060, 1062, 1103, 1123
 Maltby, Isaac, Gen., 308, 809
 Malvern Hill, 361, 951
 Man, see Mann
 "Man of the World," 723
 Manchester, Eng., 1078
 Manhattan, 3
 Mann, Man,
 " Elisha (?) Rev. Sol., 929
 " George G., Civil War, 378
 " Helen L., 612
 " J. M., drum, 1177
 " Jonathan M., 783
 Mansfield, Amos, 760
 Mansion House, 342, 345, 428, 471, 510, 549, 611, 626, 645, 665, 681, 685, 697, 754, 755, 756, 803, 864, 867, 870, 871, 948, 973, 1014, 1021, 1051, 1068, 1086, 1091, 1123, 1165, 1181, 1189, 1198, addition built, 330, built, 317, each settler to build, 115
 " House block, 620, 864
 " " Landlord, James Taggart, 325
 " " Proprietors, E. S. Alvord, 318, Field & Coleman, 329
 Manson, A. C., pastor, 500
 Mantels, broad panels, 633
 Manter "Oriël," Rev. soldier, 929
 Manufactures, 860.
 Maple, 1159
 " street, 565, 568, 569
 Maquas, 28
 Marble Works, 869, 882
 Marblehead, Indians killed by women, 35
 Marcott, Frank, Civil War, 368, 374
 Marcy, Col., 229
 " Ichabod, 800, pastor, 500
 " Oliver, Prof., 970
 " Thomas, 500
 Marine Hospital, 350
 Mark, Count, 1179, gallery, 1181
 " George W., 756, place, 624, 629, 1181, shop burned, 311, Unitarian Society, 494
 Marked trees, 1002
 Markle, Balthus, place of burial, 364
 Marrett, Nathaniel, Rev. soldier, 929
 Marriage notices, 540, records, 714, service, 1002
 Marriages, 700
 Married women in 1822, 312
 Marrill, see also Merrill
 " Nathaniel, Rev. Soldier, 930
 Marsequent, Scatacooks, 147, 158
 Marsh, Dexter, 783, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 1185
 " Edith, 1110
 " George E., Civil War, 377
 " John, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 " Joshua, 969
 " Museum, 969, 1085
 Marshall, Thomas, Col. Regt., 918, 929, 931, 932, 940
 Martin, Charles, riverman, 526
 " Edward J., Civil War, 378
 " Frank, 651
 " George, Civil War, 379, riverman, 526
 " Harmon, riverman, 526
 " James, Civil War, 371, riverman, 526
 " John, Capt., 521, riverman, 526
 " Julius, riverman, 526
 " Parker D., attorney, 269
 " William, place of burial, 364
 Martindale, Christina, 437, direct tax, 895, widow, 745
 " Cyrus, buys clothing works, 300, mfr., 638, service, 1814, 309
 " Darius, drives baggage wagon, 308
 " Diana, 709
 " Dorothy, 710
 " Ebenezer, 676, 705, 953, 954, Rev., soldier, 930
 " Edward, 437, 953, 954
 " Elisha, 953
 " Esther, 441, 954
 " Gershom, 953
 " house, 579
 " Jane, 829
 " Justin, 437, 954
 " Lemuel, 658, 736, 738, 745, 953, 954, early settler, 437, resident in 1775, 242
 " Lucy, 829
 " Mary, 736
 " Molly, 438, 954
 " Pliny, 651, 657, 842
 " Pliny D., 658, 667, barn, 629, Civil War, 377, place of burial, 366
 " Ruth, 709, 953
 " Sarah, 953
 " Saunders, 953
 " Thankful, 953
 " Theodore, 576, 658, 684
 " Uriah, 437, 587, 638, 656, 657, 658, 677, 678, 789, 954, committee to locate, 469, direct tax, 895, place of burial, 366, Rev. soldier, 930, treasury order for, 308
 " William, 954
 " Zadoc, 953, 954
 Martinsburg, Va., 819
 Marvin, John, made brick, 579

- Mary & John, ship, 427
 Mary & William crowned, 63
 Mason, 1191
 " Capt., takes the Shallop, 5, 517
 " C., pastor, 500
 " Fayette B., 2d Lt. Spanish War, 418
 " John, 762, 789
 " Samuel, killed at Wequamps, 26
 Masonic block, 630, 757, 761, 1051, 1062, 1069, 1187
 " Lodge, chartered, 1795, 293
 Masonry, 490, 1050
 Massachusetts, 105, 128, 130, 242, 246, 260, 264, 270, 276, 284, 698
 " aflame, 241
 " Archives, 276
 " Bay, 183, 254, 517, 1018, 1137, Province of, 75, 215, 221
 " complained of, 307
 " Constitutional Convention, 822
 " defends her coast, 308
 " Fort, 164
 " government, 141
 " Hospital Life Insurance Co., 1065
 " Law Report, 613
 " Medical Association, 765, 766, 767, 1033
 " Militia, 900, 902, 904, called out, 260
 " protests against war, 307
 " raises an army to fight Pequots, 5
 " Records, 14
 " school laws, 592
 " soldiers, 253, 347
 " spy, 548
 " steamer, 519
 " towns, 1157
 " & Connecticut line, 111
 " & Vermont Telegraph, 550
 Massacre at Deerfield, 82, 138
 " State Street, 241
 Massasoit, Indian Sachem, 23
 Master mechanic, 884
 Mather, 52
 " Frank, 649, 650
 " Increase, 30
 " Pliny F., Civil War, 368
 " Rhoda, 708
 " Samuel, 199
 " Samuel, Dr., 176
 " Samuel, Rev., 57, 59, 112, 115, first minister of Deerfield, 21
 Matrimonial, 995
 Matross, 903
 Mattaneang (Windsor), 5
 Matthewson, Sebra, 650
 Mattoon, Charles, Judge, 779, 782, 783, 794, 800, 812, 813, 1171
 " Ebenezer, Gen., 482, committee to locate, 470, report, 473
 " Elijah, Col., 564
 Mattoon, Isaac grant, 116, 118, 125, share in land, 121, 123
 " Philip, ambushed, 65, killed, 44, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87
 " Rebecca (Nims), killed, 440
 " Sarah, widow, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 Mauley, John, Rev. soldier, 930
 Maverick, Rev., of Dorchester, 5
 Maxwell, Capt., 911
 " Elizabeth, 681
 " farm, 566, 631, 680
 " Sylvester, 681, 1188, Dea., 1083
 " Sylvester, Jr., & Co., 327
 " woods, 1083
 Mayer, Maier,
 " Henry, 646
 " John L., Civil War, 371, place of burial, 364
 " Michael, Sergt. war, 372
 Mayflower, 1, 1084
 Mayhew, Mr., child of, 744
 " Holmes, gets damages, 573, 713
 " Melvin, 714
 " Mercy, 703
 " Wilmot, 683
 Maynard, Edwin, cashier, 620, 792
 " James B., 677
 " place, 328, 563
 " Walter P., 671, 1043
 Mayo, James, trader, 507
 McAllister, Benjamin, Rev. pensioner, 305
 " Daniel, Rev. soldier, 929
 " James, resident in 1775, 242
 McArthur, Mr., 1093
 McCann, Hugh, Civil War, 372
 McCarthy, Jeremiah, Rev., 500
 McCartney, Robert, Civil War, 378
 McClallen, McClellan,
 " Charles H., 884, 1052
 " George B., Gen., army of, 775
 " Hugh, 724, at Springfield, 281, Capt. Co., 910, referee in school trouble, 290, 586, threats against, 281
 McClaren, Ian, quoted, 772
 McClellan, see McClallen
 McClure, Manly, 671, 697, 795, 796, 867, brick sheds, 629
 McClusky, John, Civil War, 369
 McCormick, John A., Civil War, 369
 McCowen, Joseph, taken prisoner, 220, 221
 " Joseph, Mrs., killed, 220
 McCrillis, Margaret, 700
 McCulloch, warrant for execution of, 278, 279, reprieved, 279
 McDaniels, Sam, 982
 McDonald, Timothy, 884
 McDonough's victory, 863
 McDowell, Alexander, Rev., petition, 208
 " Eunice, 700, 703

- McDowell, fort, Colrain, 163, 207
 McFarland, John, restaurant, 622
 McGee, McKee, Megee,
 " Hiram, Unitarian Soc., 494
 " Horace, 648, 724
 " Martha, 700
 " William, 702
 McGill, James, Civil War, 378
 McGinley, William A., Rev., 487
 McGrath, Alonzo P., 1192
 " Alonzo W., 1192
 " John, Civil War, 378
 " Michael, Civil War, 376
 McHard brook, 187, 437, 663
 " John, 437, 663, 1026, resident in
 1760, 242,
 " Joseph, 663, 668
 " Margaret, 709
 " place, 687
 " William, 663, 668, 707, 895, 1026,
 defense of U. S. arsenal, 281
 McIndoes Falls, 528, steamer, 520
 McIntire, Alexander, Rev. soldier, 929
 " Jesse, buys, 1058
 McKee, see McGee
 McKinley, John, Civil War, 378
 McKinsey, William, 704
 McMahan, Philip, Civil War, 378
 McManus, P., Rev., 500
 McSweeney, John, Civil War, 378
 " Peter, Civil War, 378
 Mead, John, 762, hotel, 631
 Meadow farm, 862
 " fence, 73, 560, on Green river, 125
 " fight, 84, 89, 90, 438
 " gate, 68, 224, 637
 Meadows, 563, 625, 632, 633, 869, 870,
 1172, 1195, 1197
 " Deerfield, 562
 " Lower, 191, 477
 " North, 90, 133, 505
 " Upper, 191, 1022
 Meakins, Thomas, Sen. committee to
 manage affairs at Pocumtuck, 14
 Mealand, A. J., 1074, 1132
 Mechanic shops in 1822, 312
 Medford rum, 1093
 Medical lectures, 767
 " school, 769
 Meecham, George W., Civil War, 376
 " William, killed, 212
 Meeks, Joseph, 667, 668
 Meet, Housatonic, 153
 Meeting, absence from, 721
 " House, 230, 231, 256, 428, 436, 476,
 597, 693, 750, 753, age in seating,
 235, built by Unitarians, 494,
 committee to finish, 230, 231,
 finished, 233, first, 470, 1050,
 1074, 1077, Housatonic, 159, in
 1822, 312, location, 176, 192, 472,
 location at Deerfield, 11, 136, lum-
 ber, 232, money for, 232, new one
 wanted, 302, 468, 481, north, 562,
 old, 468, 482, 536, 537, 538, 539,
 675, 694, 728, 730, 749, 760, old
 north, 254, one sufficient, 290,
 place, 320, repaired, 541, rules of
 seating 235, seating, 60, seating,
 eventful, 286, seats, 236, 296,
 spot, 563, stove, 302, timber
 for, 232, to be appraised, 291, to
 be built, 77, 178, 180, 226, 227,
 to be glazed, 238, to be pewed,
 233, to be repaired, 288, 291, to
 be seated, 302, to be seated, 1794,
 291, to be seated, 1799, 294, to
 be seated, 1800, 294, to have
 springs in windows, 298, used by
 masons, 293, used for town
 meeting, 543, wanted at North
 East, 287
 Meeting House Common, 559, 673
 " " District, 469
 " " Hill, 27, 30, attacked, 65,
 sequestered, 60
 " " Square, 227
 " " Village, 562
 Meetings, political, 1093
 Megee, see McGee
 Megrath, Alonzo P., 331, 357, 1094
 " Christopher, sketch, 357, Corp.
 Civil War, 367, place of burial,
 365
 " Mary Ann, 357
 Mehan, William, place of burial, 365
 Meiggs, Phineas, Rev. soldier, 930
 "Melissy," 1099
 Melvin, Capt., 168, defeated, 169
 Members of Congress, 805, 809
 " of First Church, list of, 456
 " of Franklin Bar, 783
 Memorial Address, first, 823
 " Day, 491, 1053, address, 348
 " Hall, 1017
 Men in 1822, 312
 Menard, Joseph, 649
 Mendon, burned, 24
 Mercury, Greenfield, 1038
 Meridian street, 689
 Merrett, Simeon, Rev. soldier, 931
 Merriam, David H., Prov. St. Marshal, 343
 " Erastus, 685
 " family, 873
 " Freedom, 669
 " George V., Civil War, 377
 " Homer, 800
 " Isaac, barber, 1792, 289, 974, direct
 tax, 895
 " Joel, 580, 669, 686
 " Lewis, 782, 791, 792, 872, 1186,
 committee to subscribe for stock,
 334, deeds lot, 617, ex-com., 696,
 sells old Court house, 330, 619

- Merriam, Lewis & Co., 873
 " Philip, 1110
 " place, 564
 " William, wounded, 329, 648, 654
 Merrick, Pliny, speaker, 320
 Merrill, see also Marrill
 " George, 1044
 " James L., 657
 " John, 576
 " N. J., 500
 " Nathaniel, Continental army, 250,
 resident in 1775, 242, Rev. sol-
 dier, 930
 " Pardon H., blacksmith, 510
 " Solomon F., 697
 " Thaddeus, 704
 Merrimac river, 105, 990
 Merz, Carl, 1112
 Messenger of courts, 847
 Metacom, Indian name of Philip, 23
 Metcalf, John, service 1814, 309
 " William, 554
 Methodist Church, 328, 355, 1098, 1187,
 building, 499, Sanborn's block,
 1052
 " Episcopal Church, organized, 498
 " " Society, 493
 " Parsonage, 499
 " Society, 321, buy Episcopal Church
 building, 329
 Mexican dollars, 1097
 " War, 766
 Mexico, 1140
 Michel, see Mitchell
 Michigan, 432
 Middle District, 823
 " tenor, 1027
 Middleboro attacked, 24
 Middlefield, 277
 Middlesex County militia, 276
 Mifflin House, 1006
 Mileage, 901
 Miles, Daniel, Rev. soldier, 931
 " Henry, 1081
 " Isaac, 1043, legacy, 698
 " Nelson A., Gen., 951
 " street, 324, 578, 693
 " & Lyon, 360, 761, 875, 1187
 Military committee, 336
 " companies in 1799, 248, 249, 294
 " officers, 749
 " reviews frequent, 285
 " service, 456, 887
 " titles, 1179
 Militia, 238, 252, 274, 334, 437, 451,
 750, 809, 828, 871, 891, 958,
 1008
 " Armory, 497
 " called out, 260, 308
 " Colonels, 254
 " Hampshire Co., 908, 910, 911, 912,
 913, 914, 916, 918, 919, 921, 922,
 926, 928, 929, 930, 935, 936, 937,
 938, 940
 Militia kept within the state, 307
 " Lexington, 246
 " meeting, 722
 " Middlesex, 277
 " muster, 722, 1094
 " officers to help fill army, 236
 " pursue rebels, 278
 " Springfield, 275
 Mill Brook, 41, 42, 119, 126, 188, 189,
 426, 576, 633, 640, 724, 980,
 982
 " Brook District, 587
 " " Falls, 439, 560, 680
 " " road, 227, 560, 562
 " dam cut away, 637
 " Green River, 119
 " grist, used to grind salt, 294
 " lot, 111, 1063
 " oil, 510
 " river, 1005, Deerfield, 109
 " saw, at Cheapside, 510
 " street, 565, 852, 965, 1059
 Millard, George, 676
 " Maurice, 674
 " place, 685, 686
 Millen, Richard, Rev. soldier, 931
 Miller, Mr., Northampton, 153
 " Benjamin (Continental army), 250,
 resident in 1775, 242, Rev. sol-
 dier, 932
 " Caroline, 639, 679, 974
 " Ellen, 72
 " George H., 677
 " Hugh, 969
 " Hugh B., 778
 " John W., 677
 " Joseph, ensign, 924
 " Joseph W., 561, 611, 639, 872
 " Margaret, 72
 " Mary, 715
 " Thankful, 748
 " Thomas, killed at Springfield, 34
 " Wilhelm, Civil War, 375
 " William, adventist, 1098
 " William H., Spanish War, 420
 Millers Falls, 126, 1198
 " " Co., 189
 " river, 131, 134, 449, 525, 990, 1032,
 flood, 312
 Millings, Richard, Rev. soldier, 931
 Mills, A. W. Pastor, 500
 " Catharine, 701
 " erected, 74, 109
 " James, Civil War, 371
 " John, killed, 169
 " Nash's, 124, 439
 " number of, 244
 " and manufactories, 633
 Milner, Alexander, Civil War, 378
 Milwaukee, 662

- Miner, Mr., teacher public schools, 1082
 " Alonzo G., sash, etc., 629
 " Everett W., 663
 " Mark, Dr., 333
- Mineral, 970
- Minister }
- Ministers {
 " chained wheel, 560, enlisted, 344,
 "liable to error," 477, natives of
 Greenfield, 833, salary, 230, settle-
 ment, 176, 178, 180, 230, story,
 257, town property, 544, wit,
 1005
- Ministry in Greenfield, 454
- Mirick, Charles, 340, 553, 682, 792
 " Edward, 1081
 " Hall, 1085
 " Henry D., Adj., 892, 1081
 " Henry D. & Co., 553
- Missionaries, 129
- Missisquoi bay, 134, 222
 " river, 97
- Mississippi, 346, 642, 1139, 1140
- Mitchell, Michel,
 " Mr., teacher, 1101
 " Anna, child of, 741, 743
 " Anson, 333, 655, 656
 " Content, 655
 " Elijah, 242, 655, 743, 748, 846, 894,
 defense of U. S. arsenal, 281,
 Lexington alarm, 249, Rev. soldier,
 438, 931
 " George E., Civil War, 373
 " J. E. N., tenant, 631
 " Joseph, bounty, 991
 " Lydia, 736
 " Michael, 113, 114, 117, 125, 438,
 1069, losses at Deerfield massa-
 cre, 88
 " Michael, Jr., share in land, 121, 123,
 soldier, 438
 " Miles, 1185
 " Miller, 739, child of, 743, defense of
 U. S. arsenal, 281
 " Moses Miller, 438, 689, 708, 716
 " Porter, 744
 " Rhoda, 701
 " Robert, 736
 " Sarah, 700
 " Thankful, 704
 " Willard, 1081
 " Willard G., Civil War, 377, place of
 burial, 366
 " William, 438, 456, 655, 716, 736,
 744, 1060, 1062, 1081, residence
 before 1760, 243, share in lands,
 121, 123
 " William, 2d., 655
 " William U., Civil War, 377
- Mitzie, Arthur, 688
- Mob at Northampton, 272, purposes of,
 345
- Mobile transport, 418
- Moccasins, 1007
- Moffett, Mercy, 704
- Mogle, Ella, 1113
- Mohawk guide, 56, 132
 " river expedition, 957, 1139
- Mohawks, 22, 41, 53, 55, break up Philip's
 camp, 38, fight the French, 166,
 1017, refuse to treat with Philip,
 36
- Moheag in council, 147, 159
- Mohegans }
- Mohicans {
 " 36, English allies, 256, fight
 at Bloody Brook, 32, receive
 remnant of Philip's people, 54,
 receive remnant of Pocumtucks,
 43
- Molasses, 134, 1091
- Monadnock, 131
- Money, depreciation of, 237
- Monopoly and oppression, act against,
 236
- Monroe, Col., surrenders, 214
 " Charles H., Civil War, 378
- Monroe, Elijah, 701
- Monson, 934, 948
 " Moses, Rev. soldier, 932
- Montague, 255, 347, 446, 526, 700, 703,
 712, 713, 732, 781, 874, 882, 1004,
 1033, 1161, fortified, 204
 " bridge, 189, 515, 571, opened, 506
 " C. H. & Co., make uniforms, 340
 " Caleb, Capt. Co., 919
 " canal, 447, 519, 521, 523, 525, 869,
 1160, opened, 518
 " City, 510, 525, 862, 990, 996, bridge,
 313, 558, 564, 691, bridge dam-
 aged, 317, 326, ferry boat sinks,
 317, flood, 313
 " Lyceum, 331
 " Mary, Lady, 1090
 " Moses, Capt. Co., 914
 " Plain, 1084
- Montauk, L. I., 418
- Montcalm Indians, 957
 " Louis Joseph, Gen., 214, killed,
 222
- Montgomery Convention, 339
 " General, 957
 " Vt., 427
- Montigny, De, Mons., takes Pascommuck,
 92
- Montreal, 95, 166, 223, 227, 957
- Monument to Capt. Rice, 205
 " Eunice Williams, 75
- Moody, C. Mason, Civil War, 377, 782,
 1049
 " Calvin, 609
 " Fanny, librarian, 1172
 " Fanny E., 612
 " Frank G., Mrs., 950

- Moody, Mary, 522
 " Pliny, 968
 " School, 972
 " Simeon P., 328, 329
- Moore }
 Moores }
 Moors }
- " Benoni, 75, 110, 116, 117, 125, 557,
 754, 1068, grant, 114
 " Edwin E., 2d Lt. Civil War, 367
 " Eunice Wells Smith, 832, 859, 877,
 1172
 " Fairbanks, Capt., family attacked,
 218, killed, 218
 " George, 654, 655
 " Georgia A., 1121
 " James, 740, 984
 " James D., Civil War, 370
 " James K., 608
 " John, Rev., soldier, 932
 " John F., Rev., 89, 91, 778, 800,
 801, 832, 1049, 1155, 1172, chap-
 lain, Civil War, 376, historical
 address, 348, pastor, 495, place
 of burial, 364, Prospect Hill, 605,
 606, senator, 496
 " Jonas, 574, 575, 661, 662
 " Jonas W., 655, 662, 753, 883
 " Joseph K., 609
 " street, 570
 " Thomas, smothered, 632
 " William, 303, 787, 986, 1071, defense
 of U. S. arsenal, 281, in business,
 1792, 289, Rev. soldier, 932
 " William, Capt., 708, 720, 723
 " William, Col., 433, 634, 637, 763,
 845, 950, 981
 " William, Lt. Col., cavalry, 889
- Moose, 987
- Moran, James, place of burial, 365, sketch
 Civil War, 357, 374, 377
 " Minnie, 357
 " Peter, 357
- Morey, T., & Son, printers, 628
- Morgan, "Aunt," 1092
 " Capt., 303
 " Alexander, wife of, 748
 " Allen C., Rev., 839
 " Caleb, Rev. soldier, 932
 " Horace, service, 1814, 309
 " Jeremiah P., 470, 560, 685, 794
 " John, Capt., 933
 " Levyna, 708, 715
 " Miles, pilot, 517
 " William, Capt., 1034
- Morgan's riflemen, 957
- Morginia, 1092
- Moriarty, Patrick, Civil War, 370
- Morin, Michael, house, 630
- Moritz, Anna, 1041
- Morley, Edward M., Civil War, 367
 " George, 706, Rev. soldier, 933
- Morley, Hannah, 703
 " John, 703, 739, Rev. soldier, 930,
 933
 " Thomas, 683
- Morning Chronicle, 955
- Morris fort, Colrain, 163
 " Jean, 701
- Morrisey, John, Civil War, 368
- Morrison, Benjamin R., Civil War, 368
 " David, captured, 165
 " fort, Colrain, 163, 203, 205, 206,
 220
 " Hugh, Capt., 165, 206, 221, 222,
 bounty, 992, petition, 205
 " John, Rev. soldier, 934, wounded,
 218
- Morse, M. H., 1107, 1116, 1117, 1120
- Morton, Levi P., 872
- Morton's New England Memorial, 1038
- Moseley, Samuel, Capt., 1158, at Bloody
 Brook, 32, 33
- Mott }
 Motte }
- " Joseph, 642, 686, 709, 745, 897
 " Mellish I., Rev., pastor, 495
 " Sophronia, 748
- Moulton, A. A., 1119
 " Horace, pastor, 500
- Mound City, 347
 " " hospital, 351
- Mount Hermon, 488
 " Hope, Philip dies at, 54
 " Hope, R. I., 24
 " Independence, 1007
 " Toby, 1084
- Mountain farm, 722
 " Lodge, Masons, 886
 " Rocky, 292
- Mounts, 204, description of, 162, 163
- Moving buildings, 883
- Mower, James D., Civil War, 372
- Mowry, David, 1111
 " Haven A., 659
 " Josephine C., 667, 668
- Moyce, Father, 500
- Muchine, Lawrence W., Civil War, 378
- Muddy Brook, 31, 40, 995
- Mudge, Ezra, 705
 " I. B., 800
 " James, pastor, 500, 1052
- Mueller, Julius, Civil War, 371
 " Louis, Rev., 503
- Mulberry craze, 321
- Mules raised for market, 646
- Mullen, Patrick, Civil War, 367, 369, 374
- Muller, J., Rev., library burned, 626
 " W. H., wounded, 418
- Munn, Annis, 700
 " Asa, 439, 739, 1065, early settler,
 439, Rev. soldier, 934
 " Benjamin, 438, 665, 755, 948, 1059,
 1063, 1065, Deerfield settler, 438,

- losses at Deerfield massacre, 87,
share in land, 121, 123
- Munn, Benjamin, Jr., 1065, soldier, 212
- “ Benjamin, 2d, 439
- “ Benjamin, 3d, Rogers Rangers, 439
- “ Betsey, 712
- “ Calvin, 323, 608, 695, 742, 755, 871,
996, 1068, committee on road,
297, direct tax, 895, in business
in 1792, 289, resident in 1803, 297,
Rev. pensioner, 304, Rev. soldier,
930, 934, tavern, 293, 295, 303,
466, 510, 549, 561, 871, 973, 996
- “ Calvin, Lt., 948, place of burial,
364
- “ Calvin L., 713
- “ Charles H., Col., 674, 698, 762, 871,
892, 1020, 1021, 1044, 1045, di-
rector, 615, remonstrant, 266
- “ David, 710
- “ Elisha, 438, Rev. soldier, 929, 935
- “ Francis, 701
- “ G. L., Easthampton News, 1165
- “ James, in Falls fight, 438
- “ John, 742, 996, in Falls fight, 438,
of Gill, 438, resident in 1760, 242,
soldier, 171
- “ John, Jr., in meadow fight, 438,
resident in 1760, 242
- “ Lewis C., editor, 553, town clerk,
325
- “ Loring, 871
- “ Mary, 736, house burned, 315
- “ monument, 996
- “ Nancy, 713
- “ Noah, Continental army, 250, of
Gill, 438, resident in 1760, 242,
Rev. soldier, 935
- “ Noah, Jr., 710
- “ Oren, child of, 747
- “ Phineas, French War, 439
- “ Reuben, 735
- “ Samuel, 693, 735, 736, 737, 738,
739, 965, 1065, committee to
build church, 226, early settler,
439, fence viewer, 225, member
first church, 456, resident in 1760,
242, Rev. soldier, 935, school
committee, 582, 584, sells land,
1059
- “ Sarah, 701, 705
- “ Seth, Continental army, 250, serv-
ice, 1814, 309
- “ Silas, 748
- “ Simeon, 708, 748, defense of U.
S. arsenal, 281
- “ Thankful, 438, 735, 755
- Munsell, George C., 326
- “ Guy C., 278, 654
- Munson, Morris, 189, 842
- “ Moses, 842
- “ street laid, 558
- Munson & Swan sawmill, 510
- Murphy, David, 680
- “ Jeremiah, 679
- “ John, 1109
- “ John H., 499
- “ M., 1117
- “ Owen, 680
- “ Patrick, Civil War, 367
- “ Thomas D., Sergt. Spanish War,
419
- “ Timothy J., Spanish War, 420
- “ William H., musician, Spanish
War, 419
- Murray, General at Quebec, 223
- “ Amelia, 358
- “ James Davis, Corp. Civil War, 372,
sketch, 358
- “ Michael B., 679
- “ Patrick, 358
- “ S., Col. Regt., 899, 900, 901, 909,
915, 917, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929,
930, 931, 938
- “ Seth, Capt. Co., 922
- Museum, Fine Arts, 431
- “ Marsh, 969
- Mush and milk, 986
- Music, 749
- “ Hill, 656, 1046, located, 191
- Musical director, 814
- “ Society, Franklin County, 302
- Muster. }
- Musters } 850, 859
- “ Fifty Second Regt., 347
- “ Roll, Capt. meets Co., 249, 250
- Myers, John J., speaker, 1123
- Nagle, General, 819
- Nail maker, 845
- “ mill, 635
- Names of rivermen, 526
- Narragansett }
- Narragansetts } 38, chief Necopeak, 52,
fort, 43, hunted by church, 54,
Indian frightened, 48, plotting
with Philip, 22, 23, receive
Philip, 36, to attack shore set-
tlements, 37, treaty with, 35
- Nash, Major (Shelburne), at Springfield
fight, 280
- “ Abigail, 702
- “ Anna, 745
- “ Bathsheba, 954
- “ Benjamin, Continental army, 250,
defense of U. S. arsenal, 281
- “ Cynthia, 648
- “ Daniel, 191, 256, 446, 560, 587, 638,
651, 657, 693, 702, 735, 741, 745,
785, 786, 979, 980, 983, 1067,
committee, 211, 226, 227, com-
mittee of correspondence, 234,
committee to invite Mr. Billing,
455, delegate, 245, delegate to

- Provincial Congress, 234, 779,
direct tax, 895, early settler, 439,
first board of selectmen, 182,
house, 653, 964, marries Anna
Atherton, 423, member of First
Church, 456, Northampton, 439,
petition, 215, 217, resident in
1760, 242, Rev. soldier, 935,
soldier, 171, to attend County
Congress, 234, to correspond with
Boston, 233, to furnish wood,
226, to sell meetinghouse lum-
ber, 233
- Nash, Daniel, Jr., 678, 680, child of, 747,
resident in 1760, 242
- " Eber, 475, 559, 659, 678, 680, 777,
789, 790, 847, 1006, child of, 747,
gives lot, 477, made brick, 579,
to build bridge, 574, 575
- " Edmund Q., 334, 651, 652, 674, 791,
863, 1010, donation, 613, mill,
623
- " Experience, 446, 700
- " Frank L., 659, mill owner, 638
- " Franklin, 653, 657, librarian, 608
- " George L., 680
- " Harry E., place of burial, 365
- " Henry F., 648, 657, bank president,
618, trustee, 616, 618
- " house, 863
- " Jonathan, 745
- " Jonathan E., 42, 288, 651, 964
- " Joseph, 663, 705, 735, child of, 739,
Rev. soldier, 937
- " Lyman A., 659, 660, 791, 799, 800,
870, mill, 623, story of, 322
- " Martha, 735, widow, 741
- " Mary, Mrs., 699
- " Moses, share in lands, 121, 123
- " Onissimus, 648, 736
- " Quartus, 475, 651, 735
- " Richard, 639
- " Robert, 474, 677, buys clothing
works, 299, clothier, 639, clothing
mill, 639, Lt., 889
- " Silvanus, 745, 748, direct tax, 895
- " Simeon, 587, 676, 677, 718, black-
smith in 1793, 291, Lexington
alarm, 249, Rev. soldier, 935, sol-
dier, 252
- " Susanna, 747
- " Sylvanus, 587, 681, insurgent, 282,
Shays' man, 439
- " Tubal, 703, at Springfield fight, 280,
blacksmith, 651, captain, 889,
Continental army, 250, defense of
U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 895,
Lexington alarm, 249, Rev. sol-
dier, 936, soldier, 439
- " Zenas, 735
- Nash's Mills, 124, 188, 193, 283, 299, 433,
437, 439, 446, 475, 537, 563, 566,
574, 579, 590, 604, 636, 638, 657,
678, 769, 852, 858, 870, 996, 1021,
1046, 1079, 1177
- Nash's Mills brick manufactory, 1792
- " " bridge, 572, 576, 577, burned,
623
- " " derivation of name, 191, 192
- " " district, 589, formed, 322
- " " factory, 624
- " " road, 625, 626, 1095
- " " swept away, 576
- Natick, Indian village at, 8
- National Banking Act, 617
- " Cemetery, Winchester, 352
- " conventions, 886
- " Editorial Association, 885
- " Government, not permitted to con-
trol militia, 307
- " Magazine, 970
- " Tube Works, 871
- Naunaulooghian, Scatacook, 147
- Naunaune, Housatonic, 153
- Naunautookeau, Scatacook, 158
- Nauvoo, 1009
- Navigation head of, 512
- " convention, 314
- " Connecticut river, 506
- Nebraska, slavery in, 338
- Neck, The, 995
- Necopeak executed, 51
- Nedwell, A. C., Supt. hospital, 1041
- Negotiations with Iroquois, 132
- Negro pew, 538
- " slaves, 1002
- " woman, 746
- Nelson, Henry L., 554, 784, 825
- " Ichabod, service, 1814, 309
- " William F., Rev., 800, pastor, 503
- Nesbit, David K., Rev., 487
- Nets for fishing, 532, 533, 534
- Nettleton, Colonel, 1095
- Nevers, John, 780, charter, 616
- New American Encyclopedia, 836
- " Amsterdam taken by the English,
16
- " emission currency, 237, 1029
- " England, 13, 29, 39, 31, 39, 56,
61, 64, 78, 105, 108, 141, 142, 160,
208, 218, 224, 251, 465, 494, 496,
542, 824, 955, 966, 989, 1011,
1025, 1093, 1135, 1138, 1139,
1141, 1142, 1155
- " England against the war, 307
- " " best paper, 473
- " " captives, 559
- " " climate, 772
- " " coast towns, suffer, 308
- " " colonies, 164
- " " confederacy, 22, 23
- " " Magazine, 519
- " " people, 78
- " " puritan stock, 544

- New England savages, 5
 " " settlement of, 3
 " " stock, 1100
 " " sufferings by war, 73
 " Englander, 1133
 " form of marriage, 711
 " fort, 212
 " Hampshire, 98, 111, 130, 202, 254, 518, 985
 " Hampshire frontier, 167
 " " part of Mass., 63
 " " rebels fly to, 277
 " Haven, 29, 946, 947
 " " law school, 805
 " " and Northampton canal, 519
 " Jersey against war, 307
 " London, 914, 916, 921, 937, 938, 941, 979
 " London County Association, 271
 " Meetinghouse, effort to locate abandoned, 476, quarrel, 470
 " Minister on the brain, 487
 " Netherlands, 516
 " Orleans, La., 347, 350, 353, 885, 1030, battle of, 308, expedition, 823
 " red sandstone, 968, 969, 971
 " road, the, 1067
 " Salem, 137
 " " academy, 316, 604, 751
 " " headquarters, 308
 " schoolhouses, No. 7 and No. 8, 593
 " style and old style, 81
 " tenor, 1028
 " version of New Testament, 1032, 1049
 " Windsor camp, 903
 " York, 55, 61, 64, 214, 250, 254, 255, 260, 344, 346, 359, 431, 432, 449, 492, 493, 765, 767, 771, 773, 774, 849, 945, 947, 950, 958, 971, 1011, 1015, 1089, 1091, 1102, 1142, 1148
 " York Evening Post, 945
 " " Printer, 722
 " " rebels escape to, 277
 " " Regiment, 358
 " " University, 485, 837
- Newcomb, Almon, 778
 " Eugene A., 782, 1024
 " Henry K., 827, 1030, 1032, 1035, 1036, 1038, 1040
 " Hezekiah, 514, 807, 808, 1034, assessor, direct tax, 893
 " Hezekiah, Jr., 1034
 " Horatio G., 690, 783, 791, 799, 808, 966, 1034, 1038, 1050, 1185, 1196, committee to get by-laws approved, 329, incorporator, 618, interested in ladies' school, 317, secretary of Ins. Co., 318, trustee, 618
- Newcomb, John Adams, 741
 " Joseph Warren, 827, 1001, 1002, 1036, 1038
 " Maria, 742
 " Mary, 1036
 " Peter, 714
 " Rejoice, 1038
 " Richard English, Judge, 511, 514, 573, 696, 741, 777, 779, 780, 783, 807, 808, 820, 821, 822, 826, 827, 966, 1001, 1030, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1185, 1186, 1196, child of, 743, committee, attend convention, 299, committee on situation of country, 299, direct tax, 895, house, 1188, Lt. Col. commanding 889, made Judge of Probate, 310, office, 974, orator in 1795, 293, resident in 1803, 297, speaker, 320, tythingman, 325, wife of, 742
 " Richard F., service Civil War, 377
 " Samuel, service in 1814, 309
 " Sophronia, member Second Congregational, 483
 " Warren Putnam, 1002
 " Zebina C., 643
- Newell, Mr., child of, 744, daughter of, 746
 " B. L., Mrs., 1115
 " Barnard, brook, 188, Sergt. Civil War, 375
 " Barnard A., 667, 668, 679, 689, 756, 792, 977, 1091, 1175, 1201
 " David, 668, 679, 710
 " Herbert, 778
 " Horatio, 481
 " Jared, 667, 688
 " John D., Civil War, 370
 " Mary R., 668
 " Wellington, Rev., acting pastor, 481
- Newgate, Peter, deserts the French, 92
 " Prison, 947
- Newhall, Charles N., 1111
 " Thomas, muster master, 919
- Newman, David, mill owner, 641
- Newport, George, 1095
- News, The Greenfield, 555
- Newspaper men, 1165
- Newspapers, 235, in Greenfield, 548
- Newton, Dr., Rev., 466
 " Mr. (75 years old), 734, his troubles, 734
 " Abigail, 711, 742, 745, 1035
 " Albert, Civil War, 369, 373, 374
 " Allen, Civil War, 373
 " Almeda, 716
 " Alpheus, 656
 " Aseneth, 672
 " Ashabel (service in 1814), 309
 " Asher, 669, 670, 680, 685, 704, 716, 744, blacksmith shop, 559, child of, 740, daughter of, 743, direct

- tax, 895, 897, mill owner, 639,
Rev. soldier, 937, son of, 742
- Newton, Asher, Jr., 744
- " bridge, 570, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576,
577, 578, 579, 844
- " Burwell, 675
- " Calvin, buys Episcopal Church, 499,
leader, 498
- " Caroline, 748
- " Christopher, Civil War, 377, place
of burial, 366, sketch, 359
- " corner, 327, sold, 329
- " Curtis, 658, 672, 713, 799, 800, 817,
848, ensign, 860, 889
- " D. W., 1106
- " Daniel H., 681, 682, 778, 782, 800,
committee to build, 592
- " E. J., 1106
- " Esther, 738
- " family of Greenfield, 4
- " Frank O., Civil War, 368
- " hall, 315
- " Hannah, 706, member Second Con-
gregational, 483
- " Harriet, 817
- " Henry, service in 1814, 309
- " Hervey C., 340, 344, 359, 442, 672,
674, 678, 791, 794, 792, 794, 799,
800, 817, 860, 880
- " Hester, 1037
- " Huldah, 712, 1037
- " Isaac, 702, 704, 716, 777, 786, 787,
788, 1001, 1035, 1036, bounty for
his men, 237, builds Mansion
House, 317, chairman's report,
470, Civil War, 367, committee of
correspondence, 236, committee
on situation of the country, 299,
committee to sell old pound, 298,
direct tax, 895, infant of, 739,
place of burial, 364, resident in
1775, 242, Rev. soldier, 937, sol-
dier, 252, son of Roger, 735
- " Isaac, Captain, 253, 256, 426, 442,
665, 671, 672, 736, 738, 755, 827,
846, 859, 889, 1037, 1179, at West
Point, 258, committee to invite
Mr. Olds, 464, committee to lo-
cate, 469, committee to nominate,
470, company, 899, 900, 901, 909,
915, 917, 725, 926, 927, 928, 929,
931, died, 316, place of burial,
366
- " Isaac, "Sir," estate, 1181
- " Isaac, Jr., 755, 789, 798, 799, ad-
jutant, 889, takes Munn tavern,
314
- " Isaac, 2d, 638, 665, 777, 781, 790,
Unitarian Society, 494
- " Israel, 781
- " James, 442, 654, 655, 656, 697, 871,
1200, barn, 627, mills, 189, set off
to No. 1, 589, small barn, 629,
tenement house, 625
- Newton, James H., praise, 1167
- " Jeremiah, 663, 742, direct tax, 897
- " John, 563, 658, 671, 672, 703, 718,
738, 849, 880, 938, 1036, 1037,
committee to nominate, 470,
defense of U. S. arsenal, 281,
died, 320, early settler, 426, 442,
resident in 1775, 242, soldier, 252,
wife of, 743
- " John, Jr., 442, 671, 672, 860, direct
tax, 895
- " John C., place of burial, 366
- " John S., 672, 881
- " Jonathan, Rev. soldier, 938
- " Joseph, 743
- " Leroy A., Dr., 775, 1118
- " lot to be sold, 593
- " Lucy, 817
- " Madame, 734, death of, 463
- " Mary, 712, 1037
- " Moses, 842, died, 320
- " Nabbe, 724
- " Obed, 658, 659, 800
- " of Holyoke, 871
- " Ozias, resident in 1803, 296
- " Ozias H., 711, 974, 1059, trader
1796, 293
- " place, 330, 871, 965, 966, 974, 1051,
1059, 1085, 1184, 1200
- " Polly, 716
- " Priestly, 674, 675, 678, 790, 791,
house burned, 326
- " Priestly, Lt., 889
- " Rejoice, 669, 827, 847, 1036, 1038
- " Rhoda, 452, 704, 841
- " Roger, Rev., 233, 237, 239, 255,
256, 442, 544, 671, 674, 681, 693,
705, 735, 750, 751, 769, 860, 965,
966, 980, 981, 982, 997, 1002,
1035, 1037, about his wood, 292,
accepts proposals, 464, agreement
about his wood, 287, buys lots,
1059, called, 461, concerning his
wood, 239, death of, 462, 475,
diary, 700 to 749, direct tax, 895,
estimate of character, 462, his
wig, 537, house, 974, letter, 461,
731, librarian, 608, librarian in
1801, 296, 297, made D. D.,
462, Milford, Conn., 4, moderator,
493, new house, 725, orator July 4,
1796, 293, quoted, 763, relin-
quishes part of salary, 231, reports
many deaths, 296, resident in
1761, 242, resident in 1803, 296,
to preach at North East, 286,
wood for, 227
- " Roger, Jr., 462, 721, 724, 725, 732
- " Samuel, 427, 442, 474, 475, 563,
671, 672, 674, 675, 678, 708, 709,

- 788, 860, 1037, child of, 743, committee to locate, 469, direct tax, 895
- Newton, Sarah, 712, 738, 743
- “ Sarah Corse, 358
- “ Sawtell, house, 563
- “ Sebera, 738
- “ Seberah, 736
- “ Seth S., 658, 659
- “ Solomon D., Civil War, 367, 374
- “ store, 722
- “ Sukey (Susanna), 712
- “ Susanna, 712, 751
- “ tavern, 320
- “ Theological Seminary, 774
- “ town of, 7
- “ well, 1184
- “ & Green, 974, 1001, 1059, direct tax, 895, retire, 297
- Newtons, 1082
- Niagara Fire Engine Company, 1081
- Niantic, Indian damages at, 22
- Nichollette, Alfred, Civil War, 371
- Nichols, A. R., pastor, 500
- “ Allen, 738, Continental army, 250, resident in 1775, 242, Rev. soldier, 938, 939
- “ Brothers, 643, shop, 1193
- “ Dorothy, 738
- “ Ebenezer, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281
- “ Emma, 1113
- “ Herbert, 1121
- “ J. H., 1119
- “ Marjorie, 1119
- “ Nathan, 716, 937, Rev. soldier, 940
- “ Nathaniel, resident in 1775, 242, Rev. soldier, 939, 940
- “ Samuel, 985, Continental army, 250, Lexington alarm, 249, resident in 1775, 242, Rev. soldier, 939
- “ Zerviah, 705
- Nicholson, General, 102, 103, collects an army on the lake, 105, to command expedition, 101
- “ David, direct tax, 897
- Nickerson, Enoch, 688, direct tax, 895
- Nicolet College, 839
- Nile, 1136
- Niles, Judge, 724
- Nimrod, local, 1026
- Nims, 256, 1082
- “ Abigail, captive, 440
- “ Abner, 703
- “ Albert H., 357, 649, 652, 661, 678, 790, 791, 792, 800, 859, 1201, committee to build town hall, 332
- “ Asahel, killed at Bunker Hill, 440
- “ Charity, 710
- “ Charles T., 112, 186, 565, 650, 651
- Nims, Charles W., 1105
- “ children, three smothered, 72
- “ David, Keene branch, 440
- “ Delia, 801, trustee, 616
- “ E., 746
- “ Ebenezer, 425, 702, 1001, captive, 440, resident in 1775, 242, share in land, 121, 123
- “ Elisha, killed, 165, 440
- “ Elizabeth, 1010
- “ Esther, 703, 946
- “ family of Greenfield, 4
- “ farm, 90
- “ George, Civil War, 377, place of burial, 366, Sergt. died, 348, sketch, 358
- “ Godfrey, 71, 98, 438, 439, 440, 441, 448, 652, 954, 1064, bravery, 65, collector, 60, committee on roads, 74, house burned, 72, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, pioneer, 12
- “ Hannah, 709, 747
- “ Henry, 72
- “ Henry G., Maj., 795, 796, 861, Civil War, 377, place of burial, 364
- “ house burned, 1064, fortified, 441, rebuilt, 72
- “ houses, 440
- “ Hull, Lt., 441, 649, 650, 651, 652, 675, 706, 740, 761, 787, 788, 889, 1001, committee to locate, 469, committee to protect road from Green river, 288, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 895, place of burial, 366, Rev. soldier, 940, selectman, 984, soldier, 252, son of, 742, to build bridge, 574
- “ Jeremiah, 72, 1009
- “ Joel, 735, 740
- “ John, 98, 449, 645, 652, 954, 1064, captive, 441, committee to build mounts, 162, 163, escapes from captivity, 95, goes to Canada, 106, land at Keene, N. H., 137, lot extended, 124, share in land, 121, 123, soldier, 171, taken captive, 81
- “ John, Jr., scout, 169
- “ livery stable, 230
- “ Lucius, Sr., 340, 441, 652, 656, 677, 777, 781, 790, 792, 793, 800, 856, 861, 1010, 1157, 1169, 1172, 1201, adjutant, 889, committee to purchase town hall lot, 332, farm, 185, trustee, 618
- “ Lucius, Jr., 429, 652, 1169
- “ Lydia, 709
- “ Mary, smothered, 440
- “ Mehitable, marries Jonathan Smead, 449, 645
- “ Mehitable, Jr., smothered, 440

- Nims, Mehitable Hull, killed, 440
 " Mercy, smothered, 440
 " Nancy Wells, 358
 " Prudence, Mrs., 651
 " Sarah, 700
 " Seth, selectman, 531
 " Thomas, 98, 441, 651, 652, 656, 657, 694, 735, 739, 777, 781, 785, 786, 791, 799, 844, 845, 946, 954, 1065, 1093, 1201, committee of correspondence, 225, 234, committee to meet with county congress, 234, field driver, 182, house, 232, house picketed, 225, Lt. Cav., 889, member of First Church, 456, resident in 1760, 242, Rev. soldier, 940, school at, 583, school committee, 582, son of Hull, 441, to build bridge, 574, to furnish wood, 226, to select burying ground, 226
 " Thomas, Jr., 735
 " William N., 647, 652, 678, 759, 859, 1022
 Nine months' men, 336
 Ninth Congressional District, 342
 " Regiment, 362
 Nipmucks, 23, 24, 25, 26, 36, driven from Bloody Brook, 32, hunted by Church, 54, return to Brookfield, 36, to destroy coast settlements, 37, with the Pocumtucks, 33
 Nipper, Susan, variety, 1100
 Nismes, France, 441
 " Godefroi de, 440, 441
 Nitingale, Ebenezer, service in 1814, 309
 Nixon, Frederick M., Civil War, 368
 " Thomas, Col. Regt., 903
 Nonantum Hill, John Cotton's Mission, 7
 Nonotucks at Hatfield fort, 25
 Nook of the Falls, 126
 Norridgewock, 128, 135
 Norse legend, 1029
 North Adams, 868, 872, 873, 1190, canal meeting, 314
 " America, 1142
 " American Review, 608
 " Church dedicated, 478
 " "East," 640, 982, location, 192, may be set off, 238, 288, 290, to have preaching, 286, wants a meetinghouse, 287
 " East Cemetery, 695
 " Gate, Green River, 118
 " Lord, 241
 " Meadows, 90, 133, 505
 " " Cemetery, 694, 870
 " " district, 469
 " " schoolhouse, 597
 " meetinghouse, 651, 1196
 " Parish, 608, 761, 1081, Church, 340
 " river, 134, 164, flood damages, 313
 North street, 569
 " Wisdom, 656
 Northampton, 26, 88, 93, 102, 167, 271, 272, 273, 274, 278, 279, 283, 313, 316, 324, 326, 327, 328, 435, 439, 440, 456, 459, 473, 503, 510, 557, 715, 743, 780, 805, 809, 821, 823, 878, 975, 979, 1001
 " bridge, 571
 " called on to aid Deerfield, 31
 " convention at, 300, 301
 " end of canal, 520
 " fishery meeting, 313
 " fort taken, 92
 " home of Nonotucks, 15
 " jail, 439
 " man killed, 26
 " selected for Williams College, 310
 " settlement of, 6
 " smallpox at, 317
 " trolley line, 1167
 " two Indians executed at, 66
 " two men killed at, 33
 " & Greenfield R. R. Co., 327, 525
 Northern army, 902, 908, 913, 914, 916, 920, 934, 939, 941, 942
 " department, 908, 912, 913, 915, 919, 930, 932, 933, 936, 937, 940
 Northfield, 54, 68, 130, 134, 168, 169, 170, 192, 685, 693, 804 806, 1084
 " abandoned, 28, 30
 " bridge, 571
 " Captain Beers' defeat at, 28
 " forts repaired, 203
 " garrison enlarged, 214
 " garrisoned, 63
 " home of Squakeags, 15
 " Indian camp at, 36, headquarters, 37
 " loses two men, 132
 " Nipmucks escape to, 36
 " number killed, 164
 " resettled, 111
 " road to, 557, 1070, 1071
 " two men wounded at, 212
 Northwest school district, trouble in, 290
 Northwestern district, 586, 822, 823
 Norton, Frank P., place of burial, 364, Spanish War, 420
 " John, Rev., captured, 166
 " Thomas, 696
 " & Bird, traders in 1800, 294
 Norwalk, Conn., 70, 946, 947
 Norwich, 1040, 1091
 " University, Vt., 858
 Norwood, Anna M., 351
 " street, 569
 Nova Scotia, 128, 439, 868
 Novel reading, 723
 Noyes, Baxter B., 224, 330, 451, 639, 797, 841, 874, 1058, 1063, committee to build, 596, house, 1181, trustee, 616, 618

- Noyes, John, Jr., in business in 1792, 289
 " Mabel, 1114
 " William C., 817
 Number four, 202, 212, bravely defended, 168, number killed, 164
 " of printers, too great, 722
 Numbo, 1001
 Nuns, Gillette, servant to, 69
 Nutting, George G., Lt., sketch, 359
 " Joseph, 707, child of, 743, Rev. soldier died, 303, wife of, 748
 " Joseph H., Civil War, Lt. Col., 371, 892
 " Mehitable, 359
 " Mercy, 712
 " Ozias, 359, 1080
 " Polly, 711
 " Zechariah, service in 1814, 308
 Oak, 1159
 " street, 569
 Oakman, R. N., Jr., 333
 Oath of allegiance, 259
 O'Brien, J., 1117
 " J. C., Dr., 775
 O'Callahan, Father, 500
 O'Connell, William, Spanish War, 420
 Odd Fellows, 1051, 1052, 1187
 Officers, first town, 182
 " Revolutionary, 749, 758
 Ogden, Capt., wounded, 223
 O'Hara, James H., 268, 1122
 " Lillian, 1122
 " Richard, 268, 377, 1186
 Ohio river, 1160
 Oil mill, 510, 637, 986
 O'Keefe, Nellie E., 1122
 Olcott, Bulkley, Rev., called, 460
 Old burial ground, 336, 459
 " ford, 556, 1061
 " fort, locality, 556, 1061
 " home week, 1073, 1181
 " homes, 645, 958
 " Indian house, see Indian
 " river, 556, 1057
 " " tavern, 1032
 " style and new style, 81
 " tenor (money), 174, 1027, 1028
 " Tenor (slave), 980
 Olds, Gamaliel S., Rev., 303, 465, 474, 475, 541
 Olive street, 331, 334, 567, 977, 1185
 Oliver, A., secretary, 211, 218, 219
 " Robert, Capt. co., 919
 One-hoss shay, 1134
 O'Niel, D. H., Rev., 501
 " Oracle, The," performed, 293
 Orange, 354, 781, 814, 865
 " Enterprise, 1166
 Orchard street, 568, 569
 Orde, J., 1117
 Ordination, 541, 546
 O'Reilly, Patrick T., Rev., 699, 839
 Organic Act, Greenfield, 179, 180, 181, 195, 454
 Orthodox churches, 1097
 Orthodoxy and Liberalism, 493
 Ortt, John K., 327, 1185
 Osborn, John, house burned, 627
 " Joseph, Continental army, 250
 Osgood, Charles J., 676
 " Elihu, 665
 " Elihu C., 665, 672, 797
 " J. W. D., Dr., 771, 1170
 " John E., 657
 " Jonathan, Rev., 657, 771
 " Warren, 665
 " Warren S., 665
 Oso fort, 69, 102
 Oswego, taken by French, 214, 223
 Otis, Christine, 98
 " Joseph, 712
 Otter creek, 68, 139, 851
 Oven, brick, 960
 Overseers of Poor, 311, 749, in charge of almshouse, 299
 Oviatt, Frances O., 827
 Owen, Ephraim, direct tax, 897
 " Euclid, 568
 Oxen, number, 244
 " "stall fed," 13
 Pacific coast, 1089, 1140
 " Railroad, 952
 Packard, Charles F., 698
 " Diadema, 359
 " Franklin County churches, 465
 " Henry D., 1117, cashier, 621, house, 632, 1188
 " Henry D., Mrs., 1117, 1166
 " Horace C., Civil War, 371, sketch, 359
 " National Bank, 620, 755, 772, 862, 876, 1189
 " Robert, 359
 " Rufus A., 605, 620, 876, cashier, 620, 621, president, 621, treasurer, 620
 " Theophilus, Rev. Dr., 478
 " Theophilus, Jr., Rev., supply, 478
 " W. N., 620, 621
 " William G., 876, 1020, 1103, 1163, 1166, cashier, 621, first depositor, 620, president, 621, treasurer, 620, 1073
 " William G., Mrs., 1166
 Packing house, 635
 Page, David, Rev. soldier, 940
 " Levi, stage proprietor in 1792, 290
 " Phineas C., 689
 Paine, see Payne
 Palfry, John G., 78
 Palisade, palisades, 204, 649
 Palisaded houses, 164, 1059

- Palls, town purchases, 289
 Pamphlets on religious belief, 464
 Pannell, Esther, 703
 Panquiaug (Weathersfield), 5
 Panthers, 987
 Paper maker, 863
 " mills, 188, 685
 " money, 236, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030
 Paquag (Athol), 25
 Parade, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1110
 Pardon, commission appointed, 277,
 granted rebels, 281
 Pardy, Deborah, 704
 Parent, Lewis, Civil War, 369
 Paris, 418, treaty of, 224
 Parish, 173, 180
 " and town equivalent, 463
 " First Congl. Deerfield keeps se-
 questered lands, 201
 " matters, 467
 " parties, 1195
 " party, Dr. Strong's, 489
 " petition for second, 481, 482
 Park, Frank, 691, 1010
 " John C., 1093
 " street, 569, 1071, 1169
 Parker, Alonzo, 827, 873
 " Bowdoin L., 784, 795, 796, 827,
 1081, attorney for Deerfield, 269,
 Civil War, 377
 " Charles A., 671
 " Helen Caroline, 828
 " Henry M., 684, 817
 " Horatio G., Judge, 777, 779, 784,
 792, 800, resigns as selectman,
 333, sketch, 817
 " J. & G. B., cotton mill, 311
 " Jean, 1110
 " Joel, cotton mill, 635
 " Jonathan, direct tax, 897
 " Joseph H., Civil War, 369
 " Laura, 1111
 " Lilla, 1110
 " Roswell, Civil War, 374, 375
 " Theodore, 1176, supply, 494
 Parkman, John, Rev., 800, pastor, 494
 Parks, Mr., hunter, 988
 Parliament, 240, 245, 246
 Parmalee, James, defense of U. S. arsenal,
 281
 Parmenter, Delevan, 649, 650
 " Elias A., 647, 650, 794, 795, 870,
 997, 1193
 " Horace, 668
 " Jason, Continental army, 250, con-
 victed, 278, execution, warrant
 for issued, 279, execution, warrant
 for reprieved, 279, kills Benj.
 Walker, 278
 " Josiah, 706
 Parsons, Rev. Dr., 1050, moderator, 466
 " Amos, 663, 664, service, 1814, 309
 Parsons, Amos, Jr., captain, 889, 904
 " David, Rev., 459, 715
 " E. B., teacher, 1082
 " Eli, petition for pardon, 279, reward
 for arrest of, 279
 " Herbert C., 446, 555, 778, 801,
 editor, 552, representative, 268,
 269, senate, 776
 " James C., Rev., 606, 607
 " Joseph, 571, builds mill, 74, 109,
 pilot, 517
 " Lucy, marries Edward Billing, 459
 mill, 1141
 Partenheimer, Eva, 360
 " Harold, 1105
 " John N., 360
 " W. W., 1196
 " William, Civil War, 373, sketch,
 360
 Partridge, George C., Rev., 800, died, 486,
 pastor, 486
 " Oliver, Col., committee, 176, 178,
 199, 444, escorts Judge Sewell,
 994
 " Samuel, 104, 134
 " Samuel, Capt., 65, 66
 " Samuel, Col., 106, becomes com-
 mander, 75
 Partridges, 986
 Pascommuck fort, taken, 92
 Passut, Frank, 1105
 Pasturage, 512
 Paterson, see Patterson
 Pathena, negro slave killed, 89
 Patnode, A., 1118
 " George H., place of burial, 365,
 Spanish War, 420
 Patterson, Paterson,
 " Brig. Gen., 900, 904, 906, 924, 930,
 950
 " Ebenezer, soldier, 258
 " Margaret, 702
 " Rosanna, 701
 Paul, James, Rev., pensioner, 394
 Paulson, John, pastor, 500
 Pauper settlement, 984
 Paying old debts, 872
 Payne, Paine
 " Judge (Worcester), 945
 " Charles, Rev. pensioner, 303
 " Charles N., 1190, drug store, 1067
 " Frederick H., 1105
 " Frederick H., Mrs., 1114
 " W. & S. B., harnesses, 624
 Payson, Rev. Dr., 484
 Peace commission declared, 418, meets,
 418
 " of Ryswick, 1138
 " of Utrecht, 106, 1141
 Pearson, Jason E., Civil War, 375
 Peas, 134
 Pease, Levi, stage proprietor, 975

- Pease, Russell F., 667
 " Wallace, Civil War, 371
- Peck, David, Rev., 481
- Peckett, David, Civil War, 373
- Peekskill, 923, 927, 928
- Peglow, E. W., Rev. pastor, 503
- Pelham, 277, 278, 454, 508
 " fort, Rowe, 164, 443, abandoned, 202
- Pellisier }
 Pellissier }
- " Francois, Civil War, 370, 372
- Pemigewasset river, 105
- Pendell, Elisha, direct tax, 897
- Penhallow, 105, 133
- Peninsular Campaign, 818
- Pennsylvania, 818, 1011
- Pensioners, Revolutionary, list of, 303, 949
- Pepper, William F., 2d Lt. Civil War, 372
- Pepperell, William, Sir, in command, 214
- Pequot War, 438, 517
- Perigo, George W., sketch, 360
 " John, 360
 " Sally, 360
- Perkins, Aaron, Jr., 676
 " Bill, riverman, 526
 " Merritt, 1110
- Permanent memorial, 1104
- Perpetual care fund, 694, 698
- Perry, Elnathan, Revolutionary soldier, 941
 " Frank L., 783, trustee, 1053
 " James, 701
 " Jonathan, Revolutionary soldier, 941
 " Mary, 713
 " Nancy, 503
 " R. S., place of burial, 366
 " Smith, Sergt. Civil War, 367
 " & Mason, cotton mill, 303, 635
- Pervere, Horace, Civil War, 367, place of burial, 365
 " Rufus, Civil War, 367, 374, place of burial, 366
 " Russell M., Civil War, 367
- Peskeompscutt }
 Peskeomskut }
- " Falls, 97, 188, 989, Indians gather at, 39
- Petersburg, siege of, 820
 " Va., 355, 361
- Petersham, rebels at, 277
- Peterson, Jonathan, 323
- Petition for annexation withdrawn, 265
 " for separation, 172, 173
- Petty }
 Petty }
- " Joseph, 74, 81, 98, 443, grant, 114, 116, 117, 125, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, lot, 557, relation, 95
- Petty's Plain, 40, 90, 111, 191, 442, 453, 556, 558, 562, 567, 601, 630, 689, 696, 697, 1081, 1171, brook described, 189, camp on, 340, land divided, 127, road on, 75
- Pew }
 Pews }
- " choice of, 235, in meetinghouse, 536, Mr. Newton's, 294, others, classified, 294, seats to be put in, 286
- Pewter ware, 843
- Pfersick, J. G., Dr., 1109, 1121
- Phelps, Ansel, Col., 339, 340, 493, 499, 550, 686, 690, 714, 777, 845, 855, 885, 889, 955, 1051, 1186, 1189, book store, 622, died, 551, Fellenberg, 600, lot for bank, 619, sells lot, 329
 " Ansel, Jr., 810, 845
 " Charles, wife of, 737
 " John, 716
 " Leander W., Corp. Civil War, 376
 " Sayward, 711
 " & Clark, 550
 " & Ingersoll, 551
- Phenix steamer, 520
- Philadelphia, 486, 502, 653, 694, 769, 771, 815, 870, 971, 1029, convention at, 284
 " Medical College, 774
 " press, 452
- Philip, King, 36, 42, 61, at Hoosac, 36, attacks Brookfield, 24, breeding discontent, 22, dies at Mt. Hope, 54, goes to Peskeompscut, 39, hidden near Paquoag, 25, messengers to Canada killed, 38, plans summer campaign, 37, summoned to Plymouth, 23, war, 60, 64, 434, with the Narragansetts, 36
- Philippines become American, 418
- Phillips, Adaline B., 666
 " Arthur C., Civil War, 376, 377
 " Caroline E., 689
 " Charles C., 666, Civil War, 377, place of burial, 376
 " David, Jr., Civil War, 377
 " Hart, 882
 " Israel, 665, 687, 688, 689, 710, direct tax, 895
 " J., Capt., 739
 " Joseph, 668, 706
 " Micah, 687, 706
 " Moses B., 689
 " Mulford, 707
 " Newton, Civil War, 377
 " Noble P., 663, 687, 695, 873
 " Rachel, 739
 " Rufus L., 565, 665, 687, 792, builds schoolhouses, 589
 " Samuel, 710, direct tax, 895

- Phillips street, 570
 " Wendell, 770, 1176, lecture, 1172
 Phillipsborough, 923, 927
 Phillis, 980, 981, died, 719
 " Daniel, Revolutionary soldier, 941
 Phipps, Spencer, Gov., 203, 206, 209, 211
 " William, Sir, Gov., 62
 Physicians, 763, 833, charges, 764, drank,
 546, Greenfield, 1196, in 1817,
 301, 303, in 1822, 312
 Piano, first, 1169
 Pickett, Benjamin E., Ensign, 890
 " Benjamin F., 669
 " Daniel, 670, 702, direct tax, 895,
 Lexington alarm, 249, resident in
 1775, 242, Revolutionary soldier,
 941, wife of, 747
 " family, 661
 " Frank N., 663
 " Henry L., 663
 " James, 704, 738, resident in 1775,
 242, Revolutionary soldier, 941
 " Job G., 212, 443, 661, 796, 797, 798
 " Katherine, 738
 " Mary, 448, 1037
 " Phebe, 708
 " place, 1021
 " Rebecca, widow, 744
 " Samuel, 668, 669, 679, 705, 741,
 789, child of, 740, committee to
 build bridge over Fall river, 298,
 committee to locate, 469, 474,
 direct tax, 895, early settler, 442,
 place, 563, place of burial, 366
 " Samuel, Jr., 669, direct tax, 895
 " "still," 669
 " tavern, 1084
 " William, 1109
 Picomegan river (Green river), 40, 184,
 505
 Pierce, Mr., fence, 732
 " Abraham, 750
 " Anna, 742
 " Anna F., 952
 " block (Strecker's), 623, 843, 1186
 " Charles P., 1170, place of burial,
 365, Capt., 952, Sergt., Civil
 War, 367
 " farm, 856, 1169
 " Frederick E., Maj., 418, 952, 1073,
 1105, Capt., 417, Spanish War,
 418
 " George, Sr., 950, 952, buys Wilson
 house, 334
 " George, Jr., Capt., 341, 795, 796,
 797, 798, 843, 892, 951, 1053,
 1076, 1123, Civil War, 373
 " grove, 1094, 1178
 " Henry H., Capt., 951
 " "Jack," farm, 1094
 " John, 751
 " John D., 843, 1170
 Pierce, John J., 603, 682, 790, 791, 792,
 855, 950, 952, 1170, lot, bought
 of, 616, manufacturer, 635, 637,
 oil mill, 508, plow manufactory,
 311
 " Jonathan, 712
 " Mary, member 2d Cong., 483
 " Mary Burwell, 751
 " M. R. & Co., 625, 627, 1051
 " M. R. & Peck, 597, 690, 974
 " Nabby, 742
 " Phebe, 681, 951
 " Proctor, 696, 712, 750, 751, 869, Q.
 M. bat. cav., 889, resident, 1803,
 296, trader, 1804, 297
 " Roger Newton, 751
 " Ruth (Page), 751
 " Samuel, 670, 681, 696, 843,
 855, 951, 1081, child of, 742, cop-
 persmith, 635, direct tax, 895,
 farm, 623, 681, house, 974, resi-
 dent, 1803, 297, tin shop, 973
 " Samuel, Jr., 950
 " street, 570
 " " Baptist Church, 504
 " " school, 595, 596
 " Susanna, 751
 " Willard H., Dr., 775, hospital, 631
 " William, 751, 860, 952
 " William, Mrs., tenement, 626
 Pierman, John, Mrs., 1116
 Pierre, de la, 104
 Pigeons, 986, 989, multitude, 988
 Piggott, James, Mrs., 1122
 Pigs, in the streets, 1102
 Pike, Lt., 904
 " David, Revolutionary pensioner,
 304
 " fort, 356
 Pilgrim }
 Pilgrims }
 " 1, 811, build at Windsor, 516
 Pillion, 754
 Pilot }
 Pilots }
 " fee, 523, our lumber raft, 524
 Pine Grove, 1093, 1178
 " Hill, 16, 20, 133, 292, 453, 479, 505,
 556, 571, Indian stronghold, 31
 " log aqueduct, 1101
 " timber, 1026
 " trees, 633, 980, 1027
 Pinks, John, 782, 842, 982, Burgoyne man,
 320
 " Samuel, 1187
 Pioneer Newsman, 884
 Pioneers, over the lakes to Canada, 56
 Pipe lines, 1045
 " Pisgah Tale," 985
 Pitcairn, Maj., 247
 Pitch, choice, 125, 126, lot, 1070, 1071,
 pipe, 543

- Pith, Sally, child of, 742
 Pitt, William, 220, 1142, Earl of Chatham, 218
 Pittsfield Medical School, 773
 Place, Alonzo H., corp. Civil War, 374
 Plain }
 Plains {
 " of Abraham, battle, 222
 " of Flanders, 1141
 " Petty's, 75
 " road, 186, 561, 565, 570, 578, 579, 1021
 " upper, 75
 Plan of Green river street, 1056
 " of village in 1774, 1057
 Plane }
 Planes {
 " 643, manufactory, 873
 Plaster (of Paris), 507
 Plattsburg, battle of, 851, 863
 Pleasant street, 327, 564, 565, 566, 569, 590, 594, 632, 1068, 1076, 1079, 1169, 1192, 1193
 Plumb, Ethel, 1111
 " Eva, 1111
 Plumley, George E., musician, Civil War, 372
 " John, 1119, Civil War, 369
 " Willard, 336, Civil War, 369, 372
 Plunkett, William B., 1123
 Plymouth, 2, 3, 5, 23, 24, 77, 1146
 " colony, 1038
 " men build trading house, 516, open trade, 516
 Plympton, 949
 " John, Sergt., captured and burned, 55, grant, 1057, murdered, 57
 " Peter's heirs, home lot, 125
 Pocahontas, degree, 1107
 Pocketbooks, 1132
 Pocumtuck }
 Pocumtucks {
 " 9, 11, 13, 15, 40, 190, 421, 435, 556
 " at Springfield, 33
 " attack Deerfield forts, 27
 " consorting with Philip, 22, 23, 25
 " end as a nation, 43
 " fort, 505
 " gets additional grant, 12
 " hills, 505, 965
 " Hotel, 1019
 " Indian deed of, 17, 18
 " inhabitants of, 114
 " Lodge of Odd Fellows, 1052, 1053
 " Memorial Hall, 761
 " mountain, 505, 1084
 " on Hoosac river, 36
 " proprietors, 14, 434
 " relieve settlers, 517
 " river, 90, 505, 556, Indian camp near its head, 36
 " town plat located, 19
 Pocumtuck Valley, a wilderness
 " Valley Memorial Assn., 17, 30, 89, 91, 95, 99, 133, 205, 435, 457, 459, 464, 496, 548, 648, 649, 808, 883, 886, 1000, 1023, 1034
 Poems of F. G. Tuckerman, 850
 Poet Laureate, 850
 Poet's Seat, 1083, 1104, 1119, 1165, location, 193
 Poetry and Art, 818
 Pohlman, Karl, Civil War, 370, 373
 Point Judith, 193
 " of Rocks, 571, 691
 Poles, carriage, 508
 Poling a boat, 522
 Political meetings, 1093
 Polls, 231, at Cheapside, 267
 Pomeroy }
 Pomroy { Pumry
 " Charles, 781, 851
 " Daniel, Capt., 912
 " Eltwed, 443
 " Island, 72, 443
 " Joseph, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 " Joshua, built first house, 443, first settler, 1055, land grant, 59
 " Joshua, Jr., captive, 443
 " Nathaniel, killed, 72, 443
 " William, bank pres., 618
 Pond, Amos, 331, 1020
 " block, 624, 1067, 1190, Chapman street, 294
 " Franklin A., 678, 795, 796, 1081, 1196, clothing, 624, committee to build, 596
 " George, 632, 654, 678, 1193
 " Mary, building, 624
 " Nellie, 1111
 " place, 567
 " street, 567, 569, 630
 " Walter, 1105
 Pool }
 Poole {
 " Betsey, 701
 " Jacob, Continental army, 250
 " Susannah, 701
 Poorhouse, 576, 851, to be sold, 327
 Population, of Deerfield, 1676, 27
 " of Greenfield, 1180, in 1765, 244, in 1822, 312
 " of Indian tribes, 22
 Poquoig, 89
 Porches, to be built on meetinghouse, 288
 Pork, 134, 507, 1030
 " and beans, 961
 " barrel, 989
 Port Hudson, 346, 351, 358, 359, siege of, 823
 " Royal, 99
 Portel, Michael, 328
 Porter, B. W., Mrs., 1117

- Porter, Benjamin, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " E. H., select school, 604
 " Elisha, Col. regt., 902, 908, 909, 912 to 916, 919, 920, 921, 936, 937, 938, 939, 941
 " Elisha, sheriff, 272, 274, produces reprieve, 279
 " H. S., 1106
 " James, finds old gun barrel, 133, Supt., 1048
 " Job, Continental army, 250
 " Pliny, 676
 " Samuel, Gen., 482, committee to locate, 470, report, 472
 " William, 780
 Porto Rico, 1140, becomes American, 418
 Portugal, fleet sent to, 102
 Possession of land, 77
 Post, Cornelius, 744, wife of, 743
 " Master, 804, 845, 868, 873, 877, 952, 954, 977, 1186, 1192, Dickman, 549
 " office, 549, 608, 977, 1052, 1189, 1190
 " rider, 958, 978, 1004
 Postage rates, 1799, 294
 Potash manufactory, 293, works, 635
 Potomac, 355
 Potter, Admiral, fisherman, 982
 " Annah F., 1121
 " Arthur D., 450, 1008, 1071, 1188, house, 973
 " Arthur Devens, Jr., 1121
 " Briggs, service, 1814, 308
 " Charles, Civil War, 367, place of burial, 364
 " Charles H., 690
 " Chester, Civil War, 377
 " Edmund S., Rev., barn burned, 623, supply, 481
 " Edward F., 1st Lt. Civil War, 374
 " Ellis T., 649
 " Elwin, 650
 " Ephraim, Continental army, 250
 " Frederick W., place of burial, 365
 " George W., 683, 684, 689, 778, 792, 793, 794, 795, 864, 873, 1019, 1201, chief of home guard, 1202, committee to subscribe for stock, 334, director, 1047, place bought, 595, police, 337
 " George W., Jr., Capt., Civil War, 367, his orders, 345, place of burial, 366
 " Henry A., 873
 " Hillyer H., 331
 " Ichabod, 710
 " J. Warren, 654, 655
 " James, Civil War, 372
 " James G., sketch, 360
 " James H., 689, 690
 " Jennette, 360
 Potter, John S., 671
 " Mortimer, 655, 656
 " Oliver, 683, 712
 " Rufus, 360, Civil War, 377, place of burial, 364
 " Warren, place, 558
 " Warren J., Civil War, 370, 373
 " Waymes N., 333, 864, house, 1193
 " Waymes N., Mrs., 847
 " William, 1081
 " William G., Civil War, 377
 " & Nash building, 625
 Pottery, 1114, manufactory, 580
 Pound, Massachusetts, 88, old, to be sold, 297, to be built, 291
 Powder magazine, church attic, 543
 Power Court, 570
 " Square, 570
 Powers, Mrs., tenant, 632
 " Celia, 1117
 " Frederick, 678
 " Horace M., Civil War, 375
 " Institute, 824
 " Isaac, Capt. co., 919
 " John, Capt., 274
 " Neville J., Civil War, 368
 " Reuben, Revolutionary soldier, 941
 " Richard M., Jr., Civil War, 368
 " Robert, 1110
 " Stephen, Rev. pensioner, 303
 " Willard B., 675
 Powling, Alfred W., 652, 665, house burned, 629
 Pownall, Thomas, Gov., petition to, 215, 219, 220
 Practical joker, 874, joking, 978
 Praise from high sources, 1167
 Pratt, Mrs., 748
 " Clarence D., 680
 " David, 862
 " Edward L., place of burial, 366
 " Ephraim, service, 1814, 309
 " farm, 663
 " Frank J., 652, 886
 " Frank J., Mrs., 1045
 " Frank J., Jr., 784, 825
 " Henry L., 778, 793
 " Jeremiah, 663
 " John, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " Luther C., 655
 " place, 563, 625
 " Stephen, 663, 748, direct tax, 895
 " Stephen L., 663
 " William N., director, 1049
 Pray, Robert E., 1052, 1053, 1123
 Praying Indians, 24, among the warriors, 30
 Preaching, 174, 582, at Green river, 453, in overcoat and mittens, 543
 Precinct, separate derived, 173
 Premium for killing "vermine," 227

- Prentice }
 Prentiss }
 " Dr., 722
 " Mrs., 1076, house, 1193
 " Elkanah, Rev., pensioner, 303
 " George, Rev., pastor, 500
 Presbyterian Church, 486
 Presents, conference at, 148, 149, 150, 153, 158
 President, U. S., 1025, 1175, asked to repeal embargo, 300, calls for 75,000 men, 343, calls for troops, 337, declares war, 307, laid before Congress important papers, 306, resolutions forwarded to, 301, sends message to Congress, 307
 Presidential electors, 782, 809
 Presiding elder, 502
 Presson, Emerson, service in 1814, 309
 Preston, Asaph P., 755
 " Homer, 755
 " Justus, 656, 1065
 Pretender, The, 162
 Price, Robert, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 Prices of produce, 764, 765, of provisions, 1029
 Prichard, Thomas, Capt. Co., 920
 Priestcraft, 108
 Priests, French, outwitted, 440
 Primary schoolhouses, 592
 Prince of Orange, lands in England, 61
 Princeton, N. J., Theological school, 833, 837
 Principals, of schools, enlist, 344
 Printing, American, 1033
 " office, 549, 1183
 Prisoners, 171, 819, Indian taken at Housatonic, 54, list of, 219
 " John Gillette, 66
 Prisons, 354
 Private banking house, 876
 " schools, 600, 1101
 " secretary, 830
 Probate Court, 449, 967, 1062, 1196, 1200, new Judge, 310, Judge resigned, 310
 " Office, 773, in jail, 283
 Proctor, John, 751
 " Mary, 751
 " Mingo, 705
 Prominent men of Greenfield, 1192
 Proprietors, 652
 " of aqueduct in Greenfield, 1043
 " clerk, 117
 " Common field, organized, 115
 " Conway, 127
 " Dedham, 19
 " Deerfield, 117, 1060, 1061, meeting, 120, records, 127
 " Green river commons, 125
 " list of, 121
 Proprietors, meeting, 124
 " Pocumtuck, 11, 12, 13, 14
 " rights of, 127
 " road, 361, 666
 Prospect Hill, Cambridge, 899, 900, 902, 904, 905, 907, 908, 909, 912, 913, 916, 922, 925, 926, 930, 932, 935, 937, 938, 939
 " Hill school, 605, moves, 496
 " street, 568, 569
 Protestant Episcopal Church, 1033
 Providence, 417, 933, 934
 Province, 220, 221, 980, 1004
 " laws, 65, 66, 67, 104, 106, 107, 231
 " of Massachusetts Bay, 142, 208, formed by uniting Massachusetts, Plymouth and Maine, 75
 " rate, 234
 " seal, 138
 " tax, 217
 Provincial Congress, 248, 252, 270, 779, 912, at Concord, 245, at Salem, 245, committee to attend, 234, makes districts into towns, 454
 " Regt., 957
 Provost Marshall, 343, 818, 820
 Psalm Tuners, 717, 718
 Public Archives, 205, 248, 898
 " library, 828, 1174
 " library, Boston, 142
 " opinion, 996
 " schools, 839
 " treasury, 1004
 " worship, absence from, 719
 Publication of intentions to marry, 540
 Puckquahow, Nipmuck Sachem, 26
 Pudding lane, 192
 Puffer, Chenery, 778
 Pulpit, 538, 542, to be built, 227
 Pumping station, 1046
 Pumry, see Pomeroy
 Punch brook, 90, 186
 Purcell, Archbishop, case, 831
 " Mark E., Rev., death, 501, pastor, 501
 " Mollie, 1110
 Puritan, Puritans, 3, 35, 542
 " element, 494
 " English, 1137
 Puritanic stock, 855
 Pyncheon }
 Pynchon }
 " Major, 64
 " Amy, witness to Indian deed, 18
 " John, 988, dies, 75, discharged from military duty, 35, letter to Rev. John Russell, 35, orders Deerfield to be abandoned, 33, owned wheat at Deerfield, 31, quoted, 28, sent to Albany, 59, unsuccessful scouting, 25
 " John, Capt., agent to purchase Po-

- cumtuck, 10, buys Pocumtuck, 17, 18, witness for Samuel Hinsdale, 20
- Pyncheon }
Pyncon }
- “ John, Jr., witness to Indian deed, 18
“ Joseph, Judge, 10
“ William, Dr., 714, 947, 1137, buys corn of Pocumtucks, 6, clerk of convention, 254, settles Springfield, 5, trader, 517
- Quail, 988
Quakers, 35
Qualifications, for communion, 461
“ in seating meetinghouse, 236
Quarrel over county seat, 513
Quebec, 94, 99, 101, 107, 223, 227, 319, 437, 445, 958, taken, 222, Wait and Jennings reach, 56
Queen Anne, 1141
Queen Anne's War, 80, 425, 1146, ended, 106
Quincy, 978
Quinn, house burned, 626
“ Peter, 1st, Civil War, 368
“ Peter, 2d, Civil War, 368
Quinnapin, executed, 52
Quota, 252, efforts to raise, 236, hard to raise, 342, money to fill, 237, of Greenfield, 336, 337, 343
- Rabbit, 986
Raccoons, 1118
Rafferty, Hugh, 1099
Rafting lumber, 524
Railroad, 1091, 1183, advocated, 326, arch, 566, 1077, commissioners of Massachusetts, 871, convention, 326, extended to Brattleboro, 329, grounds, 1185, lunch burned, 333, meeting, 316, 320, 325, station, 693, 981, stop stages, 977
Raimbault, M. St. Blein, taken prisoner, 169
Raisings, 546, 634
Rake factory, 639
“ and Fork States, 508
Rankin, Ansel A., 625, 882
“ Noah, 778
Ranney, D. H., Rev., supply, 495
Ransom, Elisha, Continental army, 250
“ John, 701, Continental army, 250
Rasle, Father, 115, 128, 131, 136, war, 137, 172, 980, 1139, Greenfield men who served in, 136
“ Sebastian, 129
Rations for soldiers, 167
Rattlesnakes, 1084
Raw, Jacob, Civil War, 375, place of burial, 365
Rawson, Moses, Rev., pensioner, 303
Rawson, Reuben, Rev., pastor, 500, school committee, 800
Ray, John, Civil War, 368, 372
Raymond, Charles, 1082
“ Edward F., 611, 784, 827
“ Lucia, Civil War, 375
“ Peter, Civil War, 374
“ Walter C., Spanish War, 420
“ Will, 1082
“ Zebina L., 681, 800, 827
“Reaches,” river parlance, 518
Rebellion, War of, 766, begins, 336
Receiver for Packard National Bank, 621
Receiving tomb, built, 696
Record, Albert C., Civil War, 376
Recorder, The Greenfield, 555
Recruiting officer, 336
Recruits, offered bounty, 343
Red Men, 1107, 1112
“ River campaign, 823
“ rocks, 75, 1083, fording place, 40
Reddington, John, 669
Redeemed captive, 43, 59, 89, 429, returned to Zion, 83
Redemption of the captives, 90
Redfield, John, 713
Reece, Bennett M., place of burial, 365
Reed, Reid
“ Amos E., 330, 762, house, 622
“ Epentetus, 668
“ Hepzibah, 708, 715
“ Isaac, Rev. pensioner, 303
“ John D., Rev., 1074, director, 614, pastor, 498, trustee, 616
“ Miles N., Rev. pastor, 504
“ Samuel H., 780, 781, 792, 793, 863, 1187, Fellenberg school, 600, sketch, 863
“ Solomon, 851
“ Thomas, escapes from Indians, 39
“ & Seymour, drugs, 1187
Referees, on division, 199
Refugees, property sold, 260
Register in Bankruptcy, 812, 814, 825
“ of Deeds, 681, 782, 803, 817, 850, 967, 1200
“ of Probate, 246, 554, 767, 809, 811, 813, 826, 830, 845, 1199, 1200, in jail, 283
Reid, see Reed
Reily, Bishop, 699, 839
Remington }
Remmington }
- “ Charles M., Civil War, 373
“ James F., Civil War, 373
“ Lorenzo M., Lt., 892, Civil War, 367
“ Sarah M., 668
“ Stephen, Rev., pastor, 504
Rennell, Ezra, Lexington alarm, 249
Rent of town lands, 1029
Renth, Philip, place of burial, 364

- Report, of committee on location, 469, 471, of Hampshire County committee, 471, 472
- Representatives, 496, 807, 822, 826, 844, 845, 865, choice of, 179, contest, 334, from Deerfield, 178, in Congress, 776, 804, 813, 866, instructed, 314, 331, none from Greenfield, 181, 198, 200, 454
- “ House of, 107, 142, 208, 209, 215, 217, 229, 230, 232, 235, 260, 264, 265, 267, 269, 278, 481, 511, 777
- Republic, American, newspaper, 388, 846
- Republican Lodge, 847, 1050, 1051
- Resolutions, adopted by town for preservation of rights, 299, against the government, 273
- “ Restless,” ship, 516
- Retreat, masterly, 819
- Return of Fifty-Second Regt., 346, 347
- Reuss, C., Rev., pastor, 502, 503
- Revenue surplus invested, 322, 323
- Revere, E. H. R., Dr., 769, 892
- “ Paul, 246, 1050
- Revolution of 1869, 62
- Revolutionary pensioners, list of, 303
- “ soldiers, at reviews, 286, record, 898
- “ War, 233, 247, 251, 253, 254, 257, 262, 270, 316, 423, 424, 426, 427, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 442, 445, 447, 451, 481, 518, 585, 841, 879, 882, 887, 949, 975, 978, 979, 989, 996, 997, 1003, 1007, 1009, 1010, 1027, 1056, 1058, 1065, 1067, 1139, 1159
- Reynolds, D. A., 1118
- “ E. E., Mrs., 1115
- “ Grace P., 1119
- “ James, Republican committee, 1123
- Rhode Island, 104, 254, 259, 551, 685, 765, 843, 906, 907, 925
- Rice, Albert, 675
- “ Artemas, 703, fleet messenger, 205
- “ Asa, prisoner, 205, 219
- “ Benjamin, wife of, 737
- “ Benjamin, Jr., child of, 739
- “ Edward, 1115
- “ Enos, 704, 739
- “ Ezekiel, 711
- “ fort, Charlemont, 163, 205
- “ Frank E., 662
- “ George W., Civil War, 371
- “ Isaac C., Civil War, 371
- “ Jacob, Civil War, 371, sketch, 361
- “ Levi W., 356, 608, sketch, 882
- “ Luther L., Civil War, 367
- “ Moses (Deerfield), service in 1814, 309
- “ Moses, Capt. (Charlemont), bounty, 991, killed, 205
- “ Nahum, Rev., pensioner, 303
- “ Samuel, certificate, 219
- Rice, Tamar, 700
- “ tavern, 1084
- Rich, F. G., Mrs., 1115
- Richards, John, 1066, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, school master, 75
- “ Moses, 710
- “ R. A., Dr. (dentist), 631
- Richardson, C. E., Dr., surgeon, 343
- “ Harry, jewelry, 629, 1123
- “ J. R., architect, 612
- “ Joseph, Rev. pensioner, 304
- Richelieu river, 222
- Richmond, 775, surrender, 1024
- “ Beth, 1114
- “ Mabel, 1121
- Richter, J. E., Rev., pastor, 503
- Richtmyre, A. L., 1115
- “ Adelaide, 1115
- “ Ralph, 1115
- Riddell }
Riddle }
- “ farm, 126, 681, 682, 683
- “ Hugh, 701
- “ John W., 133, 557, 683, 1110
- “ street, 569, 570, 683
- “ William, sketch, 870
- Rider, see Ryder
- Riley, Samuel, 679
- “ Thomas, Spanish War, 420
- Rinnells, Ezra, Continental army, 250
- Rioting, 344
- Riparian ownership, 602
- Ripley building, 1189
- “ C. E., 1114
- “ Charles, 846
- “ David, 297, 689, 696, 744, 747, 786, 788, 789, 852, 1068, book bindery, 1796, 293, 296, 973, committee to build Court House, 301, 514, committee to locate meeting-house, 469, committee to nominate, 468, member Second Congregational Church, 483, paid for stove, 301, 537, Reg'l Q. M., 890, trader, 1792, 289, Unitarian Society, 494
- “ David, Jr., 747
- “ Elijah, service, 1814, 308
- “ Elizabeth F., 821, member Second Congregational Church, 483
- “ Ella Grennell, 815
- “ farm, 689
- “ Franklin, Judge, 611, 686, 690, 696, 751, 779, 782, 783, 790, 813, 966, 1043, 1050, 1051, 1157, 1188, 1202, associate, 618, bank president, 618, Brigade Major, 308, building committee, 601, cashier, 616, 618, Fellenberg school, 600, gas light company, 1047, interested in Ladies' School, 317, presides at President Taylor's

- obsequies, 330, sketch, 1051, treasurer Franklin Savings Institution, 618
- Ripley, Franklin, Jr., 783, 821
- “ George, 742, cashier, 618, donation, 613, treasurer of Library Association, 611
- “ George, Rev., Brook Farm, 817, ordained, 315, sketch, 835
- “ Hannah B., 744
- “ Hibbard, 677
- “ house, 756, 1068, 1076, 1189
- “ Jerome, 327, 696, 742, 747, 757, 761, 777, 780, 787, 809, 815, 821, 835, 854, 1066, 1067, committee of supply, 463, committee on road near Capt. Ames, 295, committee on situation of the country, 297, committee to invite Mr. Olds, 464, committee to nominate, 470, committee to seat meeting-house, 294, direct tax, 895, house and store, 974, member Second Congregational Church, 483, moderator, town meeting, 464, resident in 1803, 296, sketch, 842, store and street line, 733, surety, 616
- “ Lincoln, Rev., supply, 478
- “ Lydia H., member Second Congregational Church, 483
- “ mansion, 326
- “ Mary Ann, member Second Congregational Church, 483, teacher, 588
- “ Orra, member Second Congregational Church, 483
- “ place, 769
- “ Sarah, member 2d Congregational Church, 483
- “ Sarah Franklin, 835
- “ Thomas W., 751, bank charter, 616, house, 1193, memoranda made in 1822, 311
- “ Thomas W., Maj., 327, 427, 892, place of burial, 364
- “ William, 747
- Risley, Anna, 710
- “ David, Jr., 710
- “ Elijah, Continental army, 250, 703
- “ Eunice, 702
- “ Ruth, 702
- “ Sally, 714
- Rist, Matilda, 1117
- River, boats, 1091, “Gods,” 514, interests, 519, man, 526, 759, 864, navigation, 506, 558, 1160
- “ tavern, 508, 759, 1032
- Riverside, 972
- “ Cemetery, 928
- “ Park, 692
- Road Commissioners, 781
- “ from Lemuel Smead's to Guy Arms's, 300, from Northampton to Northfield laid, 75
- “ in Shelburne, 126
- “ Indian, from Lake Champlain, 149
- “ near Capt. Ames's house, 312
- “ to Country Farm, 118, 126, to East Shelburne, 313, to Green river mill, 110
- “ Town (Shutesbury), 137, fortified, 204
- Roads, 285, 453, 513
- “ and bridges, 556
- Roanoke Island, 363, 820
- Robbing a grave, 641
- Robbins, Robbing
- “ Misses, 1109
- “ Clara S., 361
- “ Ephraim, Rev. pensioner, 303
- “ Francis L., Rev. Dr., 561, 1041
- “ Henry S., 361, 977
- “ James E., Civil War, 361, 368
- “ Joseph, hunter, 988
- “ Lemuel, 643
- “ Lucy, 1111
- “ Luke, Rev. pensioner, 303
- Roberts, Amariah, Ensign, 890
- “ Ebenezer, 703
- “ James, 703, 946, committee of correspondence, 236, resident in 1775, 242, schoolmaster, 586
- “ Mary (Nims), 479
- Robertson, Charles E., 514
- Robinson, H. L., Rev. DD., 500
- “ H. S., Rev., supply, 481
- “ Henry, pilot, 523
- “ John, Civil War, 368
- “ Rufus, 521
- “ Timothy, Col. regt., 901, 911, 913, 914, 917, 922
- Roche, M. M., place of burial, 365
- Rochester University, 431
- Rock crystals, 970
- Rockwood, Elihu R., Civil War, 373, 1st Lt. Civil War, 376
- “ George G., 1074
- “ Horatio O., 650, 1086
- “ Thomas, 783
- Rocky mountain, 189, 291, 294, 564, 848, 1003, 1005, 1071, 1072, 1159, location, 193, road, 1069
- Rogan, Daniel H., Rev., colleague pastor, 480
- Rogers, David C., 652
- “ Elizabeth, 688
- “ Ethel, 1109
- “ F. F., Rev., supply, 494
- “ George E., directors, 614, Sesqui-Cent. Celebration, 1125
- “ Polly, 712
- “ Rangers, 165, 202, 218, 249, 438, 445

- Rogers, Robert, Maj., 219, 222, 223
 " Samuel, 716
 Rome, Peter, 1012
 Romeo, negro, 741, 981
 Root, Mr., surveyor, 732
 " C. & S. B., 862, traders, 509
 " Cephas, 690, 844, 861, heirs, 623,
 house burned, 329, house injured,
 1193, lot, 697
 " Dorcas, 844
 " Eliakim, 674
 " Elihu, J. P., 716
 " Elisha, 649, 798, 799
 " Ezekiel, killed, 277
 " Hannah, 748
 " John, taken prisoner and killed, 55
 " Jonathan, 713
 " Justice, 661, 662, 674, 791, 1010
 " Mary J., 1010
 " Philip, 700
 " Samuel, grant, 113
 " Spencer, 317, 690, 712, 862, asso-
 ciate, 618
 " Spencer, Col., 761, 768, 844, 966,
 1093, 1183
 " Spencer B., 861, barn burned, 626
 " Susan C., 768
 " T. Dwight, 881
 "Rose," 981
 Rosina Lodge, 1108, float, 1116
 Ross, A. G., pastor, 500
 " Isaac N., manufacturer, 635
 " John, 568
 " Samuel, Dr., 769, 771
 Rosseter, Katherine, 704
 Roudenbush, S. D. (confederate), place of
 burial, 364
 "Round the Mountain David," 691
 "Round the Mountain," location, 192
 Rouville, De, 105
 Rowe, 164, 452, 831, 850, 858
 Rowlandson, Mrs., captive at Northfield,
 36, narrative, 38
 Rowley, Herbert R., 2d Lt. Civil War,
 372
 " John, 716
 " John W., Civil War, 373
 Rowleys, the, 1081
 Roxbury, 5, 909, 933, 935, 937
 Roy, John, Civil War, 374
 Ruddock, David S., publisher, 553
 Rugg, F. A., 1121
 " Frank, 1121
 " Joshua, Dr., 670, 764, direct tax,
 895
 " Lydia, 678
 " Manufacturing Co., 189, 655
 " Mary, 678
 " Moses, Continental army, 250
 " place, laid out, 569
 Rule for seating meetinghouse, 233, 286
 Rum, 507, 509, 753, 1091, 1160, for bridge
 raising, 1001, important article in
 trade, 289
 Runaway, 723
 Running a lugger, 522
 " the gauntlet, 445
 Rural Club, 772
 Russell, Misses, 1173
 " Asenath, 1069, 1070
 " "Billy, Uncle," 525
 " bridge, 570
 " Charles P., 75, 557, 834, 860
 " Charles P., Rev., 494, 860, sketch,
 834
 " Charles W., 853
 " Edmund W., cashier, 618
 " Electa, member 2d Cong. Church,
 483
 " F. E., 1112
 " factory, 320, 329, 330, 515, 558, 601,
 624, 629
 " Francis, 636, 843, 844, 852, 855,
 860, death of, 330, house, 1188
 " Francis B., 624, 682
 " Hannah S., 604
 " Harriet, 766
 " J. Cutlery Co., 853, 876, 877, 878,
 880, 884
 " John, 611, 635, 696, 715, 762, 788,
 790, 844, 852, 853, 860, 1070,
 1157, 1180, 1202, sketch, 1203
 " John, Maj., 289, 299, 469, 834, 843,
 860, 890, 973, 1158, 1179, early
 settler, 443, member 2d Cong.
 Church, 483
 " John, Rev., Hadley, 30, letter, 39,
 letter from Pynchon, 34, supplies
 pulpit, 59
 " John, Sr., resident, 1803, 296
 " John & Co., 320, 333, 852
 " John E., 853, 1074, 1089, 1154,
 1158, 1177, letter, 1180
 " Kate, 853
 " Mary Clapp, 768
 " N. E. & Co., 860
 " Nathaniel, 844, 852
 " Nathaniel E., 564, 574, 685, 860,
 867, 1189, associate, 618, dona-
 tion, 613, factory burned, 318,
 mill owner, 641
 " Nathaniel E., Mrs., 603
 " Philip, 55
 " Pliny, carriage maker, 303, fire, 313,
 service, 1814, 309
 " Ruth S., 604
 " Samuel, captured, 55, killed, 57
 " street, 625, 627, 630, 632
 " Thomas, killed at Deerfield, 93
 " Will, 1082
 " William, Civil War, 371
 " William E., Governor, 417, 812
 " & Ripley, direct tax, 893
 Rust, John P., 862, 1052, 1187, builds, 331,

- committee to purchase town hall lot, 332
- Rust & Clark, 1189
- Rutgers College, 837, LL.D. to Coffin, 602
- Rutland suffers losses, 132
- Ryan, N. T., 1109
- Ryder, Rider, see also Ryther
- “ Daniel, 443
- “ Hophni, Lexington alarm, 249
- “ James, 1002, certificate, 165, early settler, 443, soldier, 171
- Rye, 1030
- “ and Indian bread, 961
- Ryswick, peace of, 80
- Ryther, see also Ryder
- “ Alexander, 667
- “ Alpha, service, 1814, 308
- “ Amasa, 365
- “ Charles W., Civil War, 368
- “ David, pensioner, 443
- “ Electa, 668
- “ Erastus, service, 1814, 308
- “ Henry A., Civil War, 371, sketch, 361
- “ Nancy M., 361
- “ Susan, 361
- “ William E., Civil War, 368, sketch, 361
- Sabbath breakers, 1034
- “ Day Point, 218, 219
- “ School organized, 541
- Sachem's Head, location, 193
- Sackett, half-breed chief, 170
- “ Milton, Rev., 465
- Saco river, trading houses established, 136
- “ Safe in a flood,” 644
- Safford, James D., 1048
- Sage, Charles T., 660
- “ family, 661
- “ George S., 647
- “ Gideon, 738, resident in 1775, 242
- “ Lucius T., 660, 666
- “ Oliver, Capt., 666, 708, son of, 747
- “ Oliver W., 666
- Salary of Rev. Mr. Billings, 455
- “ Rev. Roger Newton, 460, 461
- Salem, 137, 245, 439, 751, 933, 980, 1039
- “ Gazette, 548
- Salisbury, Capt. in command at Albany, 55
- “ Alston G., Q. M. Spanish War, 419
- Salmon, 39, 634, 989, 990, 1159
- “ Falls, 445
- “ fishery, 531
- “ price of, 765
- Salt, 507, 1090
- “ box house, 959
- “ ground at grist mill, 294
- “ pork, 986
- Sammis, David L., dry goods, 624
- Sampson, Deborah, 949, centennial, 950
- Sanborn, William H., 881, block, 345, 1052, 1068, captain, 892, dry goods, 622, gift to firemen, 622, senator, 776
- Sancumachu, Chief Sachem in Philip's absence, 36
- Sanderson, David, Rev. pensioner, 303
- “ Elnathan, 705
- “ Henry M., 654
- “ Joel S., 794
- “ John, 654, 661, 704, incorporator, 620, president, 620
- “ John H., 294, 557, 683, committee to build, 596, president, 620, trustee, 614
- “ street, 569
- Sandstone, New Red, 968
- Sanford, C., Mrs., 1185
- “ Charles, 1185
- “ William, taken captive, 106
- Sanitary commission, 1171
- “ condition of American towns, 1101
- Santiago, 417, surrenders, 418
- Saratoga, 942, 979
- “ battle of, 948
- “ springs, 465
- Sargent }
- Sargents }
- “ Daniel, captured, 171
- “ John, Lt., killed, 171
- “ John, Rev., ordained, 146, 156, 159, 160, 161
- Sash, door and blind works, 875
- Satinet, 642, 643
- Sauter, John, 1105
- “ Martin J., 798, 1123, tenement house, 632
- Savage, Benjamin F., 692
- “ Frank, riverman, 526
- Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, 953
- Savings Bank Commissioner, 830
- Savory advice, 1002
- Saw mill, 633, 637, 641, 642, 643, 686, 871, 986
- “ Cheapside, 510
- “ erected, 74
- “ Glen, 319
- “ Macks, 640
- “ millbrook, 639
- “ on Connecticut river, 526
- “ on Green river, 110
- “ washed away, 638
- “ Wells, Col., 190, 561, 573, 974
- Sawin, John, builds, 331
- Saws, primitive, 633
- Sawtell }
- Sawtelle }
- “ Charles, place of burial, 366
- “ Dwight, 670, 671
- “ Eliphalet, 670, 674
- “ Ella, 1113
- “ John, 670, 706, direct tax, 896

- Sawtell }
 Sawtelle }
 " Jonathan, captured, 169
 " Lyman H., 670, 671, Corp. Civil War, 377, restaurant, 625
 " place, 563
 " Salome, 713
 Sawyer, Benjamin, 677
 " Elmer W., Civil War, 370, 372
 " Frederick A., Dr., 773, Surgeon, Civil War, 376
 " Harris, riverman, 526
 " Jonah, 688
 " Martha E., 677
 " Melitta, 688
 " Sylvester J., 688
 Saxon, The, 21
 " The Anglo, 21
 Saxton, John, 1118
 " Jonathan A., 550, 554
 " Myron W., 2d Lt. Civil War, 375
 " Rufus, 511, 616, 1018
 " Samuel, 507
 Saybrook, fort at, 517, attacked, 5
 Scaffolds, 964
 Scammel }
 Scammell }
 " Col., 923, 927, 928
 Scatacook }
 Scatacooks }
 " 147, 158, 159, killed, 138
 Schedule of losses at Deerfield, 86, 87, 88
 Schelling, 836
 Schenectady, 55, burned, 63
 Scherff, C., Rev. pastor, 502
 Scheuffele, Julie, 775
 Schiller, Frederick C., Spanish War, 420, wounded, 418
 Schlinker, Christian, 2d Lt. Civil War, 371
 Schoff & Thompson, 756
 School, schools, 285, 281, 1101
 " affairs, Dr. Moors interested, 496
 " board, 811, 830, 838
 " books written by Dr. Strong, 490
 " children sing, 1074
 " Coffin's, J. H., 318
 " committee, 593, 595, 870
 " Dames, 172, 581, 582, 583, 584, 586
 " Deerfield, 453
 " District, Country Farm, 191
 " " Nash's Mills, 322
 " " No. 1, 1043
 " " Village, 634, census, 317
 " Fellenberg, 319, 601
 " floats, 1107
 " Green River, 453, 455
 " Greenfield, 1174
 " High, established, 334, projected, 331, to be built, 334, young ladies, 486
 " house, 479, 581-585, 588-594,
 597, 804, 974, 999, 1068, appraised, 592, built, 75, first, 597, Four Corners, 537, hall for town business, 321, in 1822, 312, No. 9, 686, School Street, 564, 1198, wanted at Green River, 454
 School, schools, masters, 174, 175, 581 to 586, 749
 " money, 583, 1180
 " private, 315
 " room, 582
 " selectmen to provide, 194
 " Stone's, Misses, 697
 " street, 320, 327, 328, 332, 344, 564, 567, 568, 569, 590, 624, 804, 1051, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, building, 596
 " Strong & Tenney's, 317
 " Williams's, Misses, 697
 " Young Ladies', 315
 Schooling, 582 to 600
 Schooner, built at Chicopee, 517
 Schuster, C. H., house, 631
 Schuyler, Col., 70
 " Abraham, Col., 69
 " John, Col., 141
 " Peter, Col., 69, 100
 " Philip, Gen., 251, 958
 Schwarz, Louis, Rev., 502
 Schweiger, Charles, 1112
 " John G., 1112
 Science Hill, 838, location, 192
 Soby, James R., killed, 325
 Scotch, Irish, 804, 1010
 " parentage, 857
 Scotland, 880, 923
 Scott, Aaron, 717, 718, early settler, 443
 " Dwight R., Civil War, 368, 374
 " Ebenezer, Continental army, 250, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Elizabeth, 717, 718
 " Francis M., 664
 " Joab, 664
 " Jonathan, soldier, 443
 " Lewis, service in 1814, 308
 " Lewis H., Civil War, 368
 " Moses, 705
 " Orange, Rev., 1187
 " Walter, Sir, 29, 249
 " Zorah, service in 1814, 308
 Scouting, 210
 Scouts, Connecticut (2) killed at Westfield, 93, constantly employed, 133, kept out continually, 135, killed on North river, 134, must keep a journal, 138, not successful, 25, sent to West river, 64
 Scow at Deerfield river, 556
 "Scum of Europe," 1100
 Scythe Snaths, 508
 Seaman, W. H., silver plating, 625
 Searls, Ebenezer, 701

- Sears, Barnabas, Col. regt., 921, 926
 " Helen, 1122
 " Julia, 1122
 " Michael, 569
 Seating meetinghouse, 60, 235, eventful, 286, in 1799, 294, in 1813, 301, voted, 291
 Seaver, Milo, 553
 Secession, began, 338
 Second Brigade, Mass. Militia, 887
 " Congregational Church, 324, 451, 481, 550, 603, 866, 868, 873, 1052, 1079, 1170, 1194, bell, 999, fire at, 334, janitor, 1186
 " Congregational Parish, 884
 " " Society, 477, 481, dedication, 484, incorporated, 483, members, 483
 " division of land, 126
 " Massachusetts Infantry, 417, 952
 " Regiment Massachusetts Militia, 887
 Sedan Lodge, Harugari, 1112, float, 1108
 Seeley, Spellman S., Civil War, 375
 " William H., Civil War, 373, place of burial, 366
 Seeton, Catherine, 707
 Seifert, Johanna, 360
 Seige of Port Hudson, 346
 " " Yorktown, 818
 Seigel, Gen., 819
 Seignette, 1093
 Seine, 1009, storeship taken, 101
 Selden }
 Selding }
 " Thomas, killed at Deerfield, 85, 89
 Selectman }
 Selectmen }
 " 228, 562, 570, 575, 581-586, 593, 749, 758, 785, 906, 946, 991, 1004, 1073, 1193, appointed agents, 334, efficient men, 344, first board, 182, notified of strangers, 984, offer reward, 623, 641, order vaccination, 317, pay transportation, 307, school committee acting, 582, 583, 584, 586, send delegate, 62, to build town hall, 323, to care for soldiers' families, 336, to distribute grant, 217, to fill quota, 336, to provide seats in meetinghouse, 297, to purchase powder and lead, 234, to seat destitute, 307, to seat meetinghouse, 235, to sell town firearms, 239
 Senate, 268, 269, 1038, 1200, action of, 511
 Senet, John, 700
 Sequestered land, 60, 197, 198, 229, 238, 460, 579, division of, 194, improvement of, 195, location, 193, use fixed, 176, 178, 180
 Sermons, great length of, 234
 Serrell, Mr., civil engineer, 1084
 Service of Revolutionary soldiers, 898
 Sesquicentennial celebration, 1103
 Sessions, Francis, 669
 Sessler, Fred L., 646
 Settle, The, 961
 Settlement between Deerfield and Greenfield, 200
 " of Connecticut, 1
 Settlers, Green River, 453
 Settling a minister, 194, 454
 Seven mile line, 126, 179, 190, 655
 " " square, 192, grant, 190
 Severance, Abigail, 706
 " Charles, place of burial, 365
 " Chester, 446
 " Chloe, 445
 " Christina, 71
 " Daniel, 444
 " Ebenezer, 444, 754, 985, 1066, 1068, grant, 114, 117, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, resident in 1760, 242
 " Ebenezer, Jr., resident in 1760, 242
 " Edward H., Lt., 447
 " Elihu, 337, 449, 684, 712, house, 974, resident, 1803, 296
 " Elizabeth, 446, 710
 " Eunice, 444
 " Experience, 702
 " farms, 869, 1002
 " Franklin C., Civil War, 376, Lt., 449
 " Henry, 670
 " Horace, 446, 681, 684
 " J. F., Rev., 444
 " James, 710
 " Jane, 706
 " Joanna, 444
 " John, 113, 680, 705, 1064, grant, 114, 116, home lot, 111, 125, 1057, Lexington alarm, 249, witness, 112
 " Jonathan, 136, 475, 681, 717, 785, 786, 1009, 1063, 1064, collector, 237, committee, 200, 228, committee on tax, 231, direct tax, 896, early settler, 445, ensign, 910, resident in 1760, 242, school committee, 582, soldier, 171, to furnish wood, 226, "to tune ye psalm," 233, wife of, 745
 " Jonathan, Sr., 446
 " Joseph, 444, 445, 666, 667, 703, 709, 730, 741, 758, 759, 848, 991, 1064, 1196, committee on meadow fence, 125, committee to build mounts, 162, direct tax, 896, drummer, 225, fence viewer, 225, hatter, 446, 1183, in Father

- Rasle's war, 136, lot extended, 124, measurer of land, 123, residence before 1760, 243, Sergt. skirmish with Indians, 135, share in lands, 123, soldier, 259, tavern, 296
- Severance, Joseph (Greenfield), defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
- “ Joseph (Shelburne), defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
- “ Joseph, Jr., 712, early settler, 445
- “ Martha, 736
- “ Martin, 445, in captivity, 218, 219
- “ Mary, 444, 736
- “ Mary A., Mrs., 1076
- “ Matthew, 445, 446, 657, 700, 707, 736, 1064, captive, 445, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, in captivity, 218, 219, of Leyden, 446, resident in 1760, 242, scout, 169
- “ Mercy, 741
- “ Moses, 136, 446, residence before 1760, 243
- “ Patty, member Second Congregational, 483
- “ Pliny, 666, 667, 1027, hatter, 446
- “ Ptolemy P., 332, 446, 792, 793, 869, 871, 1044, 1191, agent canal, 525
- “ Rodney, Unitarian Society, 494
- “ Rufus, 684, 696, 712, 745, direct tax, 896, Lt. Bat. Art., 890, resident 1803, 296
- “ Sarah, 745
- “ Seth W., 681
- “ Solomon, 706
- “ Solomon, Captain, 890
- “ Thankful, 702
- “ Tirzah, 483, 704
- “ William L., Mrs., 1113
- “ William S., Dr., 446, 775, 810, 1052, 1190, 1196
- “ William S., Mrs., 859, 1114
- “ Zenas, makes buckskin breeches in 1792, 289
- Severns, John, 444
- Seward, Thomas, Capt. Co., 903, 904
- Sewell, Mr., counsel, 201
- “ J. L., Rev., 440
- “ Samuel, Judge, 994
- Sewers, 566 to 569, at Cheapside, 269
- Sexton, David, 716
- “ Jonathan A., Unitarian Society, 494
- Seymour, James D., Dr., 775
- “ Levi Dwight, Dr., 774, 775, 1187, Surgeon's mate, 892
- Shackley, Clarence, 1110
- Shad, 39, 989, 990, 1159, abundance of, 423, fishery, 531, price of, 765
- Shade trees, 1049
- Shafts, 508
- Shakespeare, 1145, 1191, “Immortal Fools,” 1097, readings, 1172
- Shallop, Pynchon's, 517
- Sham, battle, 1095
- “ Henry, Civil War, 369
- Shamrock Ball, 1086
- Shattuck, Abel, petition, 321
- “ Calvin W., 778
- “ Chloe, 738
- “ Consider, 710
- “ fort at Hinsdale, attacked, 167
- “ George W., 674, 675, 681, 682
- “ Job, Capt., 447
- “ John, Continental army, 250
- “ Lydia, 736
- “ Mattie G., 674, 675
- “ Oliver, Capt. Co., 921, 926
- “ Reuben, Lexington alarm, 249
- “ Samuel, 700, 736, 738, 985, Continental army, 250, early settler, 447, Lexington alarm, 249, resident in 1760, 243, son of, 737
- “ Samuel, Sr., 447
- “ Sarah (Clesson), 447
- “ Simon L., 682, 795, Prospect Hill, 605, to build library, 612
- “ square, 566, 570
- “ store, 509
- “ street, 570
- “ Thomas, service in 1814, 308
- “ William, Major, 447
- Shaw, Daniel G., 686
- “ George, Capt., 323
- “ Henry B., Mus'n Civil War, 372
- “ Marian, 1121
- Shay, Florence, 1116
- Shays, Daniel, 270, 276, 280, 439, 447, not to be pardoned by commission, 278, petitions for pardon, 279, reward for arrest of, 279, Springfield fight, 276
- “ men, 758
- “ Rebellion, 285, 447, 945, 948, 958
- Shea, Florence, 1116
- Shearer, George A., 659, trustee, 1053
- Sheehan, Edward, sketch, 362
- “ John, Civil War, 375, place of burial, 365
- “ Thomas, Civil War, 374
- Sheehy, John, Civil War, 369
- “ Robert, Civil War, 367
- Sheep, 720, 815, 987, killed at Deerfield by Indians, 83, number, 244, penalty if found in meadows, 74
- Sheffield, 852, 880
- “ fight at, 277
- “ men, 1099
- Shehan, Edward, Civil War, 370
- “ John, Civil War, 377, house, 629
- Shelburne, 126, 185, 186, 191, 276, 331, 422, 424, 433, 438, 439, 451, 476, 478, 479, 558, 562, 564, 580, 647, 657, 680, 689, 690, 701, 702, 703, 706 to 711, 714, 773, 879, 901,

- 930, 936, 937, 940, 997, 1046, 1051
- Shelburne, afflicted, 235
- “ company, 347
- “ Falls, 137, 341, 424, 445, 502, 503, 652, 826, 868, 869, 886, 1044, 1197
- “ Falls bridge, 311
- “ “ Echo, 1166
- “ first settlers, 1002
- “ Hills, 185, 1013
- “ line, 558
- “ road, 558, 573 to 576, 593, 630
- “ South road, 561, 655
- Sheldon, Alvah, 1814, 309
- “ Amasa, Capt. Co., 912, 913, 915
- “ brook, 173, 185, 191, 263, 266, 267, 335, 656
- “ brook bridge, 579
- “ Caleb, 702
- “ Ebenezer, 120, 448, 991, fort Bernardston, 163, grant, 137, killed (Northampton), 132, share in land, 121, 123
- “ Eliakim, killed, 169
- “ Elisha, fort Bernardston, 163, 164
- “ family, 1158
- “ fort, 203
- “ George, 20, 44, 47, 86, 89, 106, 130, 141, 161, 246, 248, 256, 269, 272, 426, 480, 519, 1009, 1018, 1019, 1022, 1123, 1166, erects monument at Deerfield, 83, on “Angel” Goffe, 30
- “ George B., 448, 691, house, 626
- “ Hannah, captive, 94
- “ Henry, 675, 796, 879
- “ History, 20, 57, 82, 169, 272, 450, 581
- “ Isaac, 448
- “ Israel, service in 1814, 307
- “ Izatus, 448
- “ John (Greenfield), helps erect monument at Deerfield, 83, of Sheldon & Newcomb, 448, story of Deerfield cannon, 1024
- “ John, grandson of Ensign, 852
- “ John, Ensign, committee to build mounts, 162, companions of, 137, 425, first trip to Canada, 94, heirs take land, 123, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, returns with captives, 94, 99, second trip to Canada, 99, third trip to Canada, 99
- “ John, 2d, share in lands, 121, 123
- “ Orra, Maj., 435, 448, 577, 643, 691, 883, bridge builder, 574
- “ Solomon, 705
- “ & Newcomb, 448, powder house, 631
- Shells, sea, 970
- Shepard, William, Col., 932 to 935, 949
- “ William, Gen., 275, 276, 958, at Springfield, 276, canal meeting, 520, census, 1790, 722, warns Shays, 280
- Shepardson, John, Rev., 504, 868
- “ Stephen, 649
- Sheriffs, 780, 821, 851, 861, in 1822, 312
- Sherwin, E. H., Rev., pastor, 504
- Shingles, 641
- Ship }
- Ships }
- “ American, searched by British, 306
- “ Island, 823
- “ Mary & John, 427
- Shirley fort, Heath, 163, abandoned, 202
- “ William, Gov., petitions to, 203, 208
- Shotz, George, Mrs., 1116
- Shumway, Hiram, Civil War, 370
- Shurtleff, Robert, 949
- Shute, Gov., holds conference at Arrow-sick, 131
- Shutesbury, 275, 862, 1024
- “ fortified, 204
- “ granted Capt. Thomas Wells, 137
- “ Pool, 1084
- Sibley, Truman A., Civil War, 368, place of burial, 364
- Sick men left behind, 347
- Sickness, alarming in 1802, 297, in Co. L, 418, terrible, 997
- Sidewalk, Bank Row, 578
- “ Law accepted, 578
- Signal officer, Lt. Barrett, 349
- Silkworm industry, 321
- Silliman, Prof., 968, 970
- Silo burned, 632
- Silver dollars, bounty in, 238, 1006
- “ Rock, 524
- “ street, 192, 326, 339, 437, 474, 475, 477, 563, 566, 675, 678, 760, 851, 1006, 1046
- Simonds }
- Simons }
- “ Abel, 702, 737, resident in 1775, 242
- “ Alpheus, rake manufacturer, 639
- “ Caroline, 1114
- “ Carrie W., 657
- “ David S., 653, 758, 797, 877, 1008, barn burned, 625, committee to build, 593, sketch, 872
- “ Henry K., 620, 1049
- “ Joseph, 705
- “ Lydia, 737
- “ Mercy, 710
- “ Nancy, 657
- “ rake factory burned, 624
- “ Sarah, 758, 652
- “ Sylvanus, 657, rake manufacturer, 639

- Simpson, B., 1117
 " G. W., 1117
 " S. B., place of burial, 365
- Simsbury Mines, 947
- Singers' seats, 538, 542
- Singing, 719, 1132, money raised for school, 291, money voted for teaching, 297, Obed Wells paid for leading, 294
 " school, 587, 588, and dancing, 1181
- Single women and girls in 1822, 311
- Sistle, Silvanus, 706
- Six Nations attend council, 141
- Sixty years ago, styles, 1180
- Skating, 1083
- Sketches of lives of former citizens, 841
- Skinner, Aaron, Jr., 710
 " Amasa, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
 " Benjamin, direct tax, 897
 " Eli, Continental army, 250
- Skins captured from Indians, 93
- Skirmish with Indians, 1058
- Slade, Clarissa, 715
 " John, Civil War, 375
- Slagle, Emil, 1114
- Slate, Joseph, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Seorem B., 424, 561, 563, 662, 664, 795 to 798, 979, committee to build, 596
 " Zebediah, 703, Continental army, 250
- Slattery, William J., 631
- Slate labor, 338
 " power, 338
- Slavery, 339, 980
- Slayner, Richard, resident in 1775, 243
- Sleigh rides, 1094
- Sling, 753
- Slitwork for meetinghouse, 230
- Slocomb, Charles H., 1188
 " Edward M., corp. Spanish War, 419
- Sloop, Flying Fish, 509
- Slums of cities as substitutes, 344
- Small, Charles H., Dr., 774
- Smalley, Bathijah, 705
 " Daniel, fishing place, 531
 " Thankful, 707
 " Widow, 739
 " William, 530, 531, 707, 709, 787, infant of, 739
- Smallpox, 445, 654, 976, in Greenfield, 300, Rev. John Norton dies of it, 166, scare, 312, 316
- Smead, Mr., son of, 746
 " Abigail, 700, 707, 735, 738, 954
 " Abner, 680, 702, 724, 737, 740, 747, 1043, 1066, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, heirs direct tax, 896, resident in 1760, 242, tanner 1795, 293, tannery, 635
- Smead, Albert, 449, 654, 690, 697, 792, 793, 848
 " Amasa, 704, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Arthur G., place of burial, 366
 " Asaph, 320, 574, 694, 712, 790, Colonel, 645, 650, 756, Lt. Colonel, 890, name on plate, 498, Unitarian Society, 494
 " Azor, 745
 " Benjamin, 654, 711
 " bridge, 562, 565, 572, 573, 574, 576, 631, location, 193
 " brook, 185
 " Captivity, 449, born, 166
 " Caroline, 713
 " Charles, 645, 756, Adjutant Cav., 890, leaves Mansion House, 325, name on plate, 498, takes Newton hotel, 320
 " Charles A., Spanish War, 420
 " Charles L., 659, 761, 838
 " Charles W., 558, 651, 653
 " Chloe, 704
 " Clarissa, 713
 " Daniel, 449, 645, 701, 748, 787, 1066 child of, 737, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 896, resident in 1760, 243
 " Daniel, Jr., 747
 " David, 256, 449, 571, 654, 656, 667, 687, 718, 735, 738, 745, 776, 777, 785, 786, agent of town, 201, appointed Justice of the Peace, 285, committee, 200, committee on division of County, 288, 291, committee to recover land, 238, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, delegate to Hatfield convention, 287, direct tax, 896, gets charter for toll bridge, 292, grant for bridge, 506, Justice, 1792, 289, resident in 1760, 243, resigns as referee in Gill matter, 291, school master, 585
 " David, Jr., 654, 656, 846, 1190
 " Dwight, road to opened, 313
 " Ebenezer, 120, 645, 654, 659, 738, 746, 785, 954, 1066, 1069, 1071, committee on meadow fence, 125, committee to invite Mr. Billing, 455, first selectman, 182, petition, 215, 217, residence before 1760, 243, selectman, 449, share in lands, 123, soldier, 171, to warn inhabitants, 181
 " Ebenezer, Jr., 654, early settler, 449
 " Edwin, 647, 996
 " Eli, 708, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281
 " Elijah, 737
 " Esther, 738, 746

- Smead, Eunice, 707
 " family, 4, smothered, 449
 " George L., Rev., 659, 838
 " Grateful, 748
 " Hannah, 711, 747
 " Henry S., 650
 " Horace A., 659
 " Island fort destroyed, 54, Indian camp, 39
 " J. Henry, 659, Civil War, 378
 " J. W., 1105
 " Jesse, 650, 694
 " Joel, 740, 744
 " John, 68, 166, 702, heirs share in land, 121, 123, his heroism, 89, killed, 168, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, resident in 1760, 243, taken captive, 66
 " John, Sr., meadow fight, 448
 " John, Jr., granted land, 448
 " Jonathan, 449, 658, 659, 693, 701, 738, 740, 743, 785, 964, 991, 1066, child of, 738, committee, 225, committee to invite Mr. Billing, 455, committee to locate, 469, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 896, early settler, 449, fence viewer, 182, member of First Church, 456, old home, 645, resident in 1760, 243, to select burying yard, 226, wife of, 743
 " Jonathan, Jr., 659, 747, resident in 1760, 243
 " Jonathan, 2d, 449
 " Judith, widow, 448
 " Julia, Major, 449, 574, 654, 690, 744, 777, 788, 789, 890, committee to locate, 469, direct tax, 896, son of, 748
 " Julius, 647
 " Lemuel, 300, 449, 561, 645, 700, 748, 786, 787, 1066, committee on Gill separation, 291, daughter of, 737, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, detached service, 282, direct tax, 896, resident in 1760, 243, soldier, 212, to build bridge, 573
 " Lemuel, Lt., 890
 " Lucinda, 710
 " Lucy, 747
 " Lucy (Corse), 838
 " Lydia, 738
 " Mary, 706
 " Mehitable, 448, 738, 743, 1064
 " Mehitable, Jr., marries Agrippa Wells, 449
 " Nabby, 746
 " Philomena (Irene), 701
 " Polly, 746
 " Rebecca, 717, 718
 " Reuben, 717
 " Rosanna, 713, 727, 731
- Smead, Ruth, 954
 " Samuel, 118, 448, 748, 1063, grant, 114, 116, home lot, 111, 125, 1057, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, share in land, 121, 123
 " Sarah, 708, 748
 " Sarah P., 1182
 " Seth, 646, Capt., 890
 " Solomon, 654, 679, 703, 713, 741, 745, 746, 747, 777, 780, 787, 788, 1001, agent of fishermen, 312, committee of supply, 463, committee to build bridge, 297, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, delegate, 510, direct tax, 896, fishing place, 531, house, 561, selectmen, 984, waylaid, 280
 " Solomon, Capt., 750, in 1799, 293, 294
 " Solomon, Judge, 449, 779, 975
 " Solomon, Jr., 741
 " Sophia, 654
 " Sylvanus, 650
 " Sylvanus A., 793, 794
 " Thomas, 788, 789, Capt., 647, 890, child of, 743, committee to locate, 469, direct tax, 896, infant of, 746, selectman, 308, 473
 " Thomas, Jr., Unitarian Society, 494
 " Tirzah, 714, 748
 " Warren, 647
 " William, 191, 448, 1064, land at Keene, N. H., 137, place, 186, 645, 646, 964
 " William M., 449, 654, 676, 795, 796, 874
- Smead's, 257
 Smiley, G. W., pastor, 500
 Smith, Mr., 724
 " Rev. Mr., 750, 1030
 " Alfred, 520
 " Amos, 676
 " Ansel C., 778
 " Arthur L., 1105
 " Asa, 705
 " Asher, Revolutionary soldier, 303
 " Bathsheba, 708
 " Benjamin, 712, killed, 132
 " Charities, 333
 " Charles L., 976, 1119, Civil War, 378
 " Charles M., Rev., pastor, 504
 " Charles S., corp. Civil War, 372
 " Clement, 647, 748, direct tax, 896, moves his store business, 298, store, 650, store in meadows, 295
 " College, 866, 1119
 " David, resident in 1775, 243
 " David A., corp. Civil War, 369
 " Edwin, place of burial, 364
 " Eleanor, 709
 " Elijah, 646, 651, 705, 746, child of,

- 739, 741, direct tax, 896, son of, 745
- Smith, Elijah W., 647, 648, place, 564
- " Emily, 351
- " Esther, 703
- " Eunice Wells, marries J. F. Moors, 496
- " Fayette, Judge, 465, 542, 850, 973, sketch, 831
- " ferry, 521
- " Frank A., Spanish War, 420
- " Frederick E., 1118
- " Frederick G., 649, 782, 792, 793, 794, director, 615, place, 758, sketch, 875
- " Galvin, Col. regt., 906
- " Henry, Rev., 831
- " Herbert D., barn burned, 631
- " Hiram O., 1052
- " Hugh C. F., 686, 1003
- " Israel, 665, death of, 316, Rev. pensioner, 303
- " Joel, 706, 714, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct tax, 896, soldier, 259, son of, 743, wife of, 743
- " John, 1108, 1117, Civil War, 369
- " Jonathan, goes to Canada, 108
- " Josiah, Capt. Co., 918, 929, 931, 932, 940
- " Lathrop T., 651, 881
- " Lewis, Civil War, 374
- " Luther J., Civil War, 373
- " Martin, gunmaker, 316, paymaster, 890, released from captivity, 69
- " Mary J., 675
- " Mary P. Wells, 185, 495, 541, 1026, 1168-1173
- " Moses, 649, 875
- " Nathaniel, 1010
- " Oliver, 55, will, action on, 327, will, provisions of, accepted, 329
- " Oliver T., 675
- " Orrin, Col., 651, 791, 890
- " Peter, Civil War, 368
- " Polly, 715
- " Preserved, Rev., 496, 751, 831, 859, 877, 973, reminiscences, 465, 542
- " Samuel, Lieut., committee to manage affairs at Pocumtuck, 14
- " Seth C., 669, 762
- " Sidney, 675, 676, manufacturer, 635
- " Simeon, direct tax, 896, resident in 1775, 243
- " Stephen, 682, service, 1814, 309
- " Susanna, 705
- " Terence, Rev., pastor, 500
- " Thomas, Civil War, 368
- " Tryphena, goldsmith, 831
- " W. H., 1094
- " Walter, service, 1814, 309
- " Walter C., 661
- " Ward W., Spanish War, 420
- Smith, William H., Civil War, 375
- " William R., Civil War, 370
- " William W., house and bakery, 630 & Martin, 831
- Smithsonian Institute, 602, 767
- Smoke as signal, 133
- Smoky Camp, Va., 361
- Snow, Barnabas, 664, 665, 883
- " Elizabeth, 1114
- " Francis N., 665
- " Franklin E., 797, 1052, 1108
- " Franklin E., Mrs., 1122
- " Isaac B., 665
- " Newell, 620, 625, 635, 653, 778, 796, 1049, sketch, 868,
- " Olive, 1110
- " Ralph J., Spanish War, 420
- " Robert M., 626, 691
- " Solomon, Rev. pensioner, 303
- " Walter N., cashier, 621
- Snowshoes, 85, 94, 134, 423, ordered for soldiers, 167
- Snuff, bladders wanted for packing, 295
- Social library, 608
- " life, 967
- " problems, 818, 835
- Sohier, Edward D., 849
- Soldiers, 898, cared for, 346, fare 1840, 324, garrison losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, monument, 850, 1087, pay uncertain, 236, sick or wounded to be provided for, 335, start for the front, 341, taxes may be abated, 337, to labor on fort, 71
- Solemn compact, 1
- Solon street, 568
- Sorel river, 56, 91, 208
- Sounding board, 538, 542
- South Bay, camp at, 208
- " Deerfield, 267, 773, 854, 856, 1024, 1115, 1116
- " district, 469, 587
- " fort, Colrain, 169, Indians at, 207, Morris, 163
- " Hadley, 168, 434, 521, 642, 648, 873, 914, 919, 932, canal, 518, 522, 1161, dam washed away, 312
- " Hadley Falls, 525, 834, 990
- " Meadows Cemetery, 358, 694
- " " district, 469, 587
- " Shelburne road, 565, 629
- Southampton, 168, 476
- Southard, Avis, 707
- Southwood, Avis, 715
- Spain, 162, 418, 1109, 1160
- Spanish pillar dollars, 1097
- " succession, 1141
- " throne, 1138
- " War, 417, 552, 952
- Sparhawk, Edward W., 1047, Civil War, 378

- Sparhawk, lot, 592
 " N., 994
 " Thomas O., 790, 791, 864, 1186, 1193, druggist, 327, incorporator, 618, secretary, 618
- Spaulding, Mr., Rev., 310
 " A. & J., factory burned, 318
 " Aaron, Lt. Colonel, 669, 670, 684, 890
 " Charlotte, 1110
 " Joel, 684, name on plate, 498
 " Lovell S., Spanish War, 420
 " Samuel T., 780
 " Varney, 669
- Spears, Benjamin, 683, 878
 " Daniel W., 683, 684, 878
 " George E., 647
 " Howard W., 683
 " lot, 681, 760, 864
- Specie, 1028
- Spellman }
- Spelman }
- " Mary, 704
 " Sybel, 954
- Spencer, Asher, 328, 675, 676, 756, 977, 1091, 1183
- Sperry, Capt., 946
 " B. & Co., publishers, 553
 " Binea, 553
- Spicer, Jacob, killed, 276
- Spirit level, 874
- Spokes, 508
- Sportsman's Club float, 1118
- Spotted fever, 746, 747
- Spottsylvania Court House, Va., battle, 354, 951
- Sprague, Mr., teacher, 1082
 " Abigail, 735
 " Asa W., 672
 " Avery W., 672
 " Jonathan, 710, 714, 735, child of, 737, resident in 1775, 243, school committee, 584
 " Joseph H., 553, 830
 " Peter T., 327, 856, 1101, 1182, 1183, 1189, building, 622, Unitarian Society, 494
 " Tirzah, 711
 " William, 704
 " William B., Rev. Dr., 485
- Spring, Indian, location, 192
 " John C., 875
 " mineral, 304
 " terrace, 570
- Springfield, 26, 93, 94, 272, 273, 275, 276, 282, 308, 350, 438, 487, 519, 520, 522, 765, 845, 863, 882, 883, 899, 904, 906, 907, 911, 924, 933, 948, 950, 954, 975, 977, 978, 980, 994, 1012, 1137, 1189
 " aided by Hartford men, 25
 " bridge, 571
- Springfield cathedral, 839
 " delegation 1840, 324
 " fight at, 280
 " headquarters, 215
 " home of Agawams, 15
 " library, 954
 " Republican, 1165
 " settlement, 5
 " shire town, 6
 " stage line to 1792, 290
 " town burned, 33, 34
 " & Northampton R. R. Co., 326, 525
- Sprout, Ebenezer, Capt., 934
- Spurr, George W., director, 615
 " Lemuel, 683
 " Otis, Dr., 683
- Spy, Capt. Lyman's, 93
- Squadrons School, 584, 586, established, 234
- Squakeag, 25, Philip at, 37, 38, scouts visit, 53, to be protected, 27
- Squaws, 633
- Squire }
- Squires }
- " Edgar P., Civil War, 376
 " Medad, 977
 " Thomas, Rev. pensioner, 304
- St. Charles School, 839
- St. Clair, Gen. Arthur, 1007
- St. Francis, 206, 223, attack Fort Mass., 166, protest against fort at Cowas, 202, severely punished, 222
 " " river, 100
 " " tribe, 219
 " George trading houses established, 136
 " James bell, 999
 " " chancel, 490
 " " Church, 303, 469, 490 to 493, 499, 600, 604, 857, 1074, 1079, 1086, 1191, consecrated, 330, corner stone laid, 329, old, 1193, parsonage, 769, society, 488
 " John, picture of, 501
 " John's Church, Pittsburg, 491
 " Joseph, picture of, 501
 " Joseph's Catholic Church, 839
 " Lawrence, 1011, canal to planned, 519
 " " river, 96, 206, 223, discovered, 55, ships lost in, 105
 " Leger Barry, Gen., 251
 " Louis, 861, 1014
 " Meloes, 103
 " Patrick, picture of, 501
 " Paul, picture of, 501
 " Paul's Church, 1006, 1033
 " Peter, picture of, 501
 " Peter's Church, 501

- St. Stephens' Church, 857
 Stacy, Gilbert, 777
 " mountain, 986
 " place, 985
 " William, Lt. Col. Co., 905
 Stage, accident, 575
 " Boston and Albany, 508
 " coach, 752, 1091, builder, 862, days, 975, driver, 874, 977, lines, 510, 558, 1184, lines to Boston, 313, road, 192, 324, 563, 593, 623, 675, 675, 760
 Stahl, Philip, Rev., pastor, 503
 Stamford, Moses, Rev. pensioner, 303
 Stamp Act passed, 240
 Stanhope, Mr., 704
 " Asael, 739
 " Asahel R., service, 1814, 308
 " Carolina, 706
 " Jonas, 706, child of, 739
 " Joseph, 705
 " Samuel, 687
 " Widow, 709
 Stanley, Charles, Civil War, 372
 Stanton, Henry B., 1187
 Stark, Adolph, 1110
 " Jacob F., place of burial, 365, Spanish War, 420
 " John, Gen., 912, taken prisoner, 202
 " William, attacked, 202
 Starkey, W. E., Mrs., 1115
 Starks, Olive, 710
 Starkweather, Ezra, 482, committee to locate, 470, 473
 Starr, Josiah, mill owner, 637
 " Oliver, resident, 1803, 296
 " Parley, 884
 " Samuel, service, 1814, 308
 " William, 680, 725, direct tax, 894, 896, early settler, 449, mill owner, 637, 639, miller will grind salt, 294, son of, 742
 Startwell, fort, 163
 " Sylvanus, 715
 State }
 States }
 " Archives, 887
 " Board of Agriculture, 815
 " confederate, 339
 " constitution asked for, 235
 " House, 248, grounds, 806
 " muster grounds, 417
 " Northern, 339
 " Senators, 776
 " Southern, 339
 " street massacre, 241
 " ticket, 830
 Station agent, 882
 Statistics concerning Cheapside, 267
 Statue, Devens, 806
 Staves, 507
 Stay, Charles, 1119
 Steam engine, 636, 851, Russell's, 320
 " mill, 874
 Steamer }
 Steamers } 315
 " Adam Duncan, 520
 " Agawam, 520
 " Ariel Cooley, 520
 " Barnet, 518, 519, 520
 " Blanchard, 518, 519, 520
 " Boys see it, 590
 " David Porter, 520
 " Greenfield, 509, 520, 521
 " Hampden, 520
 " Henry Choteau, 346
 " Illinois, 346
 " John Ledyard, 520
 " Massachusetts, 519
 " Phœnix, 520
 " Vermont, 519, 520
 " William Hall, 520
 " William Holmes, 520
 Stearns, Charles, 714, member Second Congregational, 483
 " Ephraim, service, 1814, 308
 " Joel, 623, 675, 681, 682
 " Luseba, Mrs., 657
 " Mary R., 675
 " Perry, 1110
 " Sally, member Second Congregational, 483
 " Samuel, Dr., 657, 769, 1196
 Stebbings }
 Stebbins }
 " Mr., Northampton, 153
 " Abigail, 429, 646, 708
 " Asa, 264, direct tax, 895
 " Benoni, escapes from captivity, 54, 55, house bravely defended, 84, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, selectman, 62
 " Dorothy, 646, 707
 " Hannah, 646, 704
 " house, 1146
 " John, 429, 449, 1007, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, proprietor of Dedham, 10
 " John, Jr., 122, share in land, 121, 123
 " Joseph, 677, 684, 688, 700
 " Joseph Col., 281, 1018, share in lands, 121, 123
 " Martha, 646, 702, 744
 " Martha, Jr., 646
 " Mary, 646
 " Mercy, 646
 " Pollie, 705
 " Samuel, 191, 646, 650, 710, 738, 1008, 1009, Capt., 747, 890, committee to sell mounts, 227, committee to thank D. Wells, 233, daughter of, 744, direct tax, 896,

- early settler, 449, resident in 1760, 243, scout, 169, soldier, 171, to build bridge, 573, to provide lumber, 227
- Stebbins }
Stebbins }
- “ Samuel, Jr., 646
“ Sarah, 994
- Stedman, Philoman, Rev. pensioner, 303
- Steel }
- Steele } 1091
“ Bradford, Capt., 946
“ Daniel, 710
- Steers, number of, 244
- Stengal, Ludwig, Civil War, 371
- Stephan, J. W., pastor, 500
- Stephens, see also Stevens
“ Andrew, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
“ Anna, 704
“ John C., 686
“ Lydia, 702
- Stetson, Halbert G., Dr., 775, 1193
“ Martin, stable, 623
“ Nelson, pastor, 500
“ R. O., 1111
“ Wm. H., 676
- Stevens, see also Stephens
“ Abiel, 709, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct tax, 894
“ Charles, Capt., defence of No. 4, 168
“ Delue, 1082
“ H. B., 756
“ Humphrey, 685, 782, 793, 850, 1171, selectman, 344
“ Joseph, 850
“ Joseph W., 630, 801, 802, 1073, 1074, bank president, 618, cashier, 618, director, 1049, trustee, 614, 618
“ Mary, 706
“ William, Civil War, 368
“ William, Major (Colrain), threats against, 281
- Stewart, Amos, 1123, service, 1814, 308
“ Goodman, house burned, 34
“ Henry M., Wag'n'r Spanish War, 419
“ Jennet, 701
“ John, kills an Indian, 165
“ Robert M., Gov., 446
“ Susanne, 701
“ William, 778
“ William, Sen., guard, 221
- Stichdowns, 1007
- Stickney, Judith, 654
“ William, 629, 654
- Stiles, Mr., child of, 741
“ President, 29, 803, 967
“ Emelia, 803
“ Harriot, 712
- Stiles, Hepzibah, 361
“ Levi, 361, 709, painter, 541, son of, 745
“ Levi S., 678
“ Lewis H., Civil War, 367, sketch, 362
- Stillwater, 1083
“ road, 566
- Stimpson, Nina, 1120
“ Royal, Civil War, 370
- Stock in canals, 518
“ “ Troy & Greenfield R. R. not authorized, 334, subscribed for, 335
- Stockade, 1003
- Stockberger, Robert, Spanish War, 420
- Stockbridge, 454, 492, raided by rebels, 277
“ Hiram F., brigade inspector, 890
“ Allen, Root & Co., 509, 520
“ Culver & Co., 509
“ & Wells, traders, 509
- Stocking, Fort, 104, 459, 629
- Stockton, Commodore, 1015
- Stockwell, Charles, Civil War, 370, 373
“ Quinton, 115, 116, captured, 55, grant, 112, 1055, 1059, house palisaded in 1676, 27, land grant, 57, letter, 57
- Stoddard, Charles N., 785
“ John, Capt., 98, 107
“ John, Col., 130, 134, at conference, 153, 155, commands frontier, 130, death of, 170, grant, 137, in command, 164
“ Joseph G., 801
- Stoflett, Myron W., Civil War, 375
- Stone, Misses, 1173
“ Alma E., 603, 682
“ Alpheus F., Dr., 321, 603, 666, 683, 684, 713, 746, 765, 1033, 1155, 1178, 1196, to inoculate for smallpox, 301, surgeon, 890
“ Alpheus H., 684
“ Caroline A., 681
“ Charles P., 1174, first depositor, 618, Gen., 766
“ Charles W., Civil War, 368, 374
“ curbing, 1191
“ farm, 1005
“ Harriet R., 603, 611, 682, librarian, 1172
“ John, Capt., 696, 751, 764, 1050, 1174, direct tax, 896
“ John, Dr., 716, 741, 763, 764, 765, 768, 998, 1000, 1068, 1070, 1792, 289, committee to inoculate for smallpox, 301, quartermaster, 893, surgeon's mate, 890, took sounding board, 539
“ John, Jr., druggist, 1815, 303
“ John C., 684
“ Joshua, Dr., 773

- Stone, Levi P., 681, 799, factory burned, 318
 " Mary E., 681
 " mill at Fall River, 642
 " R. Catherine, 603
 " Rachel, 746
 " River, battle of, 851
 " Sally, 741
 " Samuel, 744
 " Solomon A., Civil War, 376, 377, place of burial, 364
 " steps, 1186
 " Theophilus, service, 1814, 309
 " wall, 733
 Storehouse, 507, at Windsor, 516
 Storer, Fred, 1115
 Stores at Cheapside, 558
 " in 1822, 312
 Story, Aaron Denio's dinner, 429
 Stoughton, Sally, 710
 " Samuel, 701, 786, 787, resident in 1775, 243
 " Timothy M., 41, 426, 778, 972
 Stove in meetinghouse, 302, 545
 Stowell, Charles H., Civil War, 370
 Strale, John, Civil War, 369
 Stratton, C., dentist, 1824, 313
 " Caleb, 711
 " Charles, Unitarian Society, 494
 " Charles M., 874
 " Edwin, 782
 " Edwin A., 874
 " Elephalet, place of burial, 366
 " H. R., 626
 " Lena M., 1111
 " Rufus, charter, 616
 " S. P., place, 1026
 Straw, Henry H., 666
 Strawberry Hill, 994
 Strecker, Amy W., 1120
 " block, 855, 973
 " Clara L., 1120
 " Edward, building, 623
 " John, 1115
 " Josephine, 1115
 Street hydrants, 624
 " line, 732
 Streeter, Elwin, 1106
 " Herbert S., Capt., 1108, 1113
 " Homer O., Civil War, 374
 " James P., 343
 " Lomanzo B., Civil War, 368
 Strickland }
 Stricklen }
 " David, Capt., company mustered and roll, 308, 309, child of, 740, direct tax, 896, service, 1814, 309
 " David, Jr., Capt., 890
 " Jerothrum, 669
 " John, 745, direct tax, 896
 " John, Jr., 742
 " Naoma, 706
 Strickland }
 Stricklen }
 " Rachel, 708
 " Russell S., 667, Capt., made axes, 188
 " Ruth, 710
 " Sarah, 705
 " & Long, blacksmiths, 1826, 315
 Strohn, Melchial, 709
 Strong, Asa, 678, 722, 739, 740, malster, 1792, 289
 " Betsey, 711, direct tax, 896
 " C. F., Mrs., 1115
 " Hannah, 739
 " Jane, 681, direct tax, 896
 " Jean, 678
 " Joseph, Rev., 715
 " men, 1010
 " Sarah, direct tax, 897
 " Tabitha, 708
 " Titus, Rev., 600, 603, 696, 697, 799, 800, 878, 1037, 1051, 1079, 1097, 1155, 1194, 1195, Council, 1051, opens a school, 317, rector, 488, sermon on fire, 315, V. Prest. State Lyceum, 319
 " & Ripley, 327
 Struggle for the Union, 341
 Stuart, James, King, 1141
 Student and schoolmate quoted, 532
 Stump fence, 1027
 Subscription agent, 885
 Subscriptions for county buildings, 513
 Substitutes furnished, 343, offer themselves, 341
 " Suckiang" (Hartford), 5
 Sudbury, 9
 Suffolk county, 903
 " court, 810
 Sugar, 1091, 1160
 " act passed, 240
 " Loaf, 994
 Suicide, 641
 Sullivan, General, 948
 " Cornelius, place of burial, 365, 679
 " Florence, Civil War, 376
 " James, Civil War, 369
 " Jeremiah J., Spanish War, 420
 " Jerry, Civil War, 371, 373
 " John, Civil War, 371
 " Owen, 679
 Sulphurous vapor, 1011
 Sumner, Charles, 776, 856, 857, 867, 1175, 1199, attacked, 338
 " Increase, 780
 Sumter fired upon, 340
 Sunday dinner, 961
 " school, 1079
 " service, 753
 " travel, 1004
 Sunderland, 137, 503
 " band, 1074

- Sunderland bridge, 571
 " resettled, 111
 Sunsick hills, 11, 17, 185
 Superintendent, J. Russell Co., 880
 " of schools, 595
 Superior Court, 811, 863
 Supreme Court of Ohio, 832
 " " " U. S., 806
 " Judicial Court, 271, 273, 274, 275, 333, 602, 613, 816, 831
 Surgery, 1178
 Surplus funds, 964
 " revenue invested, 322, 323
 " Susan and Ellen," The, 1058
 Suspension bridge, 566, 578
 Sutliefs Falls, 109
 Swamp, 47, 210, 654
 " Ash, 112
 " fight (Wequamps), 26, 27
 " Grave Brook, 126, 132
 " Hemlock, 671
 " location, 192
 " road, 559, 566, 675, 678, 680
 " West, 112
 " White Ash, 188, 564, location, 192
 Swampfield, 111
 Swan }
 Swann }
 " Benjamin, 696, 748, 1066, 1068, cooper, 635, early settler, 450, mill owner, 1799, 294, resident, 1803, 297
 " Joseph, early settler, 450, trader, 507
 " Mary, 713, widow, 714
 " & Munson's, gristmill, 298
 Swanzey, attack on, 24
 Swartz, Louis B., Rev., 684, 1005
 " place, 539
 Sweeney, Anna, 1042
 Sweet, Mr., 720
 " E., Mrs., 328
 " farm, 690
 " Henry, 689
 Swift, Col., 927
 Swine, 987, number of, 244
- Table }
 Tables }
 " losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, 88, of depreciation, 1028
 Tablet, memorial, 490
 Taft, Henry L., Sergt. Civil War, 367
 " Julia, 1110
 Taggart }
 Taggart }
 " Capt., 1092
 " Betsey, marries Calvin Wells, 451
 " James, 756, takes Mansion House, 325
 " John, 712
 " Samuel, Rev., 451, 722, declines re-election to Congress, 303
- Taintor, Benjamin, captured, 165
 " William L., 873
 Talcott, Sam, 1082
 Tampa, 417
 Tanner, 884, 1007
 " Edgar W., Corp. Civil War, 367
 " George, Civil War, 378
 Tannery, 635, 655, 665, 666, 986, 1795, burned, 293
 Tanutt, Housatonic, 153
 Tappan, Eugene, 949
 Taps and dies, 636
 Tatro, Paul, Jr., Civil War, 373
 Taunton, attacked by Philip, 23, 24
 Tavern }
 Taverns }
 " 512, 752, 753, 978, Ahaz Thayer's, 537, ancient signs, 761, at Turners Falls, 525, Cheapside, 691, Denio, 429, 761, Howland, 436, keepers in 1822, 312, Mansion House, 314, Munn's, 549, River, 508, Thayer, 647 "The White Horse," 436, Wells, 434, 648
- Tax }
 Taxes }
 " 176, 177, 180, 181, 231, 260, Cheap-side, 196, 197, 268, collector, 875, discount on voted, 335, impossible to pay, 216, list, 1775, 242, of soldiers may be abated, 337, on two-story houses, 959, petition for relief from, 211, province, 195, too large, 217
 Taylor, Mr., 720, 721, 722, 994
 " Bayard, 1176
 " block, 625
 " Daniel, 704
 " fort, Charlemont, 163, 205, Indian shot at, 212
 " James, 713
 " John, Capt., killed, 92
 " John, Rev., 716
 " John, Sergt., letter, 220
 " Jonathan, fort, 205
 " Katherine, 703
 " Lucy, 736
 " Othniel, fort, 205
 " Rinaldo R., 553, 628, 850, 1052
 " Samuel, 106, Capt. Co., 899, 901, 909, 933, 935, 937, share in lands, 121, 123
 " Sarah, 703
 " Silvanus, 742
 " Stephen, direct tax, 897, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " Thomas, 701, 1065, resident in 1760, 243
 " William, Capt., Rev. pensioner, 304
 " William J., place of burial, 365
 " Zachery, Gen., 551, obsequies, 331, President, 806

- Tea party, 242
 " tax on, 241
 Teachers, 589
 Teche campaign, 823
 Telegraph line, 976, 977
 " operator, 884
 Temperance reform, 851
 Temple, Frances, 684
 " Henry W., Civil War, 370
 " J. F., Shelburne, 1166
 " Lois, 706
 " of Vesta, 1116
 " Philo, 684, 691, 1094, 1177, brook, 189, petition to set off Cheap-side, 262, 266
 " Salmon, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " Silas, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " Stoddard W., 1070
 " Widow, 328
 Templeton, 989
 "Temporizing Policy," 339
 Tenney }
 Tenny }
 " Gideon, Capt., 323
 " Josiah, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " L., opens school, 317, 606
 Tennyson, Alfred, 850
 "Tenor," 705
 Tenth Amendment, 777
 " Mass. Regt., 884
 " Regt., 340, 342, 353, 355, 357, 361, 951, 952, 1086
 Terry, Eliphalet, 681
 " Roderick, 681
 Tetreault, Ernest, 1112
 Tevier, Moses, 689
 Texas, 605, 1147
 Thackery, 1176, lecture, 1172, 1173
 Thanksgiving day, 964
 Thatcher, old lady, 982
 " Erwin S., 679
 Thayer, Mrs., 747
 " Ahaz, 673, 753, 760, committee to locate, 469, landlord, 537
 " Ambrose, 620
 " Ebenezer, 647, 653, 759, 792, 869, tythingman, 326
 " Edward, 652, 1020, 1021, 1023
 " Elihu P., tavern, 525
 " farm, 625
 " Harriet, 673
 " Hollister B., 647, 759
 " Joel, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " John, 424, 558, 869, 1008, 1191, barns, 626, farm, 653, place, 564
 " Loring, cabinet maker, 510
 " Louise M., 675
 " Lyman, 653, 762
 " Prudence, 705
 " tavern, 647, 673
 " William R., 653, 656
 The Ladies' Exchange, 881
 Theatricals, Amateur, 1085
 Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., 837
 Thermopylae, 1137, 1147
 Third Congregational Church, 321, society, 494
 Thirty-first Regt., 356
 " fourth Massachusetts Regt., 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 881, losses, 343
 " ninth Massachusetts Regt., 885
 " second Regiment, 357
 " seventh Regiment, 354, 951
 "This World," 1182
 Thomas, Edith, 1110
 " Isaiah, 954, address on masonry, 293
 " Stilman, builds, 331
 " William, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " & Stratton, build mill, 331
 Thompson, Thomson,
 " Col., 946, killed, 947
 " Charles, Judge, 1093
 " Edward A., 661
 " Ephraim H., 778
 " Francis M., Judge, 779, 784, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 826, 1034, 1073, 1103, 1154, 1163, 1166, committee to move, 612, factory, 624, letter to, 536, mill owner, 639, V. Prest., 614
 " Francis Nims, 779
 " Hugh M., 861, delegate, 338
 " Jesse E., 608, 655
 " John, 661, 1010, 1081
 " John B., place of burial, 364
 " John W., 661, made brick, 579
 " Joseph, Maj. Co., 903
 " R. W. & Co., 627, 628
 Thompsonian physicians, 1178
 Thoreau, 836
 Thorn, Henry, Rev. pensioner, 304
 Thornton, Huldah, 706
 " John, 680
 " Mercy, 711
 Thorpe, Eliphalet, Capt. Co., 923, 924
 Three Johns, 759
 " years men, bounty for, 343
 Thyme, John, Jr., Spanish War, 420
 Tiber, 1136
 Ticonderoga, 222, 223, 250, 252, 426, 433, 901, 902, 904, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 926, 927, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 957, 1007, 1009
 Tiffany, Henry, service, 1814, 309
 Tilden, F. D., Lt., 1106
 " Luther, 1106
 Tileston, Wales, Fellenberg, 600
 Tilton, Peter, committee to order affairs at Pocumtuck, 12, 14

- Timber for meetinghouse, 232
 " lands, 633
 Times, former vs. our times, 541
 Timeson, W. Roy, Rev. pastor, 504
 Tin foot stove, 1079
 " oven, 962
 " Tippecanoe & Tyler too," 1089
 Tithingmen, 228, 326, 539
 Titus, Edward K., editor, 552
 Tobacco, 67, 625
 Todd, Edward E., 673
 " John, Rev., Dr., 485
 Toddy, 752, 753, 978
 Toll at Leyden Glen, 1083
 " bridge, 263, 506, 571, Cheapside, 519
 " for grinding, 110
 " saved, 512
 Tomholisick land in Pocumtuck, 17
 Tonto discloses plot, 34
 Tool Company, 643, organized, 332
 " factory, 851, 1169
 Toomey, Timothy, 1109
 Tooth of Time, 642
 Tories, Tory, 240, 241, 244, 245, 246, 255, 259, 690, 979, element in Greenfield, 244, in Connecticut, 947, Jonathan Hoyt, 436, Moses Chandler 480, Phineas Munn, 439, Samuel Bliss, 433
 Torry, Abel, 708
 " house, 1006
 " Jacob, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
 Tortoises, 971
 Total number of females in 1822, 312
 Totman, Stoddard, 323
 Tower of famine, 1146
 " on Poet's Seat, 1049
 Towle, James, 1111
 Town affairs, 1201
 " and parish, equivalent, 463
 " boundaries, 263
 " "Bounds," 560
 " Clerk, 259, 451, 758, 773, 785, 803, 820, 946, 951, 983, 984, David Willard, dead, 334, Noah S. Wells, elected, 335
 " farm, 124, 126, 300, 662, 883, 1021, purchased, 330
 " fence, 21
 " government, 1135
 " Hall, 334, 1093, 1184, first meeting in, 324, new one projected, 332, old, 1085, old, for militia and firemen, 334, to be built, 332, wanted, 322
 " house, 326
 " Library, 723
 " lot, Deerfield, 194
 " meetings, 827, 1103, all parish matters transacted in, 463, at schoolhouse, 585, condemns war with England, 302, first, 182, first in Court House, 302, held in meetinghouse, 544, to be held in Court House, 301
 Town of Green Meadow voted to set off, 475
 " Officers, 615, 785, first board, 182, success of, 340
 " orders, ancient, 585
 " plat, 115
 " plot, Greenfield, 19, 75
 " pump, 1179, 1192
 " records, 258, 716, items from, 308
 " representation, 777
 " road, 640
 " Seal, 1112
 " sells its rights in Court House, 321
 " sexton, 848
 " stock of ammunition, 234
 " Swamp, 460
 " Treasurer, 785, 803, 820, 864
 " well, 1179, 1192
 Towne, Arad, service, 1814, 309
 Townsend, Gen., 222
 " Paul, 799, pastor, 500
 " William C., 802, pastor, 500
 Townsley, Calvin, 1031
 " Dan, 323
 " Frederick A., 553
 Toxus against war, 129
 Tracks, bird and quadruped, 970
 Tracy, Owen, Rev., pastor, 504
 Trade Mark, 636, 828
 Traders at Cheapside, 507, in 1792, 289, in 1822, 312
 Trading houses, 147, 150, established at St. George and Kennebeck, 136, Pynchons, 517
 Train, Mary, widow, 745
 " Oliver, Rev. pensioner, 304
 "Training," 1177, military, 546
 Transcendentalism, 836
 Transportation, 596, 597, schemes, 519
 Transylvania University, 313, 834
 Trap Plain, 192, 468, 478, 536, 541, meetinghouse to be on, 178, 180
 Trapping, 987
 Traps, James Corse's, 427
 Trask, Mr., made boat poles, 522
 " George E., Corp. Civil War, 371
 " James H., Civil War, 371
 Travel, allowance, 899, to and from meetinghouse, 472
 Traveller, The, 550
 Traver, Arthur, 1118
 " Court, 570
 " William E., 317, 328, place, 600
 Treason, 270, 448
 Treasonable acts not recorded, 62
 Treasurer, 809
 " County, 803, 856
 Treasury Department, 447
 " of U. S., 322

- Treat, Major, attacks Indians at Bloody Brook, 32, 33, march to Springfield, 34, relieved Northfield, 28
 " J. B., 1106
 " Sidney Hubbell, Rev., 1074, rector, 490, 491, 492, 493
 Treating, 546, resolutions against, 317
 Treaty made at Kennebec, 131
 " of peace at Ghent, 308
 " with Eastern Indians, 80
 Trees on Franklin St., 1188
 Tremont house, 1006
 Trespass case, 195, 196, suits settled, 231
 Trestle sidewalk, 1192
 Trial Justice, 814, 824
 Tribune, The, 836, 1100
 Triebel, Lydia E., 1122
 Trinity College, 697, 827, 881, 951
 Tripp, Polly, common scold, 311
 Trolley lines, 1167
 Troy stage line, 510
 " Theological School, 859
 " & Greenfield R. R., 331, 334, 1084, 1190, bridge, 637, stock subscribed for, 335
 Truant officer, 596, 597
 True stories of New England captives, 98
 Truesdell, John, 1111
 Trumbull's Colonial Register, 953
 " History of Northampton, 272, 273, 283, 459
 Trustee, 809
 Tryon, Elijah, service, 1814, 309
 " William, 670
 Tubb }
 Tubbs {
 " Mrs., 704
 " Elizabeth, 702, 703
 " Esther, 985
 " Theuel, 985
 " Zebulen, 985
 Tucker, Ebenezer, Rev., 760, supplies, 463, takes Willard tavern, 303
 " John L., Q. M., 893
 Tuckerman, Anna, 850
 " Frederick, Dr., 850
 " Frederick G., Atlantic Monthly, 850
 Tunxis, 15
 Tupper, Benj., Col. regt., 906
 " Samuel, pastor, 500
 Turkeys, wild, 21, 988
 Turkish dominions, 1101
 Turks Island salt, 507
 Turn hall, 503
 Turner, Charles, 682
 " circus, 1096
 " Helen, Mrs., 1113
 " Henry H., 688
 " Mabel, 1112
 " Samuel, Continental army, 250, Lexington alarm, 249
 Turner, William, Capt., 44, 52, 188, 189, 424, 435, 995, 1158, goes out against the Indians, 40, 41, 42, killed at Green river, 42, 43
 " Zadoc, Rev. pensioner, 304
 Turners Falls, 188, 233, 423, 424, 426, 436, 447, 500, 502, 528, 578, 626, 636, 824, 853, 982, 1012, 1084, 1167, 1185, 1196, 1198
 " Falls canal, 518
 " " company, 625, 642, 685, 814, 827, 1000
 " " dam, 524, 530, 532, 640, 865, 1201, destroyed, 313
 " " fight, 422, 1006
 " " fire department, 632
 " " road, 566, 1201
 Turnpikes, 506, 513, from Greenfield to Charlemont, 506, to Boston, 304
 Tute, James, share in lands, 121, 123
 Tuttle, Hezekiah, 677
 " Lucius, President, 1123, 1125
 Twain, Mark, 524
 Twenty acre lots granted, 125, Green river, 127
 " fifth Regt., 354
 " first amendment, 778
 " " Regt., 357
 " seventh Regt., 340, 354, 357, 360, 361, 363, losses of, 342, 343
 Twitchell, Charlotte H. B., trustee, 616
 " George P., Dr., 775
 Tyler, Ansel L., trustee, 618
 " Joseph, Adj. of cavalry, 890
 " Major H., 332, 609, 792, 793, 794, 884
 " Nathan, Col. regt., 906, 925
 Tyron, William, Capt., 748
 Ulrich, Christian Emanuel, 775
 " Ferdinand, Dr., 775
 Umphry, negro servant, 717, 735
 Uncongenial profession, 820
 Underground passage to fort, 597
 " railroad, 1181
 Underhill, Capt., 5
 Undivided lands, 121, 125
 Ungrich, August H., 420
 Uniforms, 340, 341
 Unimproved lands, 177, 180
 Union block, 333, 627, 851
 " College, 879
 " "fought to save," 1143
 " House, 193, 508, 635, 762, 871, 986, 1020, 1070, 1185
 " "It shall be preserved," 340
 " reverses, 342
 " store, 858
 " street, 565, 567, 569, 878, 1068, 1189, schoolhouse, 593, 594, 595, 596
 " the struggle to preserve, 341

- Union, Theological Seminary, N. Y., 837
 " Union to a man," 325
 Unitarian Association, 495, 497, 606
 " Church, 321, 353, 497, 761, 1187
 " denomination, 464
 " minister, 831
 " parsonage, 816
 " Society, 484, 813, 816, 1099
 Unitarianism militant, 493
 United States, 261, 284, 306, 418, 636,
 718, 989, 1033, 1045, 1153,
 1154, 1175, 1194, 1202
 " " Agricultural Society, 1080
 " " Army, 336, 951
 " " cavalry, 362
 " " Circuit Court, 828
 " " Congress, 865
 " " direct tax, 893
 " " district attorney, 848
 " " frontier, 1140
 " " marshal, 806
 " " Navy, 864
 " " Senate, 338, 776
 " " Supreme Court, 806
 " " Treasury, 322
 United Workman's float, 1113
 University of Michigan makes George
 Ripley LL.D., 836, 951
 " of New York, 771, 774
 " of Pennsylvania, 771
 " of Tubingen, 775
 " of Vermont, 465, 479
 " of West Virginia, 951
 Upham, Edward, Main street, 1070
 Upjohn, Mr., architect, 1098
 Upper division on Green river, 116, 124
 " locks and canal, 293, 558, 814
 " Meadows, 322, 450, 451, 574, 1009,
 1022
 " Plain, road to, 75, 561
 " suspension bridge, 530, 578
 Upton, Mr., teacher, 1101
 Usages and customs, 545
 Usher, Abigail, 709
 " Fanny, 709
 Utrecht Treaty, 106
 Utter, Joseph, warned out, 985

 Vaccination ordered, 319, 329
 Valkenburgh, Mr., 976
 Valley fights, 819
 " Forge, 911, 932
 Valuation, 1798, 893
 Van Doorn & Co., 629
 Van Petersilge, Richard, Spanish War, 420
 Vanslet, Joseph, 689
 Varney, Earl, 1121
 Vaudrieul, 107, 131
 " Governor, 92, 94, 100, 102, 103,
 104, 129, 166, 167, dies, 135, his
 death works for peace, 136, sur-
 renders Canada, 223
 Venalarus, Timothy, 711
 Venison, 986, 988
 Vermont, 111, 185, 286, 315, 316, 422, 427,
 447, 475, 479, 512, 518, 558, 769,
 770, 955, 958, Chief Justice, 603,
 rebels fly to, 277, 278, steamer,
 519
 " & Mass. R. R., 844
 Vernon, Vt., 164, 169, 206, fight at, 72,
 Indian camp at, 36
 Vessel, government, delayed, 145
 Veteran Association, 1053
 Veterans, 259
 Village barber, 878
 " district, 588, 590, 592
 " improvements, 327
 " in 1822, 312
 " school, 1191
 " school district, 601, census, 317
 " schoolhouse, 585
 " street, 1055, Greenfield, 556
 Violet, negro child, 738
 Virgil, 1089, translation of, 951
 Virginia, 136, 355, 361, 966, 989, 1117,
 fences, 453, land speculation,
 945, 965
 " & Tennessee R. R., 819
 Visit to Greenfield, 1029
 Visitor to Naval Academy, 815
 Vivaries, Jules, Civil War, 368
 Voetsch, Amundas, Civil War, 375
 " Charles, 1053
 Volunteer enlistments, slow, 341
 Volunteers, 336, 337
 Vosburg, Stephen, 1118
 Vose, Henry, 810
 " Joseph, Col. regt., 908, 927, 928
 Voting, majority rule, 320
 Voyage of Life, 1152
 " Voyger," 508
 Vulcan in his stithy, 1092
 Vulture, Arnold escaped to the, 254

 Wachusett, Indian camp, 54
 Wade, Thomas, 864
 Wadleigh, Henry R., Rev., rector, 490, 493
 Wages for work on highway, 293, 301
 Wagner, Ernest, Mrs., 1117
 " Frank, 1117
 " Wagon load of money," 1029
 " maker, 1820, 311
 " making, 1090
 Wagons, great, 1091
 Wahquimacut, Conn. Sachem, 2
 Wainscotting, 960
 Wainwright, John, Cl. of conference, 161
 Wait }
 Waite }
 Waitt }
 " Andrew, 1081
 " Benjamin, follows captives, 55, 56,
 guide, 40, killed at Deerfield, 85,

- letter, 57, 58, wife and children captured, 55
- Wait }
Waite }
Waitt }
- " Charles, place of burial, 365
- " David, 977, cooper, 635, early settler, 450
- " David, 2d, 691, associate, 618, loses his team, 317
- " David R., 436, 450, 690, 691, 698, 854, 1019, 1021, 1059, Cheapside petition, 335, petition for annexation, 264, 266, place, 507, 762, wants Cheapside annexed, 330
- " George F., place of burial, 365
- " Henry, 510, 691, 1019, 1020, 1021
- " Hepzibah, 691
- " Marshall M., Civil War, 369, 374, Corp. Civil War, 367
- " Martin, Lt., 915
- " place, 687
- " Rebekah, 691
- " tavern, 995
- " Thomas, 393, 405, 450, 656, 791, 854, 880, 977
- " Thomas, Lt., 893
- " William, 656, 696, 708, 715, 788, 1019, 1050, cooper, 289, 507, 635, daughter of, 742, direct tax, 896, early settler, 450, Lt. Bat. of Art., 890, resident, 1803, 297, to put springs in meetinghouse windows, 298
- " William, Jr., Unitarian Society, 494
- " Fay & Field, 333
- Walbridge, James H., Col., 430
- " Stebbins, 430
- Walker, A. C., Dr., 761, 775, 974, 1193
- " Benjamin, 659, killed, 278
- " Elizabeth, Peverley, 362
- " Ripley, service, 1814, 309
- " Samuel, service, 1814, 309
- " William, 77, child of, 739
- " William A., 793
- " William Augustus, Major, 340, 893, Civil War, 371, sketch, 362
- Wallace, James W., place of burial, 364
- " John, place of burial, 364
- " Peggy, 709
- Walnut groves, 1090
- " street, 567, 569
- Walpole, 1090
- " N. H., bridge, 571
- Walsh, Annie, 1117
- " F. E., Mrs., 1115
- " John, 1112
- Walton, Amos, direct tax, 894
- Waltzer, Ida, Mrs., 1117
- Walworth, James, Capt. Co., 914, 916, 921, 937, 938, 941
- Wampanoags, The, 23, 36
- Wampum, 143, 148, 149, 150
- Wapping, fenced in, 73, to have mounts, 162
- War department, 766
- " Eagle, steamer, 480
- " England, with, 989
- " expenses, very large, 73
- " Father Rasle's, 115, 128, 131
- " French, 1744, 127, 162
- " meeting held, 344
- " of 1812, 306, 859, 864, 1025
- " parties, Eastern Indians, 130
- " Queen Anne's, 80
- " Rebellion, 336, 337, 417, 442, 487, 491, 496, 869, 891
- " Revolutionary, 247, 957
- " Spanish, 1128
- Ward, Artemas, 229, 230
- " E. V., Mrs., 393
- " F. W., 1166
- " Mary, 1111
- " Michael, place of burial, 365
- Ware, Rufus, riverman, 526
- Warfield, Franke A., Rev. pastor, 487
- Warham, Rev., 5
- Warming the Meeting House, 537
- Warner, Anson, 675, 676, 677
- " Anson K., 407, 411, 661, 677, 678, 778, 793, 794, 796, 797, committee on free library, 614, director, 615, legacy, 614, resolutions on death, 409, selectman, 344
- " block, 631
- " Ebenezer, goes to Canada, 106, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87
- " Edward R., 673
- " Eleazer, goes to Canada, 108
- " Emory C., 657
- " Henry W., 356, 672, 797, 877, shop, 627
- " house, 762
- " Jonathan, Comr., 922
- " Lemuel, 713
- " Lucinda, 657
- " Manufacturing Co., 631, 636, 638, 639
- " Nathaniel, killed at Deerfield, 85
- " Oliver, 667
- " S. F., Mrs., 631
- " Whitney L., 793, 794
- " William P., 667
- Warning out, 983
- Warrant, First town, issued, 181
- Warren, Miss, 1122
- " Benjamin, Capt., 906
- " Ed., Mrs., 1115
- " Jeffrey, Civil War, 375
- " Joseph, Gen., 362, 1001, 1036
- " Neverson, Revolutionary pensioner, 305
- " Peter, Admiral, 164

- Warren, Widow, 1002
 Warsaw, 1094, "peace reigns in," 281
 Washburn, Emory, Gov., 1047, quoted, 62
 " fund, 865
 " house, 1187, Smith College, 866
 " John F., 883
 " John P., Corp. Civil War, 376
 " Jonathan, 708, infant of, 739
 " Samuel, 800
 " Samuel, Rev., died, 485, pastor, 485
 " Seth, Dr., 768, located in Greenfield, 393
 " William B., Gov., 339, 381, 382, 388, 393, 395, 396, 399, 674, 771, 776, 865, 866, 867, 873, 1044, 1157, 1174, 1191, bank president, 618, donation, 613, house robbed, 397, lot, 1062, to build library, 612
 " William N., director, 1048, president, 614, trustee, 618
 Washington College, proposed, 310
 " D. C., 341, 360, 362, 951, 952, 1025, 1074
 " George, Gen., 274, 283, 284, 924, 941, 948, 1029, 1096, 1132, 1134, 1143, calls for men, 260, in New England, 261, time, 1095
 " Hall, 334, 340, 347, 381, 382, 408, 499, 503, 615, 725, 1052, 1085, 1124, 1200, dedication, 386
 " street, house, 632
 " territory, 951
 Watch box, 203, 205
 " Watch dog of the Treasury," 871
 Water, 595, commissioner, 882, curers, 1178, rates, 1045, 1046, street, 401, 578, supply, 772, survey for, 848, works, Greenfield, 405, 640
 Waterbury, Julius, Rev., rector, 490
 Waterloo, 1137
 Waterman, Benjamin D., Civil War, 370
 " R. W., 1165
 Waters, Deborah, 703
 Watertown, 434, 979, camp located in, 308, mill, 994
 Watkins, Mrs., child of, 745
 Watson, Carey H., 801, 802, Rev. pastor, 481
 " H. D., Publishing Co., 628
 " Harry A., Spanish War, 420
 " Henry D., 555
 Wauntauca, Housatonic, 153
 Way, The, Indian conference, 158
 Wayne, Mad Anthony, 948
 Weathersfield, Conn., 5, 517
 Weatherwax, George, Civil War, 373
 Web }
 Webb }
 " Gen., 957
 " George, Capt. Co., 949
 Webster, Mr., child of, 739
 " Ariel, killed, 276
 " Asiel, resident in 1775, 243
 " B. F., market, 1187
 " Daniel, 21, 810
 " Ezekiel, 514
 " Giles, 706
 " Jemima, 707
 " Lou, 1114
 " Lucy, 710, 714
 Wedding journey, 429
 Weeks, John R., 333
 Weenpauk, Scatacook, 142
 Weissbrod, Bertha, 1120
 " Carl J., 1109
 " Carl J., Mrs., 1109
 " Elsie, 1114
 " Emil, 399, 1045
 Weld, Sibella, 708
 Well on Common, 724, on Dr. Newton lot, 965
 Wellman, Adam, wife of, 738
 " Esther, 707
 " Jubilee, Rev., 840
 Wells, Capt., 749, 994, 995
 " Mr., "blew the flute," 538, chorister, 750
 " Aaron, made captive, 132
 " Aaron Field, 651, 652, 707, 746
 " Abigail, 705
 " Abner, 686, 695, 696, 703, 710, 740, 751, 787, 1070, 1071, committee to seat meetinghouse, 294, direct tax, 896, house, 973, lays out Church street, 303, member 2d Congregational, 483, merchant, 451, resident in 1760, 243, resident in 1803, 297, service, 1814, 309
 " Agrippa, Capt., 251, 253, 256, 423, 449, 452, 652, 653, 737, 741, 744, 747, 760, 786, 1067, captive, 219, 445, committee, church, 718, committee of correspondence, 236, company, 899, 900, 901, 902, 904, 905, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 924, 925, 926, 927, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, direct tax, 896, Lexington alarm, 248, 249, marries Mehitable Smead, 449, prisoner, 218, resident in 1760, 243, soldier, 212, Springfield, at, 276, Springfield fight, in, 280, "to tune ye psalm," 233, 718
 " Agrippa, son of Capt. Agrippa, 737
 " Agrippa, son of Levi, 745
 " Alfred, 660, 792, 854, exr., 1070, insurance, 625

- Wells, Anna, 706
- “ Asa, 704, 735, 758, residence before 1760, 243
- “ B. Austin, 654, builds, 331
- “ Betsey, 711
- “ Brothers, 876
- “ Brothers & Co., machinists, 625
- “ Calvin, 451, 751
- “ Caroline, 713
- “ Catharine, marries Beriah Willard, 451
- “ Charles B., 294, 658, 659
- “ Clarissa, member Second Congregational, 483
- “ Consider, 735
- “ Daniel, killed, 451
- “ Daniel, Capt., 890, in 1799, 294
- “ Daniel, Col., 293, 451, 670, 674, 689, 696, 704, 787, 788, 809, 841, 1043, 1065, 1179, assessor direct tax, 893, called to account, 457, Capt., 749, committee to seat meetinghouse, 294, defense of U. S. arsenal, 281, direct tax, 896, house, 974, Lexington alarm, 249, petition for charter for aqueduct, 293, place of burial, 366, resident, 1775, 243, resident, 1803, 297, to put springs in meetinghouse windows, 298, town clerk, 709, 984, treasurer, 1001
- “ Daniel, Judge, 326, 451, 520, 601, 689, 751, 776, 777, 780, 783, 805, 806, 809, 810, 822, 841, 1038, 1065, 1156, 1196, advocate, 891, associate, 618, house, 1190, orator, 331, proposition, 321, resolutions against treating, 317, son of, 817, Unitarian Society, 494
- “ David, 196, 197, 741, 785, bell, 999, committee, 228, donates a pulpit cushion, 233, miller, 634, resident in 1760, 243, tax, 180, to pay tax in Greenfield, 177
- “ David, Col., 424, 433, 561, 564, 879, 1007, regt., 900, 901, 902, 903, 905, 908, 909, 910, 914, 917, 918, 921, 922, 926, 927, 929, 930, 931, 932, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, Ticonderoga, at, 251
- “ Dianthe, 735
- “ Dorothy, 1110
- “ Ebenezer, 119, 120, 701, 706, 735, 736, 759, 785, 786, 787, 841, 1008, committee, 176, 177, 200, 211, 228, committee on common-field gates, 118, committee to build, 226, early settler, 451, fence viewer, 225, home lot, 111, 125, resident in 1760, 243, sent to Boston, 230, share in lands, 121, 123, surveyor of highways, 182, to locate burying yard, 231, witness, 460
- Wells, Ebenezer, Capt., son of Joshua, 451, 649, 738, 788
- “ Ebenezer, Lt., 928
- “ Ebenezer, Jr., 736, 758, 1067, home lot, 1056, 1059, resident in 1760, 243
- “ Ebenezer, 3d, 736
- “ Edward H., 712
- “ Edward Hubbard, 651
- “ Edwy, 333
- “ Eleazer, Eleizer, 706, 737, 745, direct tax, 896, fence viewer, 182, resident in 1760, 243, “to tune the psalm,” 233, 717
- “ Eleazer, Jr., child of, 740
- “ Electa, 1070, member of Second Congregational, 483
- “ Elijah, 702, soldier, 212
- “ Elisha, 704, 714, 736, 740, 758, 761, 876, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct tax, 896, resident, 1760, 243, resident, 1803, 297, school committee, 584
- “ Elizabeth, 705, 736, 738, member Second Congregational, 483
- “ Ephraim, 735, 761, direct tax, 896, tavern, 451, 648, 649, 650
- “ Erastus, 737
- “ Esther, 702, 714
- “ Eunice, 704
- “ Ezekiel, 751
- “ family, 4, 1088, attacked, 64
- “ Field, 745, children of, 743
- “ Frank O., 876, 1120, director, 1049, president, 698
- “ Franklin, 598
- “ Frederick E., 654, 674, 876, 1187, president, 1049, trustee, 618
- “ George Duncan, Col., 358, 363, 392, 451, 778, 784, 817, 818, 819, 820, 893, 1085, 1156, 1172, 1174, camp S. V., 1106, place of burial, 364, raises 34th, 343
- “ Grate, 708
- “ Hannah, 706, 708, 745
- “ Hawks, child of, 748
- “ Henry, Dr., 847, 998
- “ Henry E., Capt., 891
- “ Henry H., Civil War, 375, 378
- “ Horatio, Ensign, 891
- “ house, old, 1181
- “ Hugh, 450, 1058
- “ Joel, 451, 648, 650, 707, 735, 1070, child of, 740, 741, direct tax, 896, resident in 1760, 243, school at, 584
- “ John, 708, 1050, Lexington alarm, 249, skirmish with Indians, 135

- Wells, John, " Bottle," 704, 759, 787, Continental army, 250, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, tuner, 718
- " John, Captain, 700, 759, Co., 901, 908, 911, 912, 913, 914, 917, 922, 930, 936, 937, 940, defense U. S. arsenal, 282, tavern, 974
- " John, Col., son of Ebenezer, 451, 1058
- " John, Judge, 831 (Chicopee)
- " John, Lt., 745, 891
- " John, son of Joshua, 759
- " John, son of Thomas, goes to Canada, 94, 99
- " John, Jr., Lt., 891
- " John W., Lt., 893
- " Jonathan (Boy Hero), 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 450, child of, 746, children, twins, 745, drew first pitch, 126, goes to Canada, 106, share in lands, 121, 123, soldier, 171
- " Jonathan, Capt., 85, 95, 101, 119, 120, 634, defends Deerfield, 65, fort, 83, grant, 137, grant on Green River, 111, house fortified, 162, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88, mill privilege granted, 109
- " Jonathan, Jr., 634, share in lands, 121, 123
- " Joseph, 587, 652, 728, 737, 745, 786, committee to protect road, 288, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct tax, 896, resident in 1760, 243, soldier, 258, testimony, 731
- " Joseph Warren, sells homestead, 1058
- " Joshua, 213, 450, 735, 736, 1008, 1070, 1071, committee to invite Mr. Billing, 455, Father Rasle's war, 136, fort, 225, 1070, home lot, 1058, 1070, member of First Church, 456, sealer of weights and measures, 182, share in lands, 121, 123, skirmish with Indians, 135
- " Katharine, 705
- " Levi, 704, 740, 745, 985, daughter of, 743, tavern, 648
- " Lina, widow, 747
- " lot, 965
- " Lucinda, 740
- " Lurancy, 677
- " Luther, 651, 654, 777, 789, 790, 799
- " Margaret, 742
- " Mary, 707
- " Mary P., 832
- " Mehetabel, wife of Capt. Agrippa, 741
- " Mehitabel, 677, 704, wife of Elisha, 736
- " Mira, 744
- " Noah, Continental army, 250
- Wells, Noah S., Dr., 451, 773, 792, 793, 794, 795, town clerk, 335
- " Obed, 665, 688, 703, 747, children of, 742, 743, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282, direct tax, 896, paid for leading singing, 294, wants apprentice returned, 289
- " Obed, Jr., 743
- " Olive, 710
- " Orne, 745
- " Ozias H., trader, 1795, 293
- " Pamela, 713
- " Patrick, 665, 670, 688
- " place, Davis St., 1193
- " Pollie, 737
- " Polly, 740
- " Ralph, 651, 879
- " Reuben, 702, 758, 992, collector, 237, headquarters at his tavern, 280, resident in 1760, 243, tavern, 434, 648, to pay province treasurer, 235, "to tune ye psalm," 233, 718, treasurer, indemnified, 235
- " Reuben, Lt., 891
- " Rhoda, deeds homestead, 1065, member Second Congregational, 483
- " river, steamer reaches, 520
- " Robert Field, 747
- " Roswell, brickmaker, 1792-1793, 289, 579, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
- " Rufus, Rev., 714
- " Russell, Franklin Federalist, 554
- " Sabra, 712
- " Sally, "Aunt," 649
- " Samuel, 679, 696, 789, escape, 207
- " Samuel (Northampton), 783, 821
- " Samuel (Northampton), Mrs., 1069
- " Samuel, Capt. (Deerfield), 637, defense U. S. arsenal, 282
- " Samuel, Col., 190, 224, 451, 475, 573, 574, 598, 660, 751, 821, 841, 854, 1058, 1076, 1181, barn, 561, committee to locate, 469, delegate to convention, 300, house, 974, Lt. Col., 891, member 2d Congregational, 483, mill owner, 639, moderator, 469, petitioner, 483, place, 628, plan of street, 1056, resident, 1760, 243, resident, 1803, 297, selectman, 473, 585
- " Samuel, Lt., 228, 741, 742, 785, 786, 841, 842, 905, 906, 910, 911, 918, 931, 937, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, builds, 1058, builds Wells house, 451, committee of correspondence, 234, land, 562, soldier, 171, to attend County Congress, 234
- " Samuel, Jr., 709, 821, 1070, direct tax, 896

- Wells, Seth, 715
 " Silas, direct tax, 896, ensign, 891, tailor in 1799, 294, 974
 " Simeon, 646, 708, killed, 450, may build pew in gallery, 287, might build a pew, 538, residence before 1760, 243, soldier, 171, tavern, 648
 " Solomon, 713
 " Solomon C., 781, 863
 " Stephen, 751
 " street, 333, 392, 493, 499, 566, 567, 568, 576, 577, 601, 810, 846, 1065, 1080, 1086, 1183, 1190
 " tavern, 648, 759, 761
 " Thankful, 700
 " Thomas, committee on roads, 74, delegate, 62, grant, 137
 " Thomas, Capt., 991, 1060, 1062, committee, 112, Falls fight, 450, goes on a scout, 132, 134, grant, 116, 118, home lot, 125, measurer of land, 123, selectman, 110, share in lands, 121, 123
 " Thomas, Lt., petition, 117, receives warning, 63, to lay out lots, 1055
 " Thomas, Jr., 1060, share in lands, 121, 123
 " Tirzah, 701, 716, 740
 " Walter, direct tax, 897
 " William, 679, 744, 745
 " William, Capt., 773, 879, direct tax, 897
 " William R., 651, 652, builds, 331
 " William Willson, 659
 " Zimri, 737
 " Alvord & Davis, 807, 822
 " & Alvord, 806, 813
 " & Ford, restaurant, 1092
 " & Smead, 388, 880
 Wennaquabin executed, 52
 Wept of the Wish-ton-wish, 29
 Wequamps (Sugar loaf), 40, battle, 26, smoke on, 36
 Weshatchowmesit, part of Pocumtuck, 17
 Wesson, Anson, riverman, 526
 West Additional Grant, 127
 " India (West Ingy), goods, 509, 1090, 1093, market, 646
 " Main street, 1191
 " Meadow, 460
 " Mountain, 1061
 " Point, 238, 254, 442, 920, 923, 927, 928, 929, 932, 933, 934, 940, rendezvous for troops, 258
 " river, 138, 169, 207, scouts sent to, 64
 " Springfield, 715
 " street, 570
 Western civilization, 1150
 " Europe, 1136
 " Hemisphere, 1146
 Westfield, 15, 55, 438, 441, 755, 780, 954, 994
 " Messenger, 551
 " Times and News letter, 1165
 Westminster, tombs of, 1144
 Westmoreland bridge, 571
 Wetherbee, Eloisa A., 688
 Wetmore, Mary, 709
 " Thomas, 668, direct tax, 896
 Whalley, the Regicide, 30
 Whately, 11, 511, 514, 714, 715
 Wheat, 216, 1030
 Wheeler, Capt., not to be pardoned by commission, 278
 " Mr., killed, 214
 " Adam, reward for arrest of, 279
 " Arthur O., 671
 " Betsey, 710,
 " brook, 564, described, 185
 " Charles E., 1052
 " Charles J., 676
 " Charles W., Civil War, 371
 " Ephraim, 709
 " Hezekiah, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " James, Rev. pensioner, 305
 " John, convicted of treason, 278
 " place, 627
 " Robert, 575, 654, 655
 " Russell, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " Simeon, service, 1814, 309
 " Solomon S., 655
 " Sophia T., lost on "Lexington," 324
 Wheelock, Edward W., corp., Civil War, 372
 " George W. B., Civil War, 371
 Wheelwright, J. P., 648
 Whellehan, Anne, burned, 629
 " Dennis, house, 629
 " Where people lived," 645
 Whig association celebrate, 323
 " candidate, 554
 " celebration, 1840, 1093
 " convention, 1180
 " party, 338, 846, in 1840, 324, in England, 240
 Whigs, 255
 Whipel, Temperance, 707
 Whipping, 979
 Whipple, Daniel, direct tax, 897
 " Edwin P., 386, 1176
 " Mary, 706
 Whirlpool, 534
 Whiskey, 1093
 Whitaker, Charles E., Civil War, 373
 Whitcomb, Asa, Col. regt., 899, 900, 901, 902, 904, 905, 907, 908, 909, 912, 916, 922, 924, 926, 930, 932, 934, 935, 936, 938, 939, 940
 " Warren S., Civil War, 378
 White, Col., 1123
 " Dr., 763
 " Mr., child of, 741

- White, Aaron, 711, resident, 1803, 297,
shoestore 1804, 298
" ash "breeze," 1161
" Ash swamp, 188, 189, 192, 685
" Brothers, 629
" Charles M., Civil War, 375
" Christina, member Second Congrega-
tional, 483
" Franklin K., Mrs., 1122
" H. L. & Co., drugs, 631
" Henry, ambushed, 65
" Horse Inn, 507, 762
" Horse Tavern, 436, 690, 1059
" James, 677, 851, convicted of trea-
son, 278
" John, 514
" Levi, Rev. pensioner, 305
" Luke A., 891
" Mary, 706
" Moses H., 763
" Plains, 324, 949
" river, 93, 97, 520
" Sarah, tenant, 629
" willow craze, 321
- Whitehall, 820
- Whiting, Maj., rewards Indians, 93
" Mr., of Billerica, 102
" J. H., 1165
" Lyman, Rev., 1166
- Whitingham, Vt., 946, 975
- Whitman, poet, 1148
" J. S., 1166
- Whitmore, Thomas, 678
- Whitney, Abigail, marries Amariah Chan-
dler, 479
" Edward, Civil War, 370
" Frank B., 876
" Henry M., 856
" James S., Gen., 781, 830, 851, 856,
858, 871, 951
" Philbrook, 333
" Stephen, 1050
" Sylvester N., deputy U. S. mar-
shal, 343
" William B., 865
" William C., 856
- Whittemore, Enoch, Rev. pensioner, 305
" ferry, 522
" Thomas, 1019, 1020
- Whitten, Joanna, 706
" Who was published to-day?" 541
- Widows in 1822, 312
- Wigs, 1179
- Wigwams burned at Peskeomscut, 41
- Wilber }
Wilbur }
" Hannah, 716
" John, service, 1814, 309
" Walter A., house, 624
- Wilcocks }
Wilcox }
" Mr., 976
- Wilcocks }
Wilcox }
" Timothy, 985
- Wildcats, 987, 991
- Wilde, Wild,
" Elizabeth, 1114
" James, 701
- Wilder, Samuel, 657, 658, 857
" William F., 778
- Wiley block, 863
" Oren, 676, 868
" Robert, 393, 671, 676, 792, 863, 1044
" Solon L., 407, 592, 1044, buys
place, 394, Corp. Civil War, 377,
greenhouse, 628, place, 1071
" & Russell Manufacturing Co., 109,
627, 636, 637, 638, 834, 852,
1013, dam, 658, place, 110, shops,
508, works, 73, 403, 697
- Wilkins, Andrew, 706
" George H., 1073
- Wilkinson, Ebenezer, 709
" Oliver, 304, 470, 471, 494, 598, 690,
696, 712, 789, committee to lo-
cate, 469, direct tax, 896, resi-
dent, 1803, 297, selectman, 307,
son of, 745, store burned, 315,
trader 1796, 293
" Oliver, Lt., 891
- Willard, Col., commands Fort Dummer,
169
" Justice, 826, 846
" Mr., Rev., refuses to withdraw, 466
" Secretary, 203
" A. R., Supt., 1048
" Beriah, 431, 451, 598, 682, 705, 741,
760, 820, 842, 1062, 1067, child
of, 743, daughter of, 766, direct
tax, 896, early settler, 452, heirs,
622, house, 974, in business,
1792, 289, meeting for division
of county at his tavern, 288, of-
fers Willard tavern for sale, 301,
resident, 1803, 297
" Beriah, Jr., 741
" Charlotte, 1187
" Dan C., 666
" Daniel W., 891, Unitarian Society,
494
" David, 248, 255, 257, 423, 426, 428,
429, 451, 452, 462, 682, 760, 783,
789, 790, 791, 792, 820, 884, 945,
982, 1067, died, 334, quoted, 195,
196, 197
" David, Mrs., 955
" Goodman, committee to order af-
fairs at Pocumtuck, 12
" heirs, 621
" Henry C., 884
" history, 224, 280, 286, 429, 451,
597, 634, 768, stories from, 979
" house, 716, (Deerfield), 1000

- Willard, John B., 656
 " Jonathan H., 650
 " Joseph, Rev., kills an Indian and gets killed, 132
 " Paul, 656
 " Rachel, 713
 " Ruel, 431, 760, 761, 826, 846, 973, 1062, 1067, direct tax, 896, early settler, 452, street line, 732
 " Samuel, Rev. Dr., 464, 493, 696, member of council, 466, supply, 494, tries to save old Indian house, 329
 " Samuel W., 452
 " Simon, Maj., relieves Brookfield, 24, 25
 " store, 974
 " tavern, 303, 452, 463, 514, 755, 760, 974, 1067, for sale, 301
- Wiley, Seth, riverman, 526
- William Hall, steamer, 520
 " Holmes, steamer, 520
 " King of England, 80, 1138, war, 98
 " of Orange, 1141, lands in England, 61
 " and Mary, crowned, 63
- Williamansett, 522, 523
- Williams, Bishop, 489, 490, 491
 " Captain, ambushed, 170
 " Misses, 840, 1072
 " Mr., selectman, 991
 " Mr., Rev., of Hatfield, 160
 " Mrs., 723
 " Avery, 713
 " Avery, Rev., 605, 840
 " Charles, 715, 789, Unitarian Society, 494
 " Charles H., 630
 " Clarissa G., 605
 " College, new location for, 310
 " Ebenezer, 1060, 1062, 1066, 1069, 1071
 " Elijah, 426, calls first town meeting, 181, committee, 176, 277, oration, 317
 " Elijah, Capt., house fortified, 162, in command, 164
 " Elijah, Major, 206, 213, 220, commissary, 203, grant, 137, justice, 222
 " Elijah S., Jr., Civil War, 371
 " Ephraim, Capt., 215, in command, 166, petition to, 203
 " Ephraim, Col., 434, 439, 444, 451, 957, ambushed, 209, on march, 208
 " Ephraim, Major, 204
 " Esther, captive, 94, executor, 688
 " Ethel, 1106
 " Eunice, 98, 107, efforts to recover, 108, monument, 75, 833, murder of, 91
- Williams, ford, 453
 " Frederick E., place of burial, 365, Spanish War, 420
 " Gorham D., 784, 824, committee on Free Library, 614, director, 615, manufacturer, 628
 " Israel, Col., 204, 206, 213, 221, 245, 246, 1017, in command, 170, prepares for war, 202
 " Israel, Jr., 246
 " James, Civil War, 369
 " John, 259, 513, 548, 667, 691, 716, Capt. Co., 908, ferry, 157, landowner, 507, petition for bridge charter at Cheapside, 292, petition refused, 292, share in land, 121, 123
 " John, Rev., 43, 67, 80, 81, 83, 89, 90, 92, 98, 99, 100, 107, 108, 164, 429, 691, 980, 994, 995, 1039, 1146, dies, 137, family, 85, goes to, Canada, 107, grant, 106, heirs' grant, 137, losses at Deerfield massacre, 87, settled, 59
 " John, Rev., Bishop, 697
 " John, Jr., trader, 507
 " John C., Major, in jail for debt, 283
 " Mary D., 605, teacher, 603
 " Oliver, 654
 " Oliver, Jr., 654
 " Samuel, redeemed, 94
 " Samuel, Col., regt., 900, 901, 902, 905, 907, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 918, 919, 921, 924, 925, 931, 936, 939, 941
 " Samuel, Lieut., 98, goes to Canada, 106
 " Sarah, widow, losses at Deerfield massacre, 88
 " Solomon, 392, 684
 " Solomon, Rev., 715
 " Stephen, redeemed, 94
 " Stephen, Rev., 43, 81, 86, 95, 104, 105, advice solicited, 454, Longmeadow, 151, 152, 157, 160, narrative, 135, quoted, 65, 66
 " Stephen W., Dr., tries to save old Indian house, 329
 " Thomas, 985, committee, 200
 " Thomas, Dr., 688, attends Baron Diskeau, 209
 " W. S., Dr., 998
 " William, Capt., sends men to Albany, 168
 " William, Col., 937, 1018, rebuilds Fort Mass., 167
 " Zebadiah, 1069, 1071, grant, 113, 114, 117, heirs grant, 125, heirs share in lands, 121, 123, taken captive, 81, wounded, 67
 " & Malone tenants, 628
- Williamsburg flood, 396

- Williston, Mr., 723
 " Seminary, 838, 1101
 Willman, Joel, 710
 Wilmington, stage line to, 313
 Wilson, General, 1093
 " Mr., 745
 " Alice, 1109
 " avenue, 567, 570
 " Charles P., Spanish War, 420,
 wounded, 418
 " George, 712
 " Gilbert, 1081
 " Henry, 1086, Rev. pensioner, 304
 " J. Gilbert, death of, 863
 " James, 1047
 " Joel, Mrs., building, 629
 " John, 1109, tries to save old Indian
 house, 329
 " John, Mrs., 1109
 " John, Col., 1050
 " Robert, 1002
 " tavern, 994
 " William, 847, 969, 1078, 1185, as-
 sociate, 618, manufacturer, 635,
 plow maker, 311, shop burned,
 311
 Wilton, John, losses at Deerfield massacre,
 88
 Winchell, Daniel, witness, 112
 Winchendon Courier, 1166
 Winchester, battle of, 352, 356, 951, burned,
 168
 Windsor, 516, 517
 " Conn., 5, 34
 " Locks, 522
 " Vermont, steamer reaches, 520
 Wing, Capt., house, 994
 " Enoch, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
 Winn, Burt H., 784
 " Reuben, house, 626
 Winslow, Don A., 678
 " John, Gen., expedition failed, 214
 " Samuel A., 845
 Winter kitchen, 961
 Winthrop, Fitz John, Gov. of Conn., 83,
 518
 " John, enters Conn. River, 516
 " Robert C., oration, 323
 Wisconsin, 432
 Wisdom, 443
 " road, 561
 " south, 266
 Wise, Harry A., 420
 " Joseph, Jr., 711
 " man from Greenfield, 1195
 " Mercy, 716
 " Welthy, 707
 " William M., 623, 1188
 Witchcraft, 751
 Witches, 982, stop mill wheels, 983
 Witham, Charles H., Civil War, 379
 Withey, Anson, Capt., 798, 1052, 1123
 Witmer, Juliana, 853
 Witt, Frederick C., 1053
 Wittich, J. F., Rev., pastor, 503
 Wneachchue, Grin, signed Indian deed, 18
 Woerz, W. J., Rev., pastor, 502
 Wolcott, Roger, Lt. Gov., 269, Gov. 812
 Wolf, Wolves, 987, 990, 993, 1026
 " bounty on, 65, 428
 " pits, 987
 " story, 992
 " trap, 1000
 Wolfe, James, Gen., killed, 222
 Wolles, Jonathan, 707
 Women tailors, 1182
 Womersley, Hannah, 774
 " John, 774
 " Thomas, Dr., 774
 Wonsey, D. E., Capt., 1106
 Wood, 513, 523
 " agreement about for minister, 287,
 cheaper, 512, for minister, 226,
 292, 455, 461, for Rev. Mr. New-
 ton, selectmen to furnish, 231,
 houses in 1822, 312, measurer,
 847, pile, 963, shed, 963, value
 fixed, 293
 Wood, Woods
 " Mr., engineer, 521
 " Mr., Rev., scribe, 466
 " Aura C., 353
 " Barzilla, Rev. pensioner, 305
 " Belle, missing, 395
 " E. W., Mrs., 1109
 " Elisha, 327
 " Eunice, 705
 " filled with savages, 33
 " Firmin, Lexington alarm, 249
 " Francis, 710
 " Gladys, 1108, 1114
 " Hopkins, 869
 " Jerome, pastor, 500
 " Joseph, 985
 " Katharine A., 679
 " Ralph, 1105
 " Samuel M., 669
 " Seth, 868
 " Walter A. Co., 882
 " Warren, 1177
 " William E., 327, 400, 756, 1052,
 1070, 1188
 " & Co., 554
 Woodard, Woodward
 " brook, 126
 " Elbridge G., barn, 624
 " Freeman, place of burial, 365
 " Gertrude E., 1120
 " Harding G., 622, 627, 656, 871
 " Harry L., Spanish War, 420
 " J. M., 975
 " J. M., Mrs., 1120
 " John, direct tax, 895, 897
 " Lunetta, 713

- Woodard, Woodward, Madison, 561, 654
 " Mary, 712
 " Mary E., house, 625
 " slaughter house, 562
 " William G., 812, 1038
 Woodbridge, Mr., at conference, 146,
 teacher at Housatonic, 156
 " John, Rev., 477, 478
 " Joshua L., Capt., 906, 925
 " Ruggles, Col. regt., 910, 914, 915,
 919, 922, 923, 933, 939, 942
 " Samuel Merrill, Rev., 836, 837
 " Sylvester, Rev., 477, 478, 541, 674,
 836
 Woodbury, Levi, Judge, 1093
 Woodenware, 523
 Woodlock, A. M., Miss, 1122
 " John J., 1109
 " Margaret, 1117
 " William, 1110
 Woods, see Wood
 Woodward, see Woodard
 Wool, 642
 Woolen factory, 643
 " mill, 658, 849, 860, 986
 Wooster, Col., 946
 " Gen., 947
 Worcester, 15, 24, 247, 274, 275, 806, 950,
 1015, 1040, 1091
 " bar, 823, 827, 1030
 " convention, 338
 " County, 771, 846, 919
 " Spy, 950
 Worden, Henry S., 675
 Wordsworth quotation, 165
 Work of decorators, 1165
 Workingmen's Advocate and Democratic
 Journal, 554
 Woronokes at Westfield, 150
 Worthington, David, defense of U. S.
 arsenal, 282
 Wotton, John, Rev. pensioner, 305
 Wright, Capt., 444
 " Aaron H., 393, 682, 874, committee
 to build, 593, 594
 " avenue, 499, 570
 " Benjamin, Capt., scouting party,
 134, scouts toward Canada, 104
 " Byron C., Civil War, 378, died, 348,
 place of burial, 364, sketch of,
 363
 " Caleb, 700, 736, resident in 1775,
 243
 " Charles, Sergt., in command at
 Greenfield, 215
 " Charles P., 874
 " Clarence, 1110
 " Daniel, defense of U. S. arsenal, 282
 " David, 782, 883, Col., 757, 853,
 1067, 1092, tavern, 1179
 " Dorothy, 710
 " Eleazer, 363
 Wright, Elythur, 363
 " Ferdinan Hunt, 713
 " George A., Corp. Civil War, 367,
 374
 " George H., 671
 " John S., Civil War, 370, place of
 burial, 364
 " Judah, 122, committee to build
 mounts, 162, second pitch, 126,
 share in lands, 121, 123
 " Lois R., teacher, 606
 " Noah, Deacon, 167
 " Sabra, teacher, 606
 Wisley, Asiel, resident in 1775, 243
 " David, resident in 1775, 243
 " David, Jr., resident in 1775, 243
 " Eleizer, resident in 1775, 243
 " Elijah, resident in 1775, 243
 " Joseph, 706
 " Lucretia, 707
 " Luke S., Civil War, 378
 " Samuel, resident in 1775, 243
 Wunsch, William, 393
 Wussquakeek, a village, 28
 Wyles, David, 764
 " Jonah, 764
 " Mary, 764
 Wyman, Isaac, Capt., in command, 205
 " William, 810
 Yale, Catharine B., 1000
 " College, 462, 485, 486, 487, 603, 604,
 803, 834, 865, 967
 Yankee temperament, 1105
 Yarn spinning, 1090
 Ybor City, 417
 Yeaw, Frank, 1115
 Yetter, Frank, 1105
 " John G., 1070, store, 1190
 Yonk, Henry, house burned, 624
 York, Hutts, 903, 904, 908, 923, 927, 928,
 935, 941
 Yorkshiresmen, 1098
 Yorktown, 1136, assault at, 818, storming
 of, 948
 Young America, 417, Fremont Club, 1081
 " C. L., 268, 269
 " Harriet, 1111
 " John, Civil War, 369
 " Ladies' High School, 602, 603, 605
 " Ladies' School, 315, 879, 1184
 " Men's Mercantile Library Associa-
 tion, Boston, 363
 Zabriskie, Frank H., Dr., 772, 775, di-
 rector, 614
 Zeigler, Otto, Spanish War, 420
 Zeiner, Edward, ticket agent, 1166
 " George, 1118
 Zimmerman, John, place of burial, 364
 Zoar, 164
 Zoölogy, 970

